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Saturday Review: Lady in the dark, by Sheridan Morley, page 7

Labour faces day of confusion at conference

On the eve of the special Labour Party conference to decide a new method of electing the leader, there were firm reports last night that dissident MPs may form a social democratic grouping within the parliamentary party as a first step towards a breakaway. The conference faces about 50 amendments and some MPs fear that the proceedings may be chaotic.

Dissident MPs set to form new grouping

By Fred Emery
and George Clark

The special Labour Party conference at Wembley today, called to devise a method of widening the party electorate in choosing its leader, threatens to widen fraternal divisions amid unusual uncertainty.

Last night amid firm reports that a new social democratic grouping within the parliamentary party would be formed by dissident MPs as a first step to a breakaway, it was still unclear what Mr Foot the Labour leader, would say to the conference delegates.

Whereas Mr Foot wants 50 per cent of the electoral college for MPs, with 25 per cent each for the unions and constituency parties, the left-dominated National Executive Committee proposes 33-33-33 for each section. But the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn were told at the rally that they should support the option giving 40 per cent to the unions, and 30 per cent each to the other sections, as proposed by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.

The conference arrangements committee, faced with an impossible list of more than 200 amendments, last night whittled them down to about 50 with no assurance that the conference would agree at the outset to its recommendations.

The voting, by exhaustive elimination until adoption by 50 per cent of the votes, will also cause confusion. In the morning the conference has to decide between various methods of changing the election of a leader, with an electoral college likely to be chosen.

Then the conference has to get down to detail. By exhaustive ballot, no one can vote against anything, only in favour or abstain. The only time a yea/nay will be possible will be the last vote of the day, on the final proposal, when all the others have been eliminated—assuming they get that far.

While Mr Foot continues to argue for compromise and tolerance among the rival factions, many Labour MPs forecast that the conference will be chaotic, and that it will serve to open wounds rather than heal them.

Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton, who, with Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, and Mrs Shirley Williams, are threatening to lead a breakaway movement, said that the conference could be another nail in Labour's coffin.

Mr Rodgers said: "I think voters will be saying that the Labour Party is near the end of its useful life as the alternative to Conservatism."

Like Dr Owen, Mr Rodgers has argued forcefully for the election of the leader to be left in the hands of the Parliamentary Labour Party, which has to support the leader with their votes in the Commons.

Mr Rodgers was asked in the BBC programme *Today* about the prospects of Labour MPs leaving and joining a new social democratic alliance. He said: "The prospects electorally would be good. Of course, it would be a major risk. It would be a shot in the dark."

Last night it was clear that Mr Rodgers, Dr Owen, Mrs Williams and Mr Roy Jenkins will meet late tonight after the conference to plan future action. And while no decisions have yet been taken, there has been discussion of a plan to set up a new social democratic group within the Parliamentary Labour Party.

This would hardly be the protest some right-wingers have been talking about. The group would be on the same footing as the left-wing Tribune Group, and the centre-right Manifesto Group, operating within the Labour Party, and propagating their ideas as the other groups do.

Left-winger gains place, conference options, page 2
Six Labour views, page 12
Leading article, page 13

Mr Benn vows fight to the finish

By Our Political Correspondent

At a Westminster rally last night organized by the Rank and File Mobilizing Committee for Labour Party Democracy, several speakers accepted the possibility that today's conference could end inconclusively.

Miss Joan Maynard, MP for Sheffield, Brightside, said there would be ample opportunity for people to filibuster and cause confusion because the agenda was so complicated.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, MP for Bristol, South east, one of the leading campaigners for the electoral college idea, said that even though the conference might end inconclusively "we will go on until we win, however long it takes".

He condemned those Labour MPs who were talking about joining a centre party as being people who wanted to see the defeat of Labour at the next election.

Their moves, he said, had received full support from the mass media. "I shall not say much about the Press because most of us know their role, and we must brace ourselves for leading articles in the "Thunderer", *The Times*, reminding us of our moral duty signed by Rupert Murdoch..." He added another comment but it was drowned by the cheers of the audience.

Those who spoke of forming a new centre party were unanimous, Mr Benn said, in supporting the EEC; the overriding influence of the International Monetary Fund; the maintenance of American bases; the continuation of the British nuclear programme; and, so far as he could make out, the continuation of the House of Lords into which most of them hoped to go.

The aim was to defeat the Labour Party, to put up candidates to deprive the party of its majority in certain key seats. "And if there is a hung Parliament, the aim of the centre party and the Liberal Party associated with them would be put the Conservatives back into power in order to get proportional representation which they hope would keep Labour out of power for ever" Mr Benn said.

Unions' plea to Mr Foot on sale of 'The Times'

By Our Labour Staff

Three printing union leaders are writing to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, urging him not to pursue a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission of the proposed sale of Times Newspapers to Mr Rupert Murdoch.

The letter, which is expected to reach Mr Foot on Monday, will be signed by Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, and Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel.

It will say that the three leaders understand fears expressed in the House of Commons about the future of editorial independence of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, and the three supplements but that they fear that the opportunity to save the papers may be lost if a reference is pursued.

However, resolutions passed at separate meetings of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* chapels of the National Union of Journalists yesterday urged a reference to the Monopolies Commission of the newspapers' proposed sale to Mr Murdoch.

Clash in Commons: Pressure was building up at Westminster yesterday, mainly on the Labour side of the Commons, for the purchase to be referred to the Monopolies Commission (our Parliamentary Correspondent writes).

On the Conservative benches, with some exceptions, there was less enthusiasm for a reference, particularly in view of Mr Murdoch's press conference reply on Thursday that it would extend beyond the three weeks within which agreement with staff and unions must be reached. If that happened, there would be no continuing negotiations, he said.

But Mr Murdoch's words clearly were having little effect on Labour MPs. Mr Foot was in his place on the front bench to reinforce the demand made to the Government by Mr John Smith, Opposition spokesman on trade, that the proposed purchase must be referred to the commission.

With Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, not returning from a conference in India until last night, it was Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, who answered the private notice question. She told MPs that the Department of Trade had not yet received a formal application for consent to the transfer of ownership of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. When that was received it would be considered by the secretary of state, who would decide whether the transfer should be referred to the commission.

Surrounded by Labour MPs in considerable force, Mr Smith told Mrs Oppenheim that all the facts were speedily becoming known. The proposed purchase would create one of the greatest concentrations of newspaper power in the history of journalism in the United Kingdom.

It was unthinkable, he said, that in these circumstances the secretary of state could conceive it to be his duty not to refer the matter for public

Continued on page 2, col 4



Mid-air elegance: Johan Saetre, of Norway, skiing to victory at Gstaad, Switzerland, in one of the World Cup ski-jumping events.

Solidarity strike called by Mr Walesa over Saturday working

Warsaw, Jan 23.—Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish independent trade union organization Solidarity, today called on union members to stay away from work tomorrow in renewed defiance of Poland's communist regime. "We cannot retreat any more", he said.

Mr Walesa's call came as Solidarity launched a strike in and around Warsaw in protest at government opposition to a five-day working week. He denounced what he called "government manoeuvres" to divide Solidarity and efforts to exploit the issue of Saturday work through the mass media.

He said that if Solidarity allowed its ranks to be divided on the free Saturday's issue, it would have trouble maintaining a united front on other outstanding questions in dispute with the Government. "I, Lech Walesa, would like the whole world to understand this: It is not necessary to go to work on the twenty-fourth (tomorrow)", he said in a statement addressed to the union's regional committees.

Saturdays should be considered as days off so long as an agreement had not been reached with the Government. The days could be made up if an accord were signed.

The Warsaw strike paralysed industry and public transport for four hours as token strikes across the country continued for the second consecutive day.

It took place between 8 am and midday and grounded all domestic flights of the Polish airline LOT for the first time in living memory, kept the capital's biggest selling newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* off the streets and even affected official news agency PAP.

Solidarity's Warsaw leaders said that work had been halted in 60 industrial plants, including the capital's biggest car, radio, tractor and electrical equipment factories.

Elsewhere in Poland, intercity bus crews went on strike from 9 am to 1 pm in the south-western region of Jelenia Gora, and all factories in Grudziadz, in north central Poland, stopped work for two hours.

The Communist Party daily *Trybuna Ludu* today attacked Solidarity for the strikes, saying: "Strikes are the ultimate weapon because they are dangerous and could easily slip from control."

More Western journalists are being expelled from Poland. Two journalists from *Time* magazine, an Austrian photographer and technicians from the American television networks ABC, CBS and NBC have been asked to leave the country by midnight today. Several Western journalists were told to leave Poland at the end of last week. No explanation was offered.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Troop exercises, page 4

S Korea spares life of opposition leader

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Jan 23

The life of the South Korean dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung was spared today in a carefully contrived political volte face.

The civilian Supreme Court took 12 minutes to reject an appeal by Mr Kim's lawyers against death sentence. But one hour later, President Chun Doo Hwan was telling his Cabinet ministers to consider commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment.

The President had found a clever formula for sparing the life of the man the military hierarchy consider South Korea's enemy number two—number one being the North Korean leader, Mr Kim Il Sung. It was designed to erase foreign criticism of Mr Chun's civil rights record, and show him to



Kim Dae Jung: Failure to remove right-wing regimes.

the Korean electorate as a man of mercy without causing him to lose face by appearing to yield to foreign, particularly Japanese, pressure.

Mr Chun was also careful not to undermine the authority of the military court, which originally imposed the death sentence, by having the civilian Supreme Court endorse its verdict.

But the President told his Cabinet that an execution would "besmirch the opening chapters of the fifth republic with a nightmare from the past". He described the Kim Dae Jung affair as a sad political legacy from the old era. Now the time had come for a new historical era which would put an end to the confrontation-dominated political situation of the 1970s.

President Chun's decision to commute Mr Kim's sentence means he can now go to Washington next week for a meeting with President Reagan knowing that this issue, which has strained Korean-American relations in the past months, has been satisfactorily dealt with.

For 55-year-old Mr Kim, it appears the end of the stormy political road he has travelled since entering Parliament two decades ago with a mildly socialist policy, determined to wrest his country from a succession of right-wing regimes.

The decision to commute the death sentence and to reduce the prison terms of Mr Kim's co-defendants by between three to five years, has already provoked a favourable reaction in Japan, where Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said he would be pleased to receive President Chun in Tokyo at any time.

All 52 hostages to be flown home tomorrow for family reunions

From Patricia Clough
Wiesbaden, Jan 23

Some of the 52 former American hostages are suffering temporary psychiatric conditions caused by their 444 days in captivity in Iran, the head of their medical team said today. But the group will be able to return to the United States on Sunday to be reunited with their families.

Today they were driven to a PX, the shop for American armed forces, where they spent a total of $15,000 (£6,250) on clothing, watches and cameras. The 50 men and two women left Iran with few possessions. Some kicked off the sandals they wore on the flight and walked away in new shoes.

Dr Jerome Korcak, head of the medical team, said some of the 52 were showing a stress reaction to their ordeal. Also, some had depression so badly that they stayed in their rooms. The problems included disturbed sleep and bad memories brought to mind by such ordinary events as the slamming of a door.

But he said these conditions were amenable to treatment and he was sure that the former hostages had not been permanently disabled by their experiences. Group therapy and, in some cases, individual treatment, was beginning tonight and would continue after their return home.

The degree of psychiatric disturbance among the hostages varied widely and bore no relation to the amount of maltreatment received, or to their age or status. It had more to do with the individual's personality, religion and sense of patriotism, he said.

Dr Korcak said that he and his colleagues had found a number of physical ailments, most of which had existed before captivity. There were no mutilations or fractures but there had been some chronic sprains. The former hostages bore no traces of beating, which had been done in a way that did not leave marks.

One patient complained of a ringing in the ears since he was kicked into unconsciousness. All had experienced weight loss ranging from 10lb to 18lb. Some hostages had spoken of being trussed up and thrown "like sacks of garbage" into a lorry and driven out of Tehran after the abortive rescue attempt.

Higher ranking hostages had been treated more harshly than the others, Dr Korcak said. They were interrogated, put in cold rooms, given bread and water and kept handcuffed. There was no evidence that the two women had been sexually assaulted.

Some of the group felt guilty about statements they had been forced to make while in captivity, he said. But they had been told by the doctors that they should not feel ashamed because they had been under extreme duress. There had been attempts at brainwashing, some of which the hostages found amusing. The attempts were completely unsuccessful.

The West German Government today declined to disclose exactly how it had helped the United States during the hostages crisis in Iran. Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman said it preferred to treat the subject with "extreme discretion"—West Germany had tried to contribute "its mite".

Herr Helmut Schmidt the Chancellor has sent each former hostage a porcelain model of the Berlin Freedom Bell, given to the city of Berlin by the people of America.

American welcome: Mr Tip O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, said this morning that the 52 former hostages will return to Washington on Tuesday. He said that a welcoming ceremony had been arranged for them at Andrews Air Force Base (Patrick Brogan writes from Washington).

The State Department would neither deny nor confirm this. The hostages will be flown from Germany to an airport in New York state on Sunday arriving at about 7 pm GMT, and then taken to the military college at West Point to meet their families, and to stay in seclusion there for two days.

Meanwhile the State Department continues to stand on its declaration that the new Administration fully intends to carry out the terms of the agreements concluded with Iran in the waning hours of the Carter Administration.

Mr Edward Meese, President Reagan's principal White House assistant, said that a review of the terms was being conducted and would be finished by the end of next week.

There is a problem over the President's right to order an ending of law suits being brought against Iran by American citizens. A federal judge has ruled that the right applies to only one category of suits.

Tehran response, page 4

Biggest union in water industry backs strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A national water strike was sanctioned last night by leaders of the largest union in the industry after an overwhelming rank-and-file rejection of the employers' "final" 7.9 per cent pay offer.

The national executive of the General and Municipal Workers Union, which represents about two thirds of the 33,000 water workers, voted to empower Mr David Basnett, the union's general secretary, to coordinate industrial action with the other three unions in the industry in joint talks on February 3.

The union's leaders condemned the National Water Council for "refusing to negotiate", and after the meeting Mr Basnett said: "The employers are behaving with great recklessness.

"A water strike would have catastrophic consequences for public health and for industry, yet they have consistently denied us the chance to negotiate realistically."

The union formula leaves the door open for further talks that could avert a strike

The Transport and General Workers' Union announced that its local authority manual members had voted two to one to accept a 7.5 per cent pay offer, making overall acceptance of the package certain.

Court rules suspension of prisons action unlawful

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The leadership of the Prison Officers' Association acted unlawfully in instructing members to suspend industrial action without convening a special delegate conference, the High Court ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson ordered the association's national executive committee to send a letter to members rescinding its instruction of January 13 and reinstating industrial action imposed on October 2.

But he suspended his order for up to six weeks to allow the national executive committee to reconvene the special conference which had voted for industrial action. That will enable the conference to decide what steps to take over Home Office proposals to settle the dispute.

Yesterday's application for an injunction was brought by Mr Malcolm Thomas, secretary of the Ashford branch in Surrey.

Mr Thomas said: "Because of what the judge said, it is unlikely that we shall be seeking to resume industrial action in the meantime."

The judge ruled that in calling off the industrial action the national executive breached union rules.

Shipbuilders seek 3,200 redundancies

British Shipbuilders is seeking 3,200 voluntary redundancies within the next month. The state shipbuilding corporation, announcing the cutback, implied that if enough volunteers were not found compulsory redundancies would follow. The worst affected will be Vosper ship repairers in Southampton, where the entire 1,100 workforce is at risk after the British Transport Docks Board decision to close the two ship repair docks used by Vosper. The cutbacks are said to be crucial to the future of British Shipbuilders Page 17

Heathrow disrupted

Flights from Heathrow airport were severely disrupted by a 24-hour strike by 20,000 British Airways ground staff. At least 30,000 passengers had to be found other seats as nearly all the airline's 380 flights were cancelled. The unions have given a warning that there may be further stoppages Page 3

Soviet grain harvest falls below target

The Russians announced that last year's grain harvest was 189.2 million tonnes, 45.8 million below the target but better than preliminary estimates. As in 1979 the harvest is disappointing and it will be difficult to build up herds and increase meat production Page 4

Unions' joint tactics

Union leaders agreed to coordinate their strategy to get protection for and revitalization of the three basic state-run industries, coal, steel and rail. They will press the Government "quite forcibly" to change its policies on the economy, while holding in reserve plans for industrial action Page 2

Maze dispute worse

The dispute at the Maze prison near Belfast over prison clothing and prison work appeared to worsen as the Northern Ireland Office issued a detailed defence of its position after refusing to let relatives of 10 prisoners deliver bundles of socks and underwear for the men Page 2

£35m error in RAF conversion estimate

The estimated cost of buying nine VC10 airliners and converting them into RAF tankers for air-to-air refuelling soared from £44m to £79m because the Ministry of Defence did not fully assess the work involved, a committee report says. It is one of three examples of "poor cost estimating that has bedevilled ministry projects." Page 3

Burgomaster elected

Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, who resigned as Federal Minister of Justice after his nomination, has been elected Chief Burgomaster of Berlin. The vote ensures the continuation of the coalition government in the city for the time being. Elections will take place, however, possibly as early as June 17 Page 3

Century for Gower

David Gower scored an unbeaten 154 when England began their cricket tour of the West Indies against a President's XI at Pointe-a-Pierre. England ended the first day on 329 for two, Boycott having contributed 87 Page 16

Mr Reagan gets tax cuts package ready

President Reagan hopes to announce a 10 per cent cut in personal income tax in an economic package that he will soon present to Congress. Large cuts in federal spending are also planned Page 4

State workers' triple alliance to fight for economic changes

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders in the three basic state-run industries of coal, steel and rail are to press the Government "quite forcibly to change its economic policies, while holding in reserve plans for industrial action.

Executive committees of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Railwaymen agreed at an "historic meeting" in London to coordinate their strategy.

The three unions pledge "whatever action necessary" to fight the closure of any one of Britain's five integrated steelworks, and they insist that there must be no closure of collieries on purely economic grounds. They also want a relaxation of cash limit controls for nationalized industries.

Leaders of the three unions are seeking urgent talks with the secretaries of state for industry, energy and transport. They will argue for immediate government intervention.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the mineworkers, who chaired the conference, said: "We are only doing things to make Britain great."

They would be telling ministers quite forcibly that their economic strategy was wrong, and that the unions' "triple alliance" had a sensible alternative.

With sponsored MPs as observers, the delegates to yesterday's conference adopted a resolution pointing out that after dramatic changes their industries had come to terms with new technologies.

It went on: "We recognize that we now face new challenges which can only be resolved if the Government accepts the need to protect and revitalize those sectors of industry that lie at the heart of the economy."

As part of their alternative strategy, the unions want no further closures of steel capacity; action against coal and steel imports; operating subsidies for those industries on the West German model; a large-scale programme of electrification on the railways and greater general investment in the system; approval of a rail Channel tunnel, and greater public spending "to stimulate economic growth".

Management in only one of the three industries responded yesterday to the proposals. Mr Clifford Rose, industrial relations member of the British Railways Board, said British Rail's arguments for increasing investment were well known, but added: "However, we do not believe that staying in uneconomic parts of the business simply to create unnecessary jobs is a sensible way of trying to secure the long-term future.

"There are much better ways than that, for example by developing those parts of the business which can be economic."

His reference to British Rail's plans to shed many thousands of jobs through productivity bargaining was picked up in the union's strategy for recovery. They say they are campaigning for the restoration of the bipartisan commitment to full employment policies

Seamen halt ferries after 12 are dismissed

No Townsend Thoresen passenger and freight ferries operated between Southampton and the Continent yesterday because of the dismissal of 12 deckhands, all members of the National Union of Seamen.

The blacking of the vessels continued, despite an improved pay offer by Townsend Thoresen. Ferries operated by other companies out of Southampton were working normally but could be affected by lightning strikes.

The union disputes committee at Southampton said: "The blacking of all Townsend Thoresen vessels stays until the 12 deckhands dismissed off the Viking Venturer have been reinstated".

A company official said the men had dismissed themselves by refusing to sail, in breach of their contracts, last Tuesday. They would be reinstated if they would agree to work normally.

Two large cargo ferries, Viking Venturer and Viking Valiant, are tied up at Southampton dock with the crews conducting a sit-in.

The company says it has made an improved pay offer to its 250 crew members which would increase by £17 the £170 weekly earnings of deck ratings, and by £14 the pay of catering and engine room staff.

The offer was made independently of the General Council of British Shipping but with its full approval. It is equivalent to 10 per cent.

In a radio message to British vessels around the world yesterday, the general council posed the question: "Will you still have a job at the end?"



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Mr Paul Channon *(centre), recently appointed* Minister for the Arts, at the New Spirit in Painting exhibition at the Royal Academy yesterday with Mr Norman Rosenthal (left), the exhibition organizer, and Sir Hugh Casson (right).

Honourable family connexion that has lasted almost 60 years

'Times' ownership change will break Astor link

By Philip Howard

If Mr Rupert Murdoch succeeds in his negotiations to buy *The Times*, its supplements, and *The Sunday Times*, he will break a link older than the one with the Thomson Organisation.

Lord Astor of Hever, president of Times Newspapers, said at Hever Castle yesterday: "It *has been a source of enormous* pride and pleasure for the Astors to have been connected with *The Times* for nearly 60 years. Of course, I am sad that such a long family connexion is going to be broken; but I hope and expect that Rupert Murdoch's courage and professionalism will be rewarded, and that he makes a success of the challenging responsibilities that he has taken on."

Lord Astor's father, John Astor, bought nine tenths of the ownership of *The Times* in 1922, on the death of Lord Northcliffe. Under his joint ownership with John Walter, he established *The Times* as an independent political voice and a national institution, representative of interests and tastes of a confident and complacent governing class, unlike the "bloody old *Times*" of John Walter II and Barnes, and the militant *Times* of rogue elephant *Northcliffe*.

Major Astor declared at the time that the new proprietors intended to follow a policy of "enlightened conservatism", which, while favouring the principle of continuity, was neither insensitive nor necessarily hostile to the inevitable processes of political development. With the exception of the influence of the Cliveden Set on the support *of The Times* for appeasement, the Astors were the most correct of proprietors, never interfering with editorial policy.

Lord Astor said yesterday: "The proprietor has the right to print *The Times* upside down, if he wants. But he must keep his nose out of editorial matters. Nobody could have given stronger safeguards about editorial independence than Rupert Murdoch. Taking them with his professionalism and experience and responsibility, I *have* great hopes that everything will work out for the best.

"Mr Murdoch seems to me to have the right attitudes to maintain the particular character and quality of the five publications. Also he seems to command the respect and goodwill of the unions. I doubt whether any other proprietor could be expected to guarantee such independence to each of his editors as he has been prepared to do."

Lord Astor bought out the Walter tenth share in 1963, and for three years he was sole proprietor. In *the 1966 Thomson* takeover, he and his family took 15 per cent of the equity of the new company, Times Newspapers Ltd, in exchange for *The Times*.

He said yesterday: "I was very happy to be a partner of Roy Thomson and subsequently his son, Ken. God knows they put enough into *The Times over the years. The Times* has a very special place in the life of the nation. And it has been an honour for me personally to have been associated with its development over 30 years. It *is important for the country* that it should continue to flourish, and I am delighted that it looks as though it is going to."

The Astor connexion is one that historians of *The Times* will record as honourable, and one that the present generation of Blackfriars look back on with affection and gratitude.

NUJ wants safeguards committee

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Journalists' chapel (union *office branch*) at *The Times* yesterday passed a resolution urging reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission of the proposed purchase by Mr Rupert Murdoch of Times Newspapers.

The chapel also passed a resolution proposing the establishment of an independent "editorial safeguards committee".

The committee would comprise a chairman "of high public standing" and six other members, two to be nominated by the proprietor, one by the editor, and three by the journalists

The aim of the proposal, which is expected to be submitted by chapel officials to News International, Mr Murdoch's company, for negotiation in forthcoming talks, would be to "protect and enhance the editorial independence, quality and integrity of *The Times* and *its supplements*".

The two moves were approved on a show of hands at a meeting of about 95 of the 270 members of the chapel.

Mr Murdoch yesterday briefly met union representatives from throughout *Times* group.

The Sunday Times NUJ chapel while welcoming the assurances given by Mr Murdoch called for safeguards to be embodied in the articles of association of Times Newspapers.

Those included proposals that the powers and functions of national directors should be protected; that a vacancy for the editorship of *The Sunday Times* should be nationally advertised, and all applicants considered by the national directors; and that the national directors should include a *Sunday Times* journalist elected *by the editorial staff*.

Detailed negotiations with all printing unions are to begin on Monday.

MPs told of dangers in delaying agreement

Continued from page 1

scrutiny by the Monopolies Commission. The Opposition believed that could be done within a reasonable time; it did not need to take months if the panel was requested by the secretary of state to act with reasonable speed.

"All the assurances in the world given by Mr Murdoch *to the present owners of the* newspapers are no substitute for mature and public consideration given by the Monopolies Commission, and undertakings given to them in *the public interest for which* Mr Murdoch or anyone else would be held responsible to the public," Mr Smith said.

Mrs Oppenheim pointed out that under the Fair Trading Act there were certain exceptions to the absolute duty to make a reference. Those included the situation in which a newspaper was not economic as a going concern or if the secretary of state believed there was a question of urgency. In those cases the secretary of state could use his discretion, but she agreed that he had no discretion if those exceptions were not involved.

The relevant section of the Fair Trading Act, 1973, *allowing exceptions to a reference* to the Monopolies Commission reads as follows:

Where the secretary of state is satisfied that the newspaper concerned in the transfer is not economic as a going concern and as a separate newspaper, then—(a) if he is also satisfied that, if the newspaper is to continue as a separate newspaper, the case is one of urgency, he may give his consent to the transfer without requiring a report from the commission under this section.

Mrs Oppenheim said that among the important factors that Mr Biffen would have to consider was the possible consequence of the delay caused by a reference to the commission,

Dr David Owen, Labour's former Foreign Secretary but now on the back-benches after disagreements with the present leadership, suggested that since *The Sunday Times* was an economic newspaper there could be no question of doubt in interpretation of the 1973 Act that the matter must be referred to the commission.

With Labour MPs becoming increasingly disturbed over the proposed purchase, describing it as "a sordid business" and suggesting that Mr Murdoch's newspapers had a sorry reputation for slanted news coverage of *controversial* political matters, many Conservative MPs appeared to be moving in favour of allowing the sale to go ahead. Sir Ronald Bell said it was of prime importance that *The Times* should continue and that was most unlikely unless it was purchased by somebody with an established position in the newspaper industry.

Mrs Oppenheim said that the expressions of delight from the trade unions would be considered by Mr Biffen.

It was clear, however, that not all the pressure for a reference to be made was coming from the Labour benches. Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East, while regretting phrases such as "sordid business", felt that it would be inconceivable for a reference not to be made.

Another Conservative back bencher, Mr Jonathan Aitken, said it would be a shattering disappointment to all those who believed that the Government had a duty to safeguard the public interest in matters of newspaper power concentration if the application for a reference was refused. To Labour cheers, Mr Aitken said that any evasion of that sort would be totally contrary to *the spirit, if not the fine print*, of the Fair Trading Act.

Mrs Oppenheim gave an assurance that Mr Biffen would uphold the law as it stood and would note carefully what had been said by MPs.

It is expected that Mr Foot will ask on Monday for a debate on the matter under the House's emergency procedure. A Cabinet committee of ministers is likely to be examining the issue early next week.

Parliamentary report, page 23

WIs stay in a jam as Bill falls

By Nicholas Timmins

The anti-smoking lobby, the British Medical Association, the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, and the Women's Institutes will be unhappy at the loss of a health Bill because of lack of parliamentary time.

The National Health Services (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill would have provided for a reconstitution of the council, for legislation to allow doctors suspended on health grounds to be paid, and would have removed from the controls of the Food and Drugs Act the kitchens of members of the National Federation of Women's Institutes where jam that raises some £10m a year for voluntary organizations is made.

Most important, however, the Bill might have enabled backbenchers to tack on an amendment banning all tobacco advertising after the expiry in July, 1982, of the voluntary *agreement with the tobacco* industry on advertising.

The amendment banning tobacco advertising would have been supported by health ministers, who would have endeavoured to ensure that the Government did not block the move.

Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for Health, was particularly unhappy that the last round of negotiations did not produce tougher restrictions.

The British Medical Association is to seek further assurances from the Government that doctors suspended by the General Medical Council on health grounds will be paid. It had an undertaking from Mr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Health, *that such cases would* be given sympathetic consideration pending legislation.

The Women's Institute's difficulty stems from a ruling by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council that home-made jam sold by its members contravened the Food and Drugs Act, unless the kitchens were registered and inspected by the local authority. So far it is the only authority to have taken that stand, and Mr Jenkin has made it plain he did not believe that Parliament intended the Act to interfere with the "long and honoured tradition" of WIs and other organizations selling such home-made products. Indeed, this week the House of Commons catering committee ordered a year's supply of WI jam.

Mr Basnett believes an electoral college likely

By Our Labour Editor

The special Labour Party conference today one who should choose the leader will adopt the left's proposal for an electoral college composed of MPs, trade unionists, and party activists, Mr David Basnett, chairman of Trade Unions for Labour Victory, predicted last night.

But a procedural strategy later adopted by moderate leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) could threaten the precariously balanced centre-left coalition supporting the compromise formula favoured by Mr Michael Foot.

Against a background of complex machinations by moderates, Mr Basnett, who is regarded as a Labour loyalist, said: "I will not joint any plot to abort the conference."

His union, the General and Municipal Workers (GMWU) with a 650,000-strong block vote, is pressing ahead with its proposal for the 50-25-25 formula to give MPs half the votes, dividing the remainder between *the trade unions and constituency parties*.

That now seems to be the most likely outcome of the horse-trading at the conference, despite a move by the engineering workers to wreck such a compromise.

By getting delegates to reject the standing orders committee recommendation for debating procedure, the AUEW hopes to allow unions to vote against every proposition put before them so that the conference fails to reach any conclusion.

That strategem will be opposed by the GMWU, which is the third largest affiliate. Mr Basnett, general secretary of the union said: "We expect our motion to win because it is the most unifying at conference, and achieves the electoral college without causing any need for further splits in the party.

But Mr Terence Duffy, president of the engineering workers, last night protested that his union was not being given the democratic right to vote against all the options for an electoral college. Under the complicated debating rules, his 928,000 block vote could only *be withheld* from *many of the* choices and not cast against them.

Left winger gains place at talks by court action

By Our Labour Staff

A leading left-wing member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers delegation, Mr Jock Macpherson Quinn, will attend today's special Labour Party leadership conference after winning a High Court injunction restraining the union from barring him as a delegate.

Mr Quinn brought the High Court action after a union decision to bar Mr Quinn because of his part in the dispute in the engineering union delegation over the electoral college and other issues at the party conference in Blackpool last year.

Although Mr Quinn's presence in the delegation may narrowly tip its political composition by as little as one vote in favour of the left wing, the union's leadership is expected to argue strongly that as it is mandated by the union's policy-making national committee to seek an overall majority of MPs in the college, no vote of the delegation can change that decision.

At a private hearing yesterday Mr Justice Lawson held that the union could not impose the penalty on Mr Quinn under its rules. Sir John Boyd, general secretary of the union, suggested after the hearing that expulsion of Mr Quinn might have been valid.

Mr Quinn, who was enabled by the ruling to attend last night's delegation meeting in a London hotel, said afterwards that he was delighted by the result. He accepted that the timing of the AUEW internal ruling had not been specifically directed at barring him from last night's meeting.

Union leaders made it clear that they would not appeal against the ruling.

The dispute at Blackpool came when the AUEW's leaders decided not to vote for any of *the possible* new methods of electing a party leader, arguing that this conformed with the policy of the union's national committee.

Mr Quinn and other delegates protested that the decision was not in accordance with national committee policy, since it had not envisaged such an eventuality.

Maze inmates' relatives not allowed to deliver clothes

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The difficulties at the Maze *prison*, near Belfast, *showed* signs of increasing last night as the Government issued a detailed defence of its position.

Republican prisoners are *still* fouling their cells because they believe that the Government has gone back on the spirit of earlier undertakings about doing prison work and wearing prison clothes.

Yesterday relatives of 10 prisoners went by minibus from Falls Road, west Belfast, to the Maze with bundles of socks and underwear for the men, who had earlier told the authorities that they were willing to wash, shave, have their hair cut and keep themselves clean.

They are among 96 prisoners who have stopped fouling their cells in recent weeks but are continuing a more limited form of protest that includes wearing only blankets.

That still leaves 327 republican prisoners on the "dirty protest". Their hope was that the 96 men in clean cells would be issued with their own clothes supplied by relatives. But *yesterday the Government* refused to let the relatives deliver the bundles.

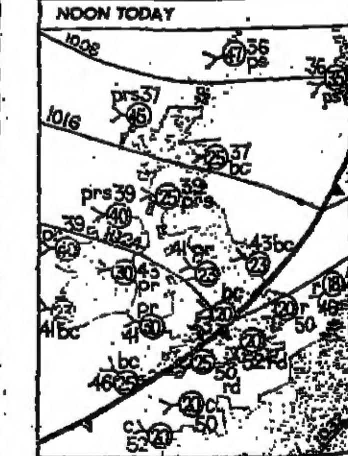
The conflict centres on the different interpretations of what happened when the hunger strike ended.

The Northern Ireland Office said that 10 men were still not prepared to wear prison-issue clothing unless they were provided with their own clothes

The essence of the ministry's statement was that until the men conformed with prison rules they could not have their own clothes.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.50 am — Sun sets: 4.36 pm
Moon sets: 9.56 am — Moon rises: 9.26 pm
Last quarter: January 28
Lighting up: 5.06 pm to 7.19 am
High Water: London Bridge, 4.17 am, 7.1m; 4.41 pm, 7.2m; Avonmouth, 9.44 am, 12.9m; 10.9 pm, 12.6m; Dover, 1.14 am, 6.6m; 1.31 pm, 6.3m; Hull, 8.53 am, 7m; 8.58 pm, 7.4m; Liverpool, 1.38 am, 8.8m; 1.50 pm, 9m. 1ft = 0.3048 1m = 3.2808ft

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 7.49 am — Sun sets: 4.38 pm
Moon sets: 10.17 am — Moon rises: 10.32 pm
Last quarter: January 28
Lighting up: 5.08 pm to 7.18 am
High Water: London Bridge, 4.52 am, 6.9m; 5.16 pm, 6.9m; Avonmouth, 10.19 am, 12.4m; 10.39 pm, 12m; Dover, 1.52 am, 6.5m; 2.11 pm, 6.1m; Hull, 9.28 am, 6.8m; 9.32 pm, 7.2m; *Liverpool*, 2.15 am; 8.5m; 2.26 pm, 8.6m. 1ft = 0.3048 1m = 3.2808ft

A trough of low pressure will move SE across England and Wales followed by a colder W airstream.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dull and misty, occasional rain or drizzle, brighter and mainly dry by afternoon; wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Central S, Midlands, E England: Misty with occasional rain or drizzle at first, becoming mostly dry with sunny periods; wind SW, veering W fresh or strong; max *temp 10°C (50°F)*.

SW England, S Wales: Occasional rain or drizzle at first, hill and coastal fog, becoming brighter, sunny intervals and scattered showers, wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C

N Wales, NW, Central N England: Rain or drizzle at first, then sunny intervals and occasional *showers, wintry later on hills*; wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and showers, sleet or *snow in places*; wind W, strong to gale; max temp 7°C

NE England: Rain in places at first, then sunny periods and scattered showers, wintry over hills later; wind mainly W, strong to gale; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods, scattered wintry showers; wind W, strong, locally gale; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, frequent showers, some snow, especially on hills, with drifting; wind W, strong to gale, locally severe gale; *max temp 5°C (41°F)*.

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: *Mainly dry at first over* S Britain, otherwise changeable with rain at times, possibly preceded by snow over N Hills, becoming milder in the S and W.

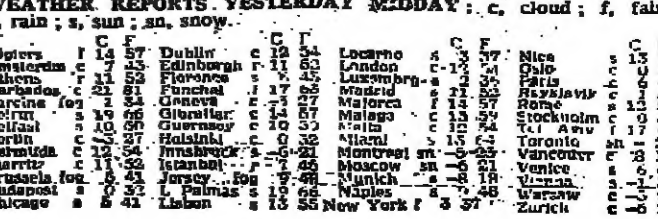
Sea passages: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate or fresh, increasing strong, veering W; sea slight, becoming rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, veering W strong, occasionally gale, locally severe gale in N Irish sea; sea rough or very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12°C (54°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 81 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1030 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.



		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	14	57	Dublin	c	12	54	Locarno	s	3	37	Nice	s	13	55
Amsterdam	c	7	45	Edinburgh	r	11	52	London	c	12	54	Oslo	c	0	32
Athens	r	11	52	Florence	s	7	45	Luxembourg	s	2	36	Paris	c	6	43
Barbados	c	27	81	Funchal	f	17	63	Madrid	s	11	52	Reykjavik	c	1	34
Barcelona	fog	1	34	Geneva	c	-3	27	Majorca	f	14	57	Rome	s	13	55
Beirut	s	19	66	Gibraltar	c	14	57	Malaga	c	15	59	Stockholm	c	0	32
Belfast	s	10	50	Guernsey	c	10	50	Malta	c	12	54	Tel Aviv	f	17	63
Berlin	c	-3	27	Helsinki	c	0	32	Miami	s	18	64	Toronto	sn	[illegible]	26
Bermuda	c	12	54	Innsbruck	s	-6	21	Montreal	sn	-5	23	Vancouver	c	8	[illegible]
Biarritz	c	11	52	Istanbul	r	7	45	Moscow	sn	-6	21	Venice	s	6	43
Brussels	fog	6	43	Jersey	fog	9	48	Munich	s	-8	18	Vienna	s	-1	30
Budapest	s	0	32	L Palmas	s	19	66	Naples	s	9	48	Warsaw	c	-5	23
Chicago	s	5	41	Lisbon	s	13	55	New York	f	3	37	Zurich	c	-6	21

Overseas selling prices

Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.400; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rs 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr [illegible]; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 450; US [illegible]; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 30.

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Leaks confirm change in benefits fraud policy

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The change of policy in social security fraud work, which has already been condemned by Mr Norman Buchan, opposition spokesman on social security, *is confirmed in a series of* leaked documents that has been sent to *The Times*. They show that cost-effectiveness rather than prosecution is now the emphasis in pursuing suspected *cases, and that benefit can be* withdrawn on evidence that would not stand up in court.

The documents consist of substantial amendments to the Fraud Investigator's Guide, *issued shortly after the Government* announced its new "fraud drive" last year, and various internal letters and documents. One paper makes clear that statistics are being compiled *this month in order* to arrive at "the probable recoveries in 1980-81" under the new policy to be analysed next month by computer.

Another internal paper indi*cates that the trade unions* whose members carry out the policy are worried both by the overall approach being adopted, and the much wider use of "special exercise teams" to pursue fraud, as well as the reduction in the training period for special investigators from 13 weeks to four or five weeks.

The trade unions, according to an internal minute, felt "it *was contrary to the traditions* of British justice to decide whether or not to pursue cases to prosecution on the basis of cost", and questioned the ethics of the special exercises *on fraud*.

A letter dated October, 1980, to local social security offices confirms the "shift in departmental policy over the past year towards a more cost-effective *approach to fraud investigation*" that is spelt out in the amendments to the main guide. The letter also states that "where formal evidence of fraud will be difficult to obtain *and successful* prosecution is consequently unlikely", stopping benefit is seen as the most cost-effective way of handling the matter.

The amendments themselves, which were *issued to staff in* June, 1980, state: "The main emphasis in the new approach is upon cost-effectiveness", determined mainly according to whether the fraud will continue and the amount of benefit being paid.

"Clearly the larger the allowance stopped (and perhaps recovered) the greater will be the saving to public funds", the amendments state. But it is the *firm policy of the department* that there must be no discrimination against a family man suspected of fraud, while a single man is ignored, simply because the family man has the larger *allowance*.

Most of the section on prosecution is devoted to cases where it is not appropriate. Prosecution should deter fraud, the guidance says, but in many *cases it will not be appropriate*.

For example, the work involved in prosecution is not justified in "trivial" cases, unless there is more than £50 involved, more than one type of benefit is involved, there is similar fraud in the area, or the claimant has made a previous false claim.

Nor is prosecution appropriate if the likely pay-off does *not justify the additional effort*.

The offender's mental or physical condition may also be a reason for not prosecuting, including where "the offender is of such low mentality that the court may be more sympathetic towards him than towards the department".

Deciding not to prosecute is not intended to stop the investigation, the guidance makes clear. If there is sufficient evidence, the benefit must be stopped or reduced and the claimant told in an interview why it has been done. But if there is not sufficient evidence to justify stopping benefit, the investigation may be worth continuing.

"It may be worth interviewing the person and putting to him your reasons for suspecting fraud, and asking for his comments. He may give you sufficient information to justify withdrawing (or reducing) his benefit. Or he may decide to withdraw his claim."

Such "non-prosecution" interviews are believed by welfare rights organizations to have led to genuine claimants having their benefits stopped or giving them up. Mr Buchan has asked Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to withdraw the new guidelines as "a monstrous invasion of freedoms and sharp denial of natural [illegible]".

More community work for the young planned

By Ian Bradley

The Government is considering ways of increasing voluntary community service by young people but it is unlikely to set up a new national service organization, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

Opening a conference on voluntary action in Swanwick, Derbyshire, organized by the voluntary services unit of the Home Office, the National Council of Voluntary Organizations and the Volunteer Centre, he said: "Something more definite will be announced later. We instinctively feel the voluntary principle is very important, and we will do all we can to encourage it."

Mr Raison said that questions about voluntary effort would be asked for the first time in this year's General Household Survey, considerably improving knowledge about participation in voluntary activities.

He told the conference that the Government was developing three new schemes to promote voluntary action.

HOME NEWS

£35m error in ministry estimates for converting nine VC10s

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The estimated cost of buying nine VC10 airliners and converting them to RAF tankers for air-to-air refuelling soared from £44m to nearly £79m in real terms because the Ministry of Defence had hurried to secure the purchase without fully assessing the work involved.

It was a "particularly bad example of the poor cost estimating that has bedevilled so many Ministry of Defence projects", according to the ministry's own Operational Requirements Committee.

More than £12m had been added to the cost because of a change in Rolls-Royce's arrangements for overhauling engines, it was stated. That rise was in spite of the fact that the RAF agreed to accept an "overhaul life" of 2,000 hours instead of the 5,000 hours applying to other VC10s in its transport fleet.

The case of the VC10s whose costs took off more quickly than the aircraft is given in a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General as one of three instances in which ministry assessments proved to be inadequate.

In another important but unidentified project, described as Equipment A, the system was due to enter service while trials were still being conducted. A study revealed that it was falling short "by substantial margins" of the reliability and performance needed, and a military exercise showed that it could not operate in all the conditions predicted.

Its date for coming into service was deferred and there was a 27 per cent increase in real costs. A programme of improvements, at still more cost, is being examined, but any improvement in reliability will be "limited".

Production of the third project, Equipment B, was authorized by the ministry before development had been completed. Faults were detected within a few months of the first deliveries. Eventually the ministry recognized that it was facing an important difficulty and launched a programme to find a long-term solution, at an extra cost of £800,000. Meanwhile the contractor denied any liability for the long-term modifications.

A comparison of Ministry of Defence projects had shown, the comptroller comments, that on average the in-service date of equipment and the costs of development and production had all been significantly underestimated.

The ministry overspent its cash limits for defence procurement in 1979-80 by £11.2m. But after various supplementary estimates had been voted, the final cash limit of £8,617m for defence as a whole was underspent by £1.6m.

Appropriation Accounts (Vol 1: Classes 1-11) 1979-80. (Stationery Office, £11.60).

BA strikers disrupt Heathrow flights

By David Nicholson-Lord

Services from Heathrow airport, London, were severely disrupted yesterday and many passengers were delayed or stranded by a 24-hour pay strike involving 20,000 British Airways ground staff. Union sources have given warning that there could be further stoppages.

All but about 15 of the airline's 380 incoming and outgoing flights, more than half the airport's daily total, were cancelled and at least 30,000 passengers had to be found seats on other flights at short notice.

The strike was made official by the Transport and General Workers' Union, representing most of the ground staff, late on Thursday. British Airways, which had originally planned to suspend only a third of its European flights, said reservations staff were working "flat out" to transfer passenger.

However, many passengers had to wait several hours for transfer flights and some could not be found a seat until today.

Other airlines whose ground services are handled by British Airways staff also suffered delays, and in some cases baggage collection was up to two hours late.

Ground services of some smaller airlines were taken over by management staff and passengers were asked to take their own luggage to departure gates. Most large airlines with their own ground staff were unaffected.

The workers are objecting to an 8 per cent pay offer to operate from April 1, instead of January 1, as part of the airline's call for pay restraint. British Airways is also accused of having broken its word on shift pay and London weighting agreements.

Both Concorde flights to New York were cancelled yesterday and two services from Athens and Tel Aviv were diverted to Stansted.

Services are expected to be back to normal early today.

Photograph by David Jones

Thatcher visit: The Prime Minister examining a corn dolly made by Mr Frederick Flack at Chigwell House, a home for the physically handicapped during a tour of Essex yesterday. She later travelled to Loughton to open Thatcher House, headquarters of the Epping Forest Conservative Party (Michael Horswell writes).

In the afternoon Mrs Margaret Thatcher went on to Harlow and Brentwood, where she was heckled by more than 400 demonstrators. Coins were thrown, narrowly missing her heavily guarded car.

At Harlow she visited the factory of Pitney Bowes, makers of business systems and mailing and paper handling equipment where she planted a disease resistant elm.

As her car entered the factory gates she was met with jeering by supporters of the Citizen's Band radio campaign, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and Labour Party and trade union demonstrators.

Universities asked to cut home intake

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Universities are being asked by the University Grants Committee to cut their intake of home students this autumn. The committee has written to universities informing them that their individual grant allocations, to be announced in the spring, are likely to assume that the number of home students in 1983-84 will be about the same as in the current year.

"This requires some reduction in future intake figures compared with those for 1980-81", the letter says. Because intake has increased by about 3 per cent a year over the past two years, this year's intake will have to be cut by about 6 per cent if the numbers are to be held stable.

The letter goes on to warn universities that if their intake of home students is above the committee's recommended figure, they "should not assume (that) they would benefit from the increased fee income".

The universities are autonomous bodies, and the committee cannot dictate how many students they should have. But the financial threat is clear; if a university takes in more than the number recommended by the committee, it will not only get no additional grant in respect of those students, but will actually have its grant cut in proportion to the increased income received through the additional fees.

The committee's letter appears to contradict a statement made earlier this month by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, when he told a press conference at the North of England education conference in Carlisle that the Government's cut in the universities' grant "should not necessarily mean" a drop in the number of students admitted next autumn.

Commenting on the £30m reduction in the universities' grant announced by the Government last month, the committee's letter said while that represented a cut of 3.5 per cent, the cut for 1981-82 was likely to be nearer 5 or 6 per cent because of other factors such as the possible loss of income caused by the Government's new policy on overseas students.

Another letter went out from the committee to universities yesterday advising them that mum fees for overseas students next autumn were £2,500 for arts courses, £3,600 for science, and £6,000 for the clinical year of medical, dental and veterinary courses. That represents a 25 per cent increase on arts course fees and a 20 per cent increase on the others.

Intermediate examination gets qualified welcome

By Our Education Correspondent

Universities would welcome a new Intermediate level examination to supplement A levels in the sixth form, provided the new examination is of a sufficiently high academic standard, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals has told the Government.

In its reply published yesterday to the Government's consultative paper on examinations for pupils aged between 16 and 18, the committee says it wants to make "very plain that only in cases where the normal minimum starting point was a grade C at O level or CSE grade 1 would the Intermediate level be given credence for university entrance purposes".

For that reason, there was widespread support among universities for the Government's declared intention behind its proposal that the new examination should be made available only to candidates who were taking at least two A level subjects. However, few universities favoured the enforcement of such a regulation, and most saw it as artificially restrictive.

Most universities also did not agree with the suggestion that the new I level should be restricted to a limited range of subjects.

There was widespread support among universities for the objective of broadening the sixth-form curriculum. They agreed that it would be valuable if the new examination encouraged, for example, young scientists to develop foreign language skills, or arts specialists to continue studying mathematics or a science.

In brief

Cheque written on crash helmet

A cheque was handed in to Neath Magistrates' Court, West Glamorgan, yesterday written on a crash helmet and was accepted by the court's bank. It was delivered in payment of a £15 fine imposed on a member of the Wales Motor Cycle Action Group for not wearing protective head gear.

Paul Mason, aged 21, of Neath, was fined by the magistrates at Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, six months ago. He said yesterday that the group was against the compulsory wearing of crash helmets and had used that opportunity as a protest.

Rail cuts proposed

British Rail Eastern Region proposes to withdraw passenger train services between March, Cambridgeshire, and Spalding, Lincolnshire, Sleaford South Junction, Lincolnshire, and Sleaford North Junction (Direct), and Greetwell West Junction and Pyewipe Junction (Lincoln avoiding line).

£7,000 raid foiled

Police Constable Peter Allen was beaten off by a raider's two accomplices yesterday at the Abbey National Building Society branch in Pilbeam Avenue, Harold Hill, Essex, but the gang abandoned the £7,000 they had taken at gunpoint.

TV fee help for elderly

Pensioners in Temev, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire, are to be given £5 each towards the cost of their next television licence because the parish council has a surplus of £480.

Hovercraft damaged

A British Rail Sealink hovercraft, the Princess Margaret, hit a breakwater yesterday when leaving Dover in dense fog. The craft has been taken out of service for repairs.

More home news, page 23

Cambridge students seek talks with faculty

From John Witherow
Cambridge

The dispute within the English faculty at Cambridge University took another turn yesterday when students in the department called for an open discussion with the faculty's board over its approach to academic freedom.

A meeting of about 500 students, many of whom appeared confused and upset, voted for discussions with the board next week after they had been addressed by Professor Raymond Williams, the left-wing professor of drama, on "the intellectual issues underlying the current dispute".

The dispute, which has been brewing for years in a department that is no stranger to controversy, centres on the refusal last term by the faculty's appointments committee to give a permanent post to Dr Colin MacCabe, an assistant lecturer in the university for five years and an exponent of a more theoretical approach to the teaching of English literature. Dr MacCabe's appointment expires this autumn.

Some dons and students see this rejection of Dr MacCabe as a move by the traditional and conservative members of the faculty to block the Marxists and those who had adopted the theoretical approach called Structuralism.

The line has been blurred between the two methodologies but Structuralism can be described simply as a linguistics technique which studies how language itself can influence the way an author writes.

The appointments committee has twice rejected the recommendations of the board that Dr MacCabe, who has written a book on James Joyce, should be given a full-time post. Some of the so-called progressive dons have been voted off the committee or have resigned in protest.

Personalities have also entered the arena. Professor Christopher Ricks, who declined to attend yesterday's meeting, has found himself ranged against Professor Williams and Professor Frank Kermode, the senior professor in the faculty and a firm believer in a wide range of teaching.

But some students think that while the MacCabe case is important, the personal issues and the oversimplified idea of traditionalists versus modernists is obscuring an underlying malaise in the faculty.

Professor Raymond William: Addressed meeting.

As the second largest department in the university, it is considered by some to be disorganized and understaffed.

Mr Shaun Woodward, a student representative on the faculty board, sees many of the difficulties arising from the gulf between college and faculty teaching and "a faculty which is underhoused, understaffed and dogged with bureaucracy".

But although the dispute can be seen to revolve around the question of academic freedom and whether there should be a wide range of approaches to the study of English literature, many appear confused by the combination of personal and theoretical issues.

One student said that all sections of opinion put forward by dons would find support among the students, as a body.

The publicity has forced the university into an open debate in the Senate next month on a motion for the suspension of the English faculty pending an inquiry into its administration and appointments policy.

That unpredecented move, however, is thought unlikely to succeed and the arguments are expected to continue. Dr MacCabe, meanwhile, is staying well out of the dispute; he is on a British Council-sponsored tour in Europe.

Leading article, page 13

David Holmes fined £25 for importuning

David Holmes, aged 50, a former deputy treasurer of the Liberal Party, managing a roller disco in Camden, London, was convicted at West London Magistrates' Court yesterday of importuning for an immoral purpose and fined £25.

Mr Holmes, of Eaton Terrace, Belgravia, London, denied the offence, which was said to have occurred in Old Brompton Road on October 21.

Mr Michael Howard, for the prosecution said that Mr Holmes was watched by two plaincolthes police officers early in the morning as he approached three men, one in a doorway, one in a BMW car and a third walking.

The third man, described by Police Constables Peter Davis and Kevin Collins as having tight trousers, was engaged in conversation by Mr Holmes, who was seen to put his arm round the man's waist several times before they walked away together.

Life and leisure: Average walk is between four and five miles, survey finds

Strong appeal of a pedestrian but healthy habit

By Ronald Faux

A vicar from Yorkshire, a man of stout legs and glutinous humour, once told me that he found walking a pedestrian occupation but felt that it did him good. Mr Tom Price, addicted rambler and educationist, writes in *The Big Walks*, a new book about footslogging through British hills, that only those with a powerful streak of sanity in their makeup can resist the occasional long walk.

He goes on to describe a veritable bootbender of 42 miles across the Lake District from Shap to Ravenglass.

A visit to any hill area within easy reach of a city will quickly show how popular walking has become. If there is not a bright line of bobblehats, dayglo anoraks and fortified feet stretching across the moors, there are signs of their recent passing.

Parts of the Pennine Way have grown into a swathe of mud ten feet or more wide, churned up by the unremitting boots. One favourite path up The Band in Great Langdale is gradually sinking. In a few years it will have become a viewless trench unless some warden switches the points and directs the foot pressure along a new line.

Snowdon, we hear, is gradually being worn away because so many people climb it.

The Ramblers' Association, that fine organization for those inclined to vote with their feet when it comes to recreation, reports that it has 35,000 members and is encouraged by the results of the most recent surveys aimed at discovering how often and how rigorously people stretch their legs.

The general household survey of the Office of Population Census and Surveys and the National Opinion Poll's survey carried out for the Countryside Commission both showed that 20 per cent of those interviewed had been on a walk of two miles or more in the month before they were interviewed.

The Countryside Commission poll showed that the average "walk" was between four and five miles

Walking, it was proved, was easily the most widely popular outdoor activity. The English Tourist Board found that this confirmed its survey on part of the Pennine Way. The number of people plodding along it was higher than at any previous time.

With *The Big Walks* it is possible to undertake in spirit some 55 mountain walks and scrambles from Sutherland to Dartmoor with a digression up Macgillycuddy's Reeks and a staggering of other Irish rambles, without leaving the comfort of your fireside.

The fine illustrations, coffee-table size and evocative essays describing each walk makes the footache of doing them almost unnecessary.

Since the days of the Derbyshire mass trespasses, rambling has always had a political side. The Ramblers' Association is agonizing over the provisions of the Wild Life and Countryside Bill.

Mr John Trevelyan, deputy secretary, was convinced that the provisions on moorland conservation and rights of way were too weak. It was proposed to allow local authorities to be the judge of objections to local proposals on footpath closures.

In the past the Secretary of State for the Environment had been the independent arbitrator in such disputes. Mr Trevelyan said: "Local authorities are never enthusiastic about taking on an extra burden. In this case they are suspiciously keen to oblige." As the Romans, no slouches when it came to rambling, may have put it: "Caveat ambulator."

The Big Walks, compiled by Ken Wilson and Richard Gilbert (Diadem Books, London; £16.95).

WEST EUROPE

Bonn Justice Minister becomes Chief Burgomaster of Berlin

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Jan 23

Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, until yesterday the Federal Minister of Justice in Bonn, was elected Chief Burgomaster of Berlin by the House of Representatives today. He succeeds Herr Dietrich Stobbe who resigned last week.

Dr Vogel received 73 of the 135 possible votes, five more than needed and one more than the combined number of deputies from the SPD and FDP coalition. Some members of the opposition cast their votes for Dr Vogel.

All 12 members of the Senate suggested by Dr Vogel last night were also elected and his list of Senators came as a surprise, containing five names little known in Berlin.

Herr Frank Dahrendorf (SPD), the new Senator of the Interior, comes from Hamburg; Herr Gerhard Konow, the Liaison Senator between the Bonn Government and the Berlin Senate, has no party affiliation and comes from the Federal Chancellery in Bonn; Herr Konrad Porzner (SPD), Senator for Finances, was Parliamentary manager of the party in Bonn. Herr Reinhard Uberhorst (SPD), Health Department, the youngest among the 12, was a self-employed planner and Frau Anke Brunn (SPD), Senator for Family, Youth and Sport, is from the North Rhine-Westphalian parliament.

Herr Peter Ulrich (SPD) who is from the previous Senate becomes Senator for Building; Herr Gerhard Meyer (SPD) is Senator for Justice as before, Herr Olaf Sund (SPD), takes Labour and Social Affairs and Herr Walter Rasch (FDP), is Senator for Education. Herr Gunter Gaus (SPD), still the West German envoy to East Germany, becomes Senator for Science and Research.

The elections today went better than expected. Until the last moment the coalition was not sure whether all deputies would support the new governing Burgomaster and Senate.

The continuation of the SPD and FDP coalition was ensured by the vote, for the time being. New elections will, however, take place, possibly as early as June 17, the national holiday commemorating the East German uprising in 1953.

Before the SPD and FDP overcame their reluctance to have new elections ahead of time the CDU started procedures on a referendum to enforce them; so did two citizens independently. The first days of collecting the necessary signatures, the initial step, left no doubt that the necessary 80,000 signatures will be obtained.



Dr Vogel: surprise over his choice of Senators

Court asked if TV programme led to death

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 23

Early next month the Higher Court of Amiens will decide whether a programme on television and in particular its presenter can be held responsible for the suicide of a viewer.

Pierre Bellemare, a television entertainer, has been accused of the unintentional manslaughter of Colonel René Comte, a retired and much decorated war veteran, on the grounds that a broadcast in 1973 led the colonel to commit suicide.

The action has been brought by Colonel Comte's widow, after seven years of procedural wrangling, including a decision that there were no grounds for prosecution—and the rejection of two appeals before the Cour de Cassation—the highest appeal tribunal in France.

However, Mme Comte's persistence led to the appointment of three investigating magistrates, and the transfer of the case to the Amiens court.

M Bellemare, who is a popular entertainer, devoted one of his programmes to a conflict between Colonel Comte and a neighbouring farmer. With his wife, Colonel Comte had gone to live in a village of the Somme. Their neighbour, M Michel Levert, decided to set up an industrial pig farm.

Taken to court, the farmer was ordered to pay 15,000 francs (about £1,500) damages to the colonel, who had also insisted on the demolition of the piggery.

The farmer then appealed to M Bellemare for help. The entertainer then devoted his programme to the affair and in the course of it, the mayor of the village used words which the colonel took to mean as an imputation of cowardice for refusing to take part

A few days later the colonel shot himself in the head. He left a letter to his lawyer stating: "Thanks to M Noiret (the mayor) and the disgusting programme of M Bellemare, my former commanders and comrades know that I am a coward. If, in a moment of extreme weariness, I were to take my life, I ask you to let it be known that Messieurs Noiret and Bellemare are responsible."

On Wednesday, the prosecution asked the court to pronounce M Bellemare's guilt on grounds of "imprudence and negligence" for not considering the feelings and pride of a person discussed in the programme.

Defence counsel, speaking for the mayor, who is also accused by the prosecution, said that the slang word "dégonfler" (deflating or backing out) used about Colonel Comte was rather harmless and colloquial and was "nothing of an insult".

Terrorist suspect caught by West German police

Hamburg, Jan 23.—Herr Peter Boock, one of West German's most wanted terrorist suspects, has been arrested, the police said today. They also said that Herr Boock, who is 29, and said to be a member of the Baader-Meinhof group, offered no resistance when he was picked up last night.

He and a woman companion were getting out of a vehicle, when police moved in. Herr Boock was wanted on suspicion of taking part in some of the violence of the Red Army faction, the official title of the band, named after its dead founders, Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof.

Police said they wanted to question him about the murders, in 1977, of Herr Jürgen Ponto, a banker, and Herr Hanns Martin Schleyer, an industrialist, and about a plot to launch rockets against the headquarters of the West German Federal prosecutor in the same year.

Herr Boock was arrested in Yugoslavia in 1978 with three other suspected German terrorists but Yugoslavia refused to extradite them and allowed them to fly to South Yemen.

Yugoslavia said it would extradite them only in exchange for Croatians wanted in Yugoslavia. But German courts ruled against the extradition of the Croatians. Police said Herr Boock has been living in Hamburg under assumed names and with forged identity papers since the summer.—UPI.

Mine director found guilty of manslaughter

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 23

It has taken the law six years to establish who was to blame for a pit disaster at Lieven in the Pas de Calais in which 42 miners were killed by an explosion in December, 1974. The Bethune court, which tried the case last autumn, gave itself two months to reach a verdict.

It has found the local director of the mine, M Augustin Coquide, guilty of manslaughter and fined him 10,000 francs (£900). The Nord and Pas de Calais collieries were also declared to be civilly responsible for the explosion.

But the court dismissed a case against M André-Claude Lacoste, the chief engineer of the Mining Bureau, and M Max Hecquet, the general director of the collieries at the time, which was brought by the CFDT trade union organization and some of the families of the victims.

The public prosecutor last November, in his summing up, said that there had been breaches of the rules and conditions at the pit which made M Coquide penally responsible. He had demanded of the court a "moral sanction which would be more punitive than the deprivation of freedom."

Confidence vote

Lisbon, Jan 23.—The Portuguese Government last night survived a confidence vote in Parliament by 133 votes to 97, with no abstentions.

French President soothes Italian anxieties

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 23

President Giscard D'Estaing of France today soothed Italian fears over the prospect of being excluded from high level Western consultations. He said in a brief address to the press during a two-day visit here that he foresaw no important international meetings beyond that of the seven most industrialized nations, which Italy will attend, in Canada next July.

The French President surveyed the international and European scenes and discussed specific topics such as collaboration against terrorism with Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Italian Prime Minister, last night and this morning, and with President Sandro Pertini at lunch. His last engagement at the end of the day was an audience with the Pope.

Discussion on the Mediterranean included Libya, over whose projected union with Chad the Italian Government has not shown the same degree of preoccupation as France. Italy is seeking closer economic relations with Libya and hopes to secure substantial contracts for Italian firms under the new Libyan five-year plan in exchange for regular supplies of oil and gas.

There is a long standing invitation for Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, to visit Rome. The expectation here is that this may take place this summer, as part of a wider tour including Bonn but, presumably, not Paris. Signor Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Minister, is to discuss the Rome invitation when he visits Tripoli in March.

Italy has also agreed to discuss with Libya the question of war damages, which that country is also claiming from Britain and West Germany. The Italians are prepared to discuss the problem, which they see more as a claim for admission of moral responsibility than for payment of large scale reparations.

Rome protest by Nigerians

Rome, Jan 23.—About 40 Nigerian students occupied the Nigerian Embassy in Rome for an hour today in protest against their Government's failure to send them scholarship money.

Italian police, supported by armoured cars, broke down a barricaded door at the embassy and the students surrendered without violence. The police took the demonstrators to headquarters.—UPI.

Women shot by error in Italy

Rome, Jan 23.—Italian police shot and wounded three women and a girl who were mistaken for a gang of kidnappers expected to pick up a £73,000 ransom extorted from Mr Rudolf Hoeticker, a Swiss car dealer.

The incident, on a highway south of Rome, occurred shortly before midnight when police opened fire at the women's car after it had stopped near the ransom parcel.—Reuter.

Spanish unions reject Communists

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Jan 23

Spain's Socialist trade union organization, the UGT, had made considerable advances in national union elections, in contrast to Communist losses, when the results were officially announced here today.

The Communist-led workers' commissions which, when democratic trade union elections were first held in 1978 had a national lead of more than 10 per cent over the Socialists, have now fallen back to around 30 per cent of the delegates elected; a similar figure to that obtained by the Socialists.

According to national figures collected by the Institute of Arbitration and Conciliation, which comes under the Ministry of Labour, the Communists obtained 30.7 per cent, compared to 34.5 per cent two years earlier, while the Socialists pushed up their percentage of delegates from 21.7 per cent last time to 29.29 per cent in factory election held across the country between March and December 31 last year.

The Socialist UGT apparently collected dividends from the decision, taken at its last congress, to widen its support, reducing emphasis on Marxist class consciousness and adopting the slogan: "A trade unionism for everyone".

The Government and the employers' organizations will be satisfied that the Communists have been deprived of their predominant position. But the general political overtones of the Socialists' advance in terms of a future working class body of electors is somewhat less welcome. Spain is due to have general elections in 1983, but there has been persistent talk of difficulties forcing an earlier appeal to the country.

The results just declared showed a striking decline in the number of workers' delegates actually elected compared to two years ago when democracy was a very novel thing for the Spanish working class. Abstentions were so high that only 162,000 delegates' posts were renewed compared to more than 330,000 elected last time and whose two-year term was over.

In many factories it proved dificult to find candidates let alone voters. The unemployment crisis meant that workers were less willing to come forward and fight the elections, thus perhaps coming to the management's notice.

In the Basque region the nationalists' trade union (ELA-STV) proved itself an effective force. In Guipuzcoa and Bilbao provinces it came well ahead of both the Communists and Socialists.

A third union force, the Workers' Trade Union, which originally advocated a unionism based on workers' self-government but later switched to being a third force favoured by the Government, more than doubled its national vote compared with 1978. But with only 9.17 per cent of the delegates elected it failed to pass the 10 per cent mark required for it to be recognized, along with the two main unions, as a negotiating partner in all national wage agreements.

OVERSEAS

Reagan team prepares economic package to cut public spending

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 23

President Reagan and his economic advisers are working on a package of economic measures that will be presented to the nation and Congress shortly. Mr Reagan hopes to be able to announce a 10 per cent cut in personal income tax and immediate and very large cuts in federal spending.

Three senior officials who have Cabinet rank but who are not members of that body—Mr David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the Permanent Representative to the Security Council, and Mr William Casey, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency—will be confirmed by the Senate next week, probably on Tuesday.

As the new officials settle into their jobs, they are looking for ways to save money quickly—and ways to stop the growth of the budget.

Mr Reagan had breakfast this morning with the Republican congressional leaders who will be most closely involved in the exercise. Mr Jim Jones, a Democratic congressman from Oklahoma who saw the President yesterday, said afterwards that Mr Reagan would go on television to announce his package, but was having difficulty in putting it together.

That was rather a statement of the obvious. In an interim measure announced yesterday, Mr Reagan ordered a 15 per cent reduction in travel by federal employees and a 5 per cent reduction in the sums spent on outside consultancy firms. This should mean a saving of dollars $500m (£208m) in the first year.

All the members of the Cabinet have been confirmed by the Senate except for Mr Ray Donovan, the nominated Secretary of Labour.

The New Secretaries have all now been sworn in and have taken up their duties. They will now be able to choose their deputies and complete the formation of the new Government. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, has already run into trouble with the right-wing in Congress.

Senator Jesse Helms, the leading conservative Republican, who voted against the confirmation of Mr Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defence, is worried that Mr Haig is not choosing sufficiently hawkish deputies.

Among the appointments that are expected to be announced soon are Mr Lawrence Eaglebarger, as Assistant Secretary for European Affairs. He is a diplomat who worked closely with Dr Henry Kissinger and is therefore an object of Senator Helm's suspicions.

Mr Helms is also opposed to the appointment of Mr Frank Carlucci to be Deputy Secretary of Defence. Mr Carlucci is a diplomat who distinguished himself as Ambassador to Portugal during the upheavals there by dissuading Dr Kissinger from intervening

When Mr Haig arrived at the State Department yesterday afternoon, he told his staff that the President had clearly enunciated the doctrine that the foreign policy of the nation would be conducted by the Secretary of State, not the National Security Adviser. That official, Mr Richard Allen, has often disclaimed any ambition to play so prominent a role as Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski or Dr Kissinger, when they held the security portfolio.

Judge nominated: Mr Reagan today nominated Mr Justice William Clark, a judge of the Californian Supreme Court, as Deputy Secretary of State, and Mr. Murray Weidenbaum, a former Nixon Administration official, to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr Clark, aged 49, was Mr Reagan's Chief of Staff during his first term as Governor of California.—UPI.

Soviet grain harvest falls below target

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 23

The Russians today officially announced that the total grain harvest for 1980 was 189.2m tonnes, some 45.8m tonnes below the target set for last year, but a little better than preliminary estimates suggested in the autumn.

The total is 10m tonnes more than the harvest in 1979, but both years are disappointing and will make it doubly difficult for the Russians to build up their herds and increase the output of meat. They have had to import large quantities of feed grain to avoid the slaughter of livestock but the American grain embargo has meant a search for supplies elsewhere, often at higher market prices.

The figures were given in a statistical report of the Soviet economy last year, issued today, which also showed that overall agricultural output fell by 3 per cent compared with 1979. Poor weather—too wet in the west of the country and too dry in the east—was to blame for the lower output of meat and milk, and for the failure of sugar beet production to achieve its target.

The only bright spot was the record cotton crop of 9.9m tonnes.

Industrial output rose by 3.6 per cent, but this was still less than the figure planned for 1980, the final year of the previous five-year plan. Oil output at 603m tonnes was slightly below the target of 606m tonnes, though the Soviet Union remains the world's largest oil producer. The disappointing figure makes it doubtful whether the Russians can achieve their ambitious target of 620m to 645m tonnes of crude oil and gas condensate in 1985.

The production of natural gas, which has become a vital hard currency export, was a healthy 435m cubic metres and exceeded the planned total. But coal, at 716m tonnes, was below plan. The Russians are the main oil suppliers for Eastern Europe and are now trying to switch industry from oil back to coal, with an ambitious nuclear power programme

The full details of the present five-year plan will be revealed during the Communist Party congress next month. Meanwhile there is, ironically, some concern that agriculture this year may suffer because the winter has not been cold enough

This month has been exceptionally mild throughout the country, with temperatures hovering around zero and melting much of the snow. Western experts say there is still enough snow to protect the winter crops. But in Georgia and Armenia the temperature has risen to around 17°C, some 15°C warmer than usual. Trees and flowers are in blossom already and there are fears that the fruit crop will be damaged if this is followed by frost.

Commodities, page 20



Former President Jimmy Carter tripping over a kerb during a jogging session yesterday in Plains, Georgia. He quickly recovered and resumed his exercising.

S Africa calls on UN 'to show impartiality'

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Jan 23

Mr Marais Viljoen, the State President, indicated today that South Africa would expect agreement on broad constitutional principles as well as guarantees about United Nations impartiality before going ahead with implementing the United Nations settlement plan for Namibia (South-West Africa).

In his address at the official opening of the South African Parliament, he stated that a "practical and visible demonstration by the United Nations of its impartiality" was a prerequisite to the holding of free and fair elections in the territory.

But the internal political parties would also have to be given "Solid guarantees" regarding freedom of speech, freedom to form political parties, an independent judiciary, a free economy and respect for property, he said.

The State President's remarks, coming just over a week after the collapse of the Geneva conference on Namibia, have reinforced the view that moves to reach an internationally acceptable solution for the Territory are now firmly deadlocked

In his speech Mr Viljoen emphasized the need for South Africa to push ahead with its plan to establish a "constellation" of southern African states to counter the "grave threats" to the sub-continent posed by Russia, Cuba and East Germany. A step towards greater regional cooperation would be taken this year with the establishment of a Southern Africa development bank.

Referring to the new triracial President's Council, which is due to start sitting at the beginning of February, he said that for the first time in the history of South Africa a constitutional body had been created in which people of different races could deliberate together on the future of the country.

Kampuchea food aid suspended

Bangkok, Jan 23.—Food distribution to Kampucheans by the so-called land bridge on the Thai border will be suspended after today because food supplies within Kampuchea are now adequate, a spokesman for the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) said here.

He added that Unicef food aid shipped directly to Phnom Penh through the port of Kompong Som had also been suspended.—Reuter.

£5,200 paid for letter about Frank Sinatra

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 23

A letter from President Reagan, in which he defends his friendship with Frank Sinatra, the singer, was sold here last night for $12,500 (about £5,200). The auctioneers, Charles Hamilton Galleries, said it was the highest price ever paid for a letter from a living person.

It is especially piquant because Mr Reagan has been critized for his close ties with the singer, who has been under suspicion for years of having friends in organized crime. Mr Reagan's letter was a reply to a member of the public who had written questioning his relationship with Mr Sinatra.

"I'm aware of the incidents, highly-publicized quarrels with photographers, night club scrapes etc, and admit it is a lifestyle I neither emulate nor approve," he wrote, in the two-page handwritten letter. "However, I know of no one who has done more in the field of charity than Frank Sinatra."

Mr. Sinatra, who organized the variety gala on the eve of Mr Reagan's inauguration as President this week, was barred several years ago from operating casinos in Nevada because of alleged links with organized crime. He is applying to have that ban lifted.

The successful bidder for the Reagan letter was Mr Daniel Wolf, a New York collector of rare autographs.

Mr Peres in favour of 'Jordanian option'

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli Labour Party, strongly recommended the "Jordanian option" as the best chance of making progress in the Middle East, in talks with government and opposition leaders in London yesterday.

While not opposing the European diplomatic initiative on the Middle East, he made it clear that he considers it to be completely mistaken in trying to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in any future talks.

As the man most likely to become Prime Minister in the forthcoming Israeli election, according to the latest opinion polls, Mr Peres was heard with particular attention in his talks with Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office yesterday. He was later a visitor at 10 Downing Street when Mrs Thatcher discussed the prospects for peace in the Middle East. He also saw Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition and Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, at the House of Commons.

Explaining the importance of bringing Jordan into the peace process, Mr Peres said last night it could be done in a number of different ways. One was to build on the two countries acceptance of United Nations resolutions on the Middle East, which represented an opening position for negotiations. There was what Dr Kissinger had termed a constructive ambiguity here.

Another approach, he suggested, would be to encourage or permit the Palestinians in the West Bank to start a meaningful negotiation. And thirdly, Mr Peres said he did not exclude the possibility of starting talks on the basis of economic cooperation, which was a very pressing need for both countries. He was particularly struck with the new importance of the port of Acaba in the region.

Questioned further, Mr Peres said that he believed that King Husain was in a position to negotiate with Israel, and that public declarations to the contrary should not be always taken at face value. Each side, he said, should enter such negotiations without prior conditions. But Mr Peres completely excluded the idea of the PLO coming in and said that there was no chance whatever of negotiations on that basis.

Mr Peres said that the PLO was a "broken structure" consisting of five different military organizations reflecting differences within the Arab world, and had became a prisoner of its own covenant, totally unable to take decisions in a meaningful way.

"I am not against the European initiative but it went in the wrong direction", he said.

So far as the Israeli settlements policy was concerned, Mr Peres indicated that a future Labour Government would not permit settlements to be built in densely populated Arab areas. But he was not suggesting dismantling existing settlements. All this, he clearly implied, would be up to the Jordanians to raise if they wanted to in future negotiations.

"I believe there is a good season for peace in the Middle East", Mr Peres said "because the parties are becoming worried at the winds of disintegration." He was optimistic, he concluded, and grateful to have been given a fair hearing in London.

Russian troops join in Polish exercises

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Jan 23

As Soviet concern rises again over the crisis in Poland the Russians revealed today that Soviet Army units recently held joint field exercises with Polish infantry in Poland.

Red Star, the Army newspaper, in a report today under a front page picture of troops and tanks in the snow, said several dozen vehicles took part in the exercises, as well as artillery batteries. The paper gave no information when or where the exercises were held, but they appeared to be on a relatively small scale.

The report said the exercises were held in the spirit of "unbreakable military cooperation" and the troops were defending the achievements of socialism "in a single monolithic formation".

Meanwhile, as a new wave of strikes engulfs Poland, the Soviet press has repeated warnings that the independent trade union Solidarity is being used by anti-communist forces, and yesterday questioned the union's legitimacy. A Tass dispatch read on the main television news criticized Solidarity for seeking a confrontation with the authorities over Saturday working, describing Solidarity as a "so-called" trade union.

The report said the union was trying to complicate matters in Poland, had no interest in restoring things to normal or raising workers' living standards, and was controlled by forces hostile to socialism.

Another report today from Warsaw quoted Polish veterans who fought alongside the Russians in the Second World War calling for the normalization of the political and economic situation in Poland at a rally. Tass said they condemned the subversive activity of anti-socialist elements which they said was directed against the principles of social justice in the country.

As the labour crisis drags on, the Russians have continued to issue veiled warnings to the Polish party leadership to move against Solidarity, the private farmers and Polish dissidents.

In a long report in the influential weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* on Wednesday a commentator savagely attacked the KOR Social Self-Defence Committee.

The paper said KOR's leader looked for support to such figures as Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the West German Opposition leader, and Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former White House security adviser.

New nation launches one of the most ambitious programmes undertaken by an African state

Zimbabwe drive for education

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Jan 23

Tens of thousands of Zimbabwean children streamed to secondary school enrolment centres across the country this week to sign on for one of the most ambitious education programmes undertaken by an emergent African state.

The programme has entailed extensive recruitment of teachers in Britain and Australia, the start of an intensive teacher training programme at home and quadrupling the intake of first-year pupils at secondary schools.

By the time that all classes settle down at their desks on February 2 it is expected that the school population will have increased from 850,000 at independence to 1,300,000.

The driving force behind the project is Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Education and Culture. In a recent interview Mr Mutumbuka said: "The high standard of education in Zimbabwe must be maintain, but privilege must be done away with. Our aim is not to bring the mountain down but to climb it."

While critics of the scheme are few they include at least one prominent educationist and they believe that Mr Mutumbuka is trying to climb Everest in a day. They point to the shortage of qualified teachers to undertake such a mammoth task and the problems posed by a vast pupil growth in so short a time.

The main objective of the programme is to provide a secondary school place for every pupil qualifying for promotion from primary school. That means increasing the intake at the first year of secondary school from 20,000 to more than 80,000.

Under the pre-independence regimes, secondary school intake was dependent on merit and limited by a quota of places, with white pupils generally enjoying the benefit of low pupil-teacher ratios and blacks fighting it out for the relatively few secondary school places available.

To accommodate the extra first form pupils this year, Mr Mutumbuka has proposed schools of "hot seat" learning, in which every available classroom desk will be utilized in shifts. Pupils finishing lessons at lunchtime will be replaced by new classes and fresh teachers in the afternoon. The shifts will be alternated each week and as there are not enough places to go round for the fourfold increase, primary schools are to be used for secondary education in the afternoon.

The teaching corps that will tackle this daunting task comprises the existing establishment of 8,000 qualified teachers and 15,500 with less than full qualifications, bolstered by returning Zimbabweans and teachers recruited in Britain and Australia.

It is hoped that the campaign will attract 500 Australian and 200 British teachers this year. The first 72 Australians, some with families, arrived with assistance from the Canberra Government last week and a few Britons have already settled in.

The key element in whether the education drive is broadly successful is the Zimbabwe Integrated Education Course, an emergency programme to produce the majority of teachers needed to sustain the education programme.

Next month hundreds of prospective teachers will start a 16-week training course before being sent out to rural areas where, while teaching at primary schools, they will continue to study through correspondence. At the end of the four-year course the student teachers will have spent 18 months studying and 30 months study-teaching.

Primary education will be free from September, a move that is expected to increase the number of school children in the country to about two million. While there is no prospect yet of free secondary schooling, fees have been reduced from £24 to £12 per term, although the minimum wage of £20 per month is still likely to restrict the number of parents able to put their children through high school.

Iranians say they will reveal all about former hostages they think were spies

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Jan 23

The militants who held the 52 American hostages for more than 14 months promised tonight to reveal everything about the crisis and to talk about the "continuation of the war with America".

The announcement, on an evening radio bulletin, caused speculation in diplomatic circles that the militants' statement might include a reply to allegations by former President Carter of mistreatment of the hostages.

The radio said the militants would also discuss their motives and reveal which Americans they actually believed to have been spies.

In what looks like an escalation of the growing internal storm over the hostages issue the militants also threatened to deal with "the clash of the students with the various political groups and with various types of opposition during the movement".

To the concern of Swiss diplomats who handle American affairs in Iran the radio talked of the militants' decision to hand the United States embassy to the Martyrs Foundation as "a place of residence for the cripples of the revolution and the war".

The students' statement about the handover of the compound appeared to conflict with a statement earlier this week by Mr Bezad Nabavi who was Iran's chief hostage negotiator, that the United States could eventually regain its property

Sources said that particularly towards the end of the hostages negotiations, there were clear signs of internal struggles within the ruling structure that helped complicate the talks.

"One should not rule out the downfall of the Government as a result of this", one diplomat said. He has closely followed the hostage issue.

Earlier at the weekly prayer ceremony here, a Tehran politician criticized the United States for alleging that the hostages were abused

Hojatoleslam Mohsen Shabestari said America "is nowadays spreading lies, allegations and libels

Accusing underground political groups within the country of also preparing to "poison public opinion in connexion with this issue", he promised that negotiations and "talks" concerning the hostage affair would soon be published. "exposing these lies of America

Sergeant Donald Hohman, a former hostage, with his wife.

Waldheim reply: Dr Kur Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, today denied a television report that he had panicked during a trip to Iran to seek the release of the hostages.

He also vehemently rejected charges, on the ABC network yesterday, that while meeting Iranian leaders, he had modified the American position on the hostages' release in relation to the creation of a United Nations investigating committee. —Agence France-Presse.

Blood vengeance fear over shaikh's murder

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv Jan 23

Three brothers held in connexion with the murder of Shaikh Hamad Abu Rabia, a Bedu Knesset member, are the sons of Shaikh Jaber Muadi, a Druse, who took the parliamentary vacancy, police in Jerusalem said today.

Commander Yehezkel Carthy, head of the investigation branch, told a press conference that the brothers were Dahesh, Seif and Hayeel Muadi of Yirka village in Galilee. He said two of the brothers, a lieutenant in the Israel defence forces and a civilian, were detained in a military Jeep at a roadblock outside Jenin a few hours after the shaikh was shot dead outside his Jerusalem hotel on January 12. The third brother was a prison warder.

Mr Carthy said a court order had been obtained banning identification of the suspects because of the danger of blood vengeance, a Bedu tradition, but the court was asked to lift the ban today. After passions had cooled down the tribesmen were persuaded to rely on the murderers being brought to justice...

However Shaikh Jaber was less optimistic. A visitor to his home in Yirka overheard him shouting to someone through the telephone: "Do something or there will be blood vengeance".

Second invitation to British MPs from Afghanistan

Delhi, Jan 23.—Afghan insurgents today invited the three British Labour MPs who recently visited Afghanistan by invitation of the Soviet-backed Government in Kabul, to return to the country.

Mr Said Muhammad Maiwand, secretary-general of the Delhi-based Afghanistan Liberation Organization, told reporters that the invitations had been sent today to the MPs—Mr Ronald Brown, Mr Alan Roberts and Mr Robert Litherland.

After their controversial five-day trip, the MPs said that they had seen little evidence of any Soviet presence in Afghanistan

He introduced journalists to two former Afghan Government officials who had recently defected and are now living in Delhi.

One of the officials, a former doctor in the Afghan Health Ministry, said that 48 party activists and government officials as well as Soviet personnel had been killed by insurgents north of Kabul two weeks ago when their convoy was ambushed.—Reuter.

Mr Trudeau takes hard line with Westminster

From John Best
Ottawa, Jan 23

British MPs should not "question the wisdom" of the Canadian Parliament when Ottawa asked Westminster to approve the new Canadian constitution, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, said last night.

Mr Trudeau rejected a suggestion that he or one of his Cabinet ministers should go to Britain to present the Federal Government's case in the controversy over the proposed constitutional reforms.

"It seems to me, as a Canadian head of Government, the whole point of decolonization is to establish that we really should not have to convince the British Government", he said.

Under a Canadian Government resolution now before Parliament, Westminster will be asked to legislate a Bill of Rights and constitutional amending formula for Canada, and then to surrender control over the 1867 British North America Act, still this country's basic constitution.

Mr Richard Hatfield, the premier of New Brunswick, said on his return from a visit to London this week that the federal plan was in "serious trouble" at Westminster. New Brunswick is one of only two provinces out of Canada's 10 which support the federal initiative. The other is Ontario.

Mr Hatfield said that a strong, effective opposition by the other provinces had won over many British politicians against approving the unilateral federal move. He intends to discuss the matter with Mr Trudeau next week.

Mr Trudeau told a press conference here yesterday: "There would certainly be something very colonial, and announced as such, if I went over there as the Prime Minister of a sovereign country to beg their British parliamentarians to come to my side.

"British parliamentarians should not now, anymore than they have in the past, question the wisdom of the Canadian Parliament when it asks them to pass a law legislating a resolution."

The Prime Minister repudiated Mr Hatfield's contention, made in London, that Canada might sever its links with the Crown or unilaterally declare independence if Britain did not pass the federal resolution.

"I cannot subscribe to these dire warnings," Mr Trudeau said, adding that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had promised him last summer that her party "would take any resolution presented to her by the Canadian Parliament as a government measure in Britain and put a three-line whip on it".

Meeting refused: Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has refused to arrange for a federal Cabinet minister to address the British MPs studying the Canadian reform proposals at Westminster (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mrs Wadds said that the Canadian Parliament was the appropriate legislative forum for substantive discussion of the Canadian consitution. For this reason, Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, must decline the invitation sent to him.

"At Westminster, the Canadian constitutional measure will become a Government Bill and no doubt your Government will be pleased to provide any information your group may require", Mrs Wadds wrote to Mr George Foulkes, who is a joint chairman of the group of MPs studying the reform proposals.

Mr Foulkes said the MPs felt that she might have misunderstood their purpose. It was the Parliament at Westminster, rather than the British Government, which would be asked to consider the Canadian request for a revised constitution.

"It is our feeling that members of both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament should be given an opportunity to hear all the arguments concerning this proposal", Mr Foulkes said.

"We . . . hope to hear representatives from each of the provinces . . . of Canada."

Mr Foulkes asked Mrs Wadds to request the Canadian Government to reconsider the refusal to address Westminster.

Threat to character of Catholic worship

The Vatican's teaching on sex, from divorce to birth-control, from contraception to celibacy for priests, is confusing. It threatens the very character of worship in the Catholic church, says Peter Nichols, in tomorrow's *Sunday Times*.

In a second extract from his new book *The Pope's Divisions*, he reports on two years' travel among cardinals and bishops, priests and lay people, from Liverpool to Lima. "Opinion is changing" he concludes. "People will no longer accept the church's disciplines on sexual teaching. And what use is there in pretending that this does not happen."

Dr Runcie asks for press restraint

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday cautioned against a public outcry over the four Britons held in Iran. "Indignant headlines could polarize the situation and we want to avoid that happening", he told a group of editors in London today.

In contrast to the alleged ill-treatment of the 52 Americans, there was evidence that the Britons were being well-treated, he said.

"The release of the Americans is very fresh in our minds. In the general excitement and rejoicing, however, I hope that the difference in the case of the American hostages and our own Anglican detainees will not be forgotten".

He said it had never been suggested that the Britons were hostages so there was no question of his envoy, Mr Terry Waite, who visited them at Christmas, discussing the terms of any deal.

"His was a religious and humanitarian mission and it succeeded on that basis in drawing from the Iranian authorities the assurance that the charges against the Anglicans were baseless and that they would be released soon. "I am still hopeful that these promises will be honoured".

Dr Runcie told London editors of regional newspapers at the annual luncheon of the Newspaper Conference that the media had shown "extraordinary restraint" over the situation.

Later Dr Runcie said he was still waiting to hear whether Mr Waite would be granted a new visa to visit Iran again.

هكذا من الأصل

OVERSEAS

Japanese protest at industry's damage to living conditions

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 23

Japan can boast today that it has emerged as the world's leading producer of steel, ships, cars, motor cycles, watches, cameras, electronic consumer goods and musical instruments.

But as the same time many Japanese are beginning to complain about the consequences of rapid industrial growth: the lack of parks, adequate housing and planned residential areas in the country's sprawling urban centres.

Take the case of Mr Masaru Sugimoto, a successful businessman, who recently purchased a luxury apartment costing £230,000 in the Iidabashi district, near the centre of Tokyo.

The entrance hall is tastefully finished in expensive marble, the floors are made of imported Italian tiles and the bedrooms are covered with expensive Persian rugs.

But for the price Mr Sugimoto will have to put up with the sound of factory machinery 10 yards away from his bedroom window and the view of a grey, dreary wall of a printing shop in front of his living room.

His predicament serves as an example of how Tokyo, with a current population of 11.5 million residents, has been destroyed twice this century—first by a devastating earthquake in 1923 and then again by bombing raids during the Second World War—and rebuilt rapidly with little thought to city planning and zoning laws.

There can be little doubt that the standard of housing and living conditions are on the rise, but a quick look at the centre of Tokyo and other urban areas today reveals how long-term planning was sacrificed on the altar of rapid industrial growth in the 1950s and 1960s.

In large sectors of the city tiny houses on plots no bigger than the size of a double car garage, are interspersed between factories, shops and offices.

"City planning has been introduced where possible but a Japanese who wants to live in a reasonably priced house in a decent residential area will have to commute by train for several hours every day," Mr Susumu Ohara, a senior architect says.

Mr Ohara believes it is now impossible to rehabilitate many of the more congested areas of urban sprawl.

"The damage was done in the 1950s and 1960s when industrialization was the major goal. Businessmen were given loans and allowed to establish their plants almost anywhere. There were all the incentives for industrialization, while little thought was given to city planning," he explains.

Mr Ohara claims that two other factors have thwarted attempts by private construction companies and city planners to provide comfortable living quarters at convenient distances to the centre of Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

"First of all, the average Japanese owner of a small plot would prefer to have a garden rather than live in a larger flat. These sentiments tend to thwart attempts by developers to acquire land for high-rise projects. At the same time a high death tax is forcing owners to sell off land when it is passed on from father to son. This means plots are growing smaller and smaller", Mr Ohara says.

A recent survey conducted by the Prime Minister's office indicates that, while the standard of housing is improving both in terms of quality and quantity, more than half of Japanese households in urban areas are dissatisfied with their living conditions.

At the same time other surveys show that many Japanese have given up their dream of owning a home in a quiet residential area.

"The cost of purchasing a home or a flat in a residential area near the centre of the city is now out of the reach of the average man. He can either commute long distances every day or rent a small, one or two-room apartment near his office or factory close to the centre of Tokyo", according to Mr Kenji Yoshida, the manager of an estate agency.

Zoning laws, belatedly introduced in the 1960s and 1970s, have clearly demarcated residential and industrial areas on the fringes of Japan's urban sprawls and in newly established cities. But Tokyo's urban problems have become so daunting that the Government is now formulating a long-term plan to remodel and relocate the capital elsewhere in the country.

The basic objective is to ensure that the Government will be able to continue to function and administer the country if Tokyo is plunged into chaos in the aftermath of another crippling earthquake.

About 140,000 people were killed and 600,000 homes were destroyed, mainly by fire, during the 1923 earthquake.

"I would hate to think what would happen if a 'quake of the same intensity hit Tokyo today. Rescue operations would be difficult in the narrow streets and lanes in many parts of the city. A million people could die", Mr Ohara points out.

15 shot dead in Guatemala wave of violence

Guatemala City, Jan 23.—Fifteen people have been shot dead in the past 24 hours in Guatemala's growing wave of political violence, police said today.

Five bullet-riddled and mutilated bodies were found in the capital and 10 more in provincial cities. The police also said that gunmen had kidnapped the mayor of Progreso, a provincial city.

Three mayors, all members of the pro-government Revolutionary Party, have been shot dead in the past three weeks. There has been an upsurge of violence in Guatemala since left-wing guerrillas launched an offensive against the Government in neighbouring El Salvador.—Reuter.

Chinese want to mate rare white monkeys

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Jan 23

As the Chinese "Year of the Monkey" closes, the Kunming Zoological Society is trying to arrange a mating between a pair of rare white monkeys. The male is in mainland China and the female is owned by a Chinese living in Taiwan.

The zoological society is working through the Hongkong branch of the World Service Authority (WSA), an organization which promotes the exchange of personal mail between Chinese relatives and friends on the mainland and in Taiwan. There has been no postal service since 1949.

China supports the operations of WSA but the Taiwan authorities disapprove

Nigerian party faction wins official recognition

From Karan Thapat
Lagos, Jan 23

One of the most intractable of political disputes in Nigeria has, for the time being, been resolved by a judgment of the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco). In a ruling delivered this week Fedeco recognized the faction of the northern-based People's Redemption Party (PRP) led by Malam Amino Kano as the "authentic and lawful" party.

The PRP in 1979 proved a strong rival to the ruling National Party in its common northern hinterland, and won the prized gubernatorial elections in Kano and Kaduna state.

The crisis in the PRP emerged whtn its two governors, Kano and Kaduna, joined seven other governors in a self-styled progressive group of nine, and continued to participate in such meetings in defiance of party objtctions. Malam Kano, the PRP leader, interpreting the action as a move in support of his rival, Chief Awolowo, the Yoruba-based Unity Party leader, expelled the governors from the PRP for indiscipline.

They, in turn, claiming to have carried the "rtal" PRP with them, appealed in the courts against their expulsion and also expelled Malam Kano from their party.

Yesterday's Fedeco judgment is the third court ruling in under a month to go against the governors. In late December, a Lagos court ruled that the national directorate of the PRP had the power to restrain its governors from atttnding meetings.

Last week the Lagos High Court dismissed the governors' appeal against expulsion on the grounds of their failure to attend.

The Fedeco judgment is a damaging blow to the governors and to all the opposition parties supporting them. Convtrsely, it is a victory for the old PRP hierarchy and for the ruling National Party which had lent it tacit support.

17 injured: Seventeen people were seriously injured in clashes yesterday in Abeokuta, capital of the western Nigerian state of Ogun, between supporters of the Unity Party and the National Party, the ruling party at federal level (Agence France-Presse reports from Lagos). Last night police were reported to be patrolling all the main streets of the town.

Picnic ends in flood disaster

Taipei, Taiwan, Jan 23.—A flash flood swept at least 10 secondary school students to their deaths today when workers unaware of the students opened the gates of a reservoir to clean it, officials said.

Rescue officials said 400 students from three Taipei schools were havinga picnic for the end of term in the dry river bed below the reservoir when the flood occurred.—UPI.

Pacific whaling to continue

Tokyo, Jan 23.—Japanese whalers will continue to kill whales in the North Pacific although the Soviet Union has stopped all operations in the area, the Japan Whaling Association said today.

The private organization, representing whalers and whaling companies, said that Japan would not use long-range whaling fleets in the North Pacific but whaling would continue in coastal waters

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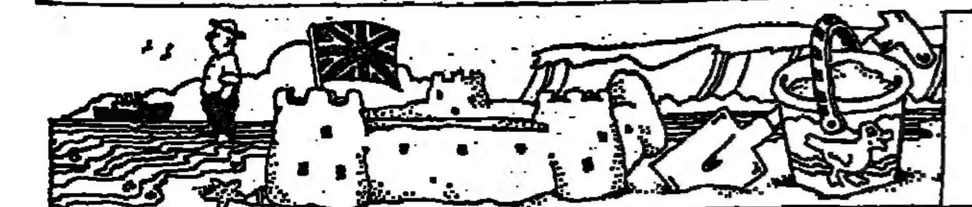
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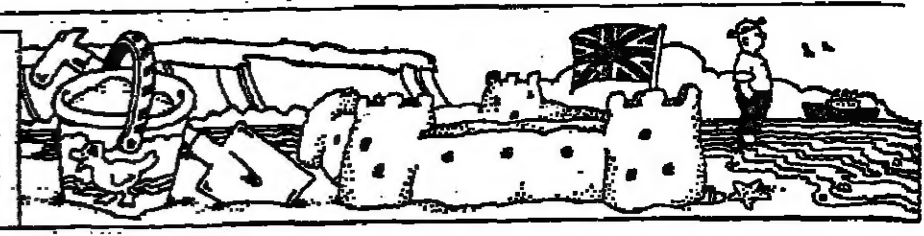
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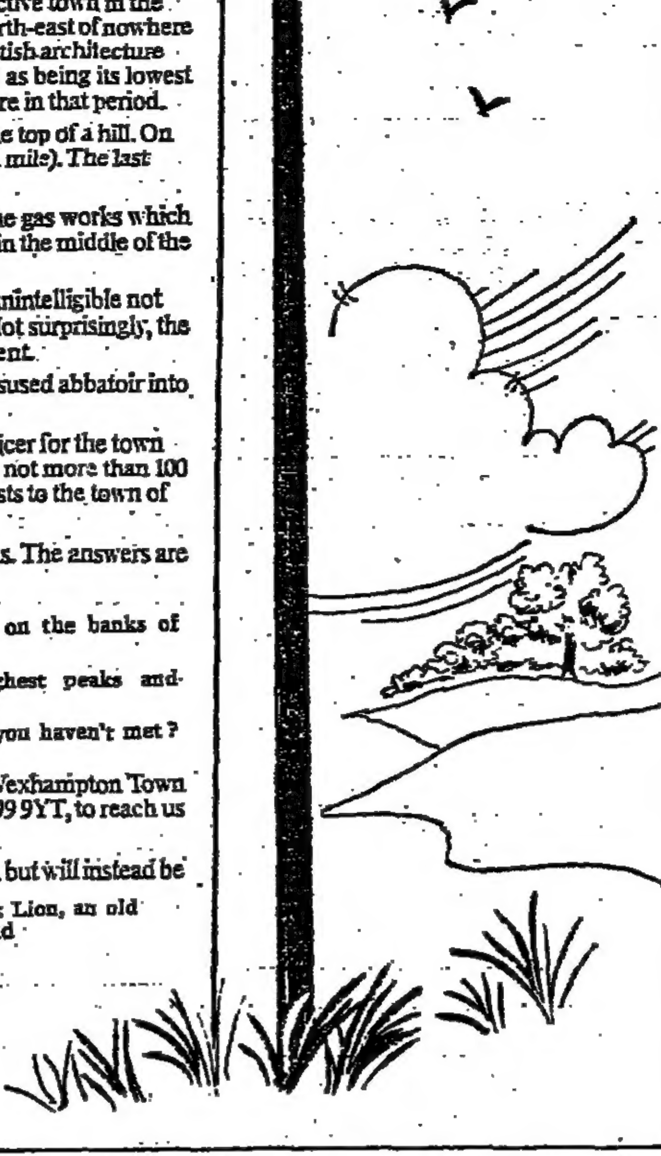
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Saturday Review

Lady in the dark

by Sheridan Morley

She may not always have been the best, but she was certainly the brightest. Others of her generation may have been better singers, better dancers, better actresses; Gertrude Lawrence was a better star. For her the Gershwins wrote *Oh Kay!* Noël Coward wrote *Private Lives* and *Tonight at 8.30*; for her, Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein wrote *The King and I*.

It was Gertrude Lawrence who first sang Coward's "Someday I'll Find You", she who made hits out of the Gershwins' "Someone to Watch Over Me" and "Do, Do, Do", she who was for Moss Hart and Kurt Weill their *Lady in the Dark*, she who sang Cole Porter's score for *Nymph Errant*. For a brief and already almost forgotten time she was the first lady of the musical comedy stage on Broadway and in the West End.

She was a bright, particular star who rose above the limitations and variations of an often eccentric talent and came to personify the brittle glamour of a post First World War generation which was hiding its disillusion under an often cynical smile. When she died, suddenly and unexpectedly of cancer in September, 1952, at the age of only 54, they dimmed all the theatre lights not only along Broadway, where she had until a few days earlier been playing Mrs Anna in *The King and I* but also all through the West End, where she had made only one postwar appearance, in a play by Daphne du Maurier.

It was a unique tribute to an actress who had started out in 1911 at Olympia as one of 150 child choristers in *The Miracle* and who was inclined to view her entire career from then onwards as something of a miracle in itself.

But by the time those theatre lights were switched back up again, most traces of Gertrude Lawrence had disappeared; she died before television had begun to preserve its artistes on tape, before radio shows were regularly recorded, and though she made half a dozen films (among them *Rembrandt* and *The Glass Menagerie*) her appearances in them are mostly undistinguished and give no clear impression of a radiance which could and did hold theatre audiences spellbound.

The rags-to-riches life of Gertrude Lawrence often sounds like the script for a singularly appalling Hollywood backstage musical (and once indeed it did become just that, a film called *Star!* for which Miss Lawrence was impersonated by Julie Andrews, a lady bearing about as much resemblance to her as to Groucho Marx): an active sex life led her through two marriages and a number of affairs with the likes of Douglas Fairbanks Jr and Captain Philip Astley, and her lifelong inability to refrain from spending money like an entire fleet of drunken sailors led her at the height of her fame into a prolonged and, for its time, highly scandalous series of bankruptcy hearings.

Not always the most brilliant selector of scripts ("Nothing that can't be fixed" was her reaction to the first offer of *Private Lives*, to which Coward replied "The only thing to be fixed will be your performance"), Gertrude Lawrence yet managed to attract the most distinguished composers, lyricists, lovers, playwrights, directors and managers of her day. "Her quality was to me unique and her magic imperishable", wrote Coward when she died, "and no one, living or dead, has ever contributed quite what she contributed to my work".

Yet the Noël and Gertie partnership existed only for a total of twelve months on stage. They played *Private Lives* for three months in London and three in New York in 1930, and six years later *Tonight at 8.30* for the same limited seasons; to have played longer would, in their view, have been boring if not for the audiences then certainly for themselves. All the rest is memory, aided perhaps by a few scratchy gramophone recordings. The potency of cheap music has proved far stronger than even they could ever have suspected.

Soon after *Tonight at 8.30* (a sequence of nine one-act plays performed in alternating sets of three) Gertie settled in America, married for the second time and became Mrs Richard Aldrich, wife of a Broadway producer who also ran a summer theatre up on Cape Cod where they made their home.

During the war she returned briefly to Britain for troop concerts but by now, thanks largely to a succession of New York triumphs which had started in the 1920s with Bea Lillie in Charlot revues, continued with the Coward shows into the 1930s and climaxed in 1942 with a showstopping appearance opposite a young Danny Kaye in *Lady in the Dark*, she was forever a Broadway baby.

After the war her career, like Coward's in England, went into a steep and sudden decline; figures who had been so flamboyantly a part of the 1930s seemed somehow lost in a postwar world which had moved on to other idols. Gertie briefly tried her luck in Hollywood with the film of Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie*, one for which neither critics nor public much cared at the time, and turned down the chance of the Bette Davis role in *All About Eve* on the ground that it reflected unfavourably on the life of stage actresses.

Gertie did however have one inestimable asset: both her marriage and her career may have been in trouble, but she still had Fanny Holtzmann. Miss Holtzmann (who died only in 1980) was a formidably efficient New York lawyer who also acted as Gertie's manager, friend, agent, adviser and mother-figure, and Fanny it was who, early in 1950, had to think what to do next about Gertrude Lawrence.

This time it would be no good settling for another safe Shaw or Coward revival, no good just picking up a light comedy and hoping to run with it. Gertie needed something very big, something very starry, and above all something that she could make first and uniquely her own thing. It had, in other words, to be a premiere, and preferably a musical premiere.

The choice was a difficult one; it had been nine years since *Lady in the Dark*, and in that time a lot had happened to the Broadway musical. New producers, new composers, new dance directors had come along and none of them were thinking much about Gertrude Lawrence. Mary Martin and Ethel Merman were the big musical stars of the moment; Gertie was associated with pre-war smaller-scale revues and Coward comedies. She was not, in short, getting anything like first pick of the 1950 musicals.

Undaunted as ever, and at her best when faced by this sort of challenge, Fanny decided that if musicals were not coming in by post then one would simply have to be created for Gertie and expressly commissioned for her. This fairly revolutionary idea (few actresses had ever actually commissioned a musical) would, assuming it could be made to work, have certain distinct advantages: Gertie would not just be another hired hand, but in at the very wrapping of the package and therefore artistically and financially very much more strongly placed. It would be, whoever wrote it and whoever directed it, her musical.

By the spring of 1950 Fanny had all this worked out; what she still lacked was any idea at all as to what the show might be. Then, as if to prove that miracles did still happen, a book arrived on her desk. It was Margaret Landon's 1944 best-seller *Anna and the King of Siam*, and the William Morris office who represented the author had vague hopes that Gertie might fancy doing it as a play. As a film, of course, it had already been done a couple of years earlier with Irene Dunne playing Anna and Rex Harrison the King.

Fanny read it, gave it to Gertie, and the two of them immediately reached the same conclusion: here was not a play but a musical. The only trouble was that somebody still had to write it as such. Gertie suggested Cole Porter, who seemed less than enthusiastic. Fanny Holtzmann's biographer, Edward Berkman, remembers: "Fanny hurried down Madison Avenue, the names of composer-lyricist teams whirling through her mind. Crossing 63rd Street, she found herself abreast of Dorothy Hammerstein who was hastening in the same direction. Dorothy waved a gloved hand: 'Can't talk now, Fanny. On my way to Sammy's Deli to get a sour pickle for Ockie'. Ockie, but of course. What greater master of mellow sentiment and wry humour than Oscar Hammerstein II? And who could pour out melodies as tender as those of his partner, Richard Rodgers, with whom he had already written *Oklahoma!*, *Carousel* and *South Pacific*?"

Anna and the King of Siam was hastily despatched to Rodgers and Hammerstein for an opinion. Hammerstein was immediately keen to tackle this real-life saga of the British widow who, in the 1860s, went out to Siam to tutor King Mongkut's children and ended up tutoring him too; indeed so keen was he on the whole idea of the foreign governess who eventually wins the children and the heart of a crusty despot that ten years later he wrote the whole thing all over again and called it *The Sound of Music*.

Rodgers, however, was considerably less enthusiastic at first: "We had never before written a musical specifically with one actor or actress in mind, and we were concerned that such an arrangement might not give us the freedom to write what we wanted the way we wanted. What also bothered us was that while we both admired Gertie tremendously, we felt that her vocal range was minimal and that she had never been able to overcome an unfortunate tendency to sing flat."

But Fanny had moved fast and buttoned up the musical rights, which meant that if anybody wanted to set *Anna and the King of Siam* to music then they had to do it for Gertie. It was as simple as that, and Fanny had gambled on it eventually proving irresistible even on those conditions to Rodgers and Hammerstein, which indeed it did. They screened the film a couple of times, and as Rodgers later wrote:

> That did it. It was obvious that the story of an English governess who travels to Siam to become a teacher to the children of a semibarbaric monarch had the makings of a beautiful musical play. There was the contrast between Eastern and Western cultures; there was the intangibility of the attraction between teacher and king; there was the tragic sub-plot of the doomed love between the king's Burmese wife and the Burmese emissary; there was the warmth of the relationship between Anna and her royal pupils; there was the theme of democratic teachings triumphing over autocratic rule; and lastly, there were the added features of Oriental pomp and atmosphere. Here was a project Oscar and I could really believe in, and we notified Fanny that we were ready to go to work.

The King and I was now under way; the Holtzmann office announced the project as a vehicle for Gertie to open on Broadway early in 1951, which gave Rodgers and Hammerstein time to write and Gertie herself the unknown luxury of a year off with no need to worry about what was going to happen at the end of it. From several vaguely unsatisfactory postwar months in London and Hollywood her career had taken another of its sudden lurches upwards, to the point where she was able to announce that Rodgers and Hammerstein were writing her a musical. Ethel Merman and Mary Martin had never been so lucky.

That summer of 1950 Gertie stayed on the Cape, playing housewife and doing a couple of weeks in what was to prove her last part there, Beatrice in the comedy *Travellers' Joy*. She also spent a good deal of time that year playing weekend hostess to the Aldrich New England clan and the various actors who worked the theatre, knitting mittens for Bernard Shaw in the forlorn hope he would give her the Broadway rights to *Doctor's Dilemma*, and organizing picnics for such special guests as Bea Lillie and Robert Flemyng. She then took part in a cabaret at one of her husband's Harvard College reunions and even learnt to cook, so determined was she now to prove to the Aldrich family that their boy had not after all made too disastrous a marriage.

Back in New York that autumn, she made a few personal appearances to help *The Glass Menagerie* on its way, but her time was now increasingly being taken up with costume fittings and prerehearsal preparations for *The King and I*. With the start of the Korean War, Aldrich had been called back into Naval Intelligence and sent to Washington, so she was now alone again in New York and available for constant casting and other discussions on the new show.

The first idea for the King had been Rex Harrison, who had already played the part on film; but (this was six years before *My Fair Lady*) he was unenthusiastic about his chances of survival in a musical and in any case already committed to an Edinburgh Festival and London run of T. S. Eliot's *The Cocktail Party*.

The Holtzmann office also made vague overtures to Noël who, of all people, Gertie would most like to have played opposite; but he was not about to commit himself to a long run in somebody else's musical (he was also to turn down *My Fair Lady* in later years) and meanwhile Richard Rodgers was suggesting Alfred Drake, his *Oklahoma!* hero, who had just had another big success in *Kiss Me Kate*.

Drake, however, was willing to sign for only six months, and by now the production had already grown to the point where a run of years rather than months had to be economically envisaged. Aldrich himself had refused to take on the role of producer, sticking to his old belief in not confusing private with professional partnerships, and as a result *The King and I* was to become a Rodgers and Hammerstein presentation. The team they built for it during this autumn of 1950 was one of the greatest and most distinguished that Broadway had ever seen; though the King was still proving tricky to cast, the combination of Gertie and Rodgers and Hammerstein (and an already tried and tested vehicle which had made money as a book and a film) meant that the project attracted the very cream of Broadway's production talent.

Thus a young choreographer called Jerome Robbins was handling the dances, Jo Mielziner was doing the settings and lighting, Irene Sharaff was doing the costumes, Robert Russell Bennett the orchestrations and the director was to be none other than Gertie's old playwright friend from *Behold We Live*, John van Druten, who had recently made a name for himself as a director of his own postwar successes *Bell, Book and Candle* and *I am a Camera*.

Originally Hammerstein had hoped that Josh Logan, who had worked with him on *South Pacific*, would handle the production of *The King and I* and co-author the book, but when that offer was declined Hammerstein decided he would handle the book himself and the production then became van Druten's.

But still they had no King and they, therefore, began auditioning, since there was no other star actor to whom they could think of offering it. Richard Rodgers: "The first candidate who walked out from the wings was a bald, muscular fellow with a bony oriental face. He was dressed casually and carried a guitar. His name, we were told, was Yul Brynner, which meant nothing to us. He scowled in our direction, sat down on the stage and crossed his legs tailor-fashion, then plunked one whacking chord on his guitar and began to howl in a strange language that no one could understand. He looked savage, he sounded savage, and there was no denying that he projected a feeling of controlled ferocity. When he read for us, we again were impressed by his authority and conviction. Oscar and I looked at each other and nodded."

Brynner's entire subsequent career can be charted in terms of his rise through the ranks of this musical: when it first opened on Broadway, Gertrude Lawrence was alone above the title and he well below it. For the film, a decade later, he was above the title, but sharing the billing there with Deborah Kerr; for the Broadway and London Palladium revival two decades later still, he was alone above the title, despite the fact that it remains fundamentally Anna's story and show.

But he was, even in 1950, not quite the unknown that Rodgers had taken him for; a former circus acrobat, Brynner had already worked with Mary Martin in a short-lived Broadway musical called *Lute Song* and was a pioneer New York television director then currently hosting his own CBS musical variety show each week, one he was reluctant to quit for the financially less secure offer of a below-the-title Broadway job. But Mary Martin urged Rodgers and Hammerstein to "kidnap him if necessary—you'll never find a better King" and eventually Brynner was persuaded to quit his television career and start rehearsing.

The King and I was budgeted at \$360,000, making it the most expensive Rodgers and Hammerstein musical to date, but there was no shortage of backers: Twentieth Century-Fox, who owned the film, came in for \$40,000 and other investors included Josh Logan and Mary Martin from *South Pacific*, the composers' families, Billy Rose and Leland Hayward.

Gertie was on 10 per cent of the gross plus 5 per cent of the profits, but neither Brynner nor any of Gertie's successors in the role in either New York or London did better than a straight salary. By the end of 1953 profits were running at over \$700,000 and that was well before the release of the film or summer-stock rights. One New York lawyer who had originally put in \$37,000 eventually took home another \$44,000, meaning that the show in its first run was to return a profit of something like 117 per cent.

The money wasn't made easily though; rehearsals got off to a bad start when Rodgers, thinking to be helpful, arranged for Gertie to attend a piano run-through of the entire score sung by Doretta Morrow, who had been cast as Tuptim, the king's Burmese wife. Gertie refused thereafter to speak to him for the first few weeks of rehearsal, perhaps because she had taken offence at Rodgers allowing Miss Morrow to sing "her" songs, but more probably because it had panicked her into a realization of the demands of the score and the limitations of her own voice which were even greater than ever before. She had never tackled a show of the musical complexity of *The King and I*, which, though rightly regarded as a classic of its kind, did not give her any of the chances for lyrical jokiness which she had always discovered in Coward and Cole Porter and the Gershwins. This was closer to being an operetta, and it frightened the hell out of her.

As a result she was throughout rehearsal edgy and very difficult indeed; she knew she couldn't be sacked, so deeply had she been built in to the show's construction, but she also began to think quite seriously that she had here taken on more than she could handle. As her director, Van Druten, found himself inexperienced at musicals, and the control therefore reverted quickly to Rodgers and Hammerstein, both of whom had to admit that for all her very considerable comic graces Gertie was not the kind of tough Mary Martin stage star they had grown accustomed to, but instead a very much more fragile and variable creature, given to moods and tantrums which identified her as a rather ghostly 1930s figure instead of a fully functioning part of the new postwar Broadway machine. She was, in short, trouble.

Her singing voice was shaky and very often flat, but Hammerstein was the first to acknowledge that she had a kind of "magic light" on stage and Rodgers had been careful to write numbers for her in a limited vocal range ("I Whistle a Happy Tune", "Hello Young Lovers", "Shall We Dance?") while giving his more demanding songs ("Something Wonderful", "We Kiss in a Shadow") to the professionally trained singers, Doretta Morrow and Dorothy Sarnoff.

Even so there were complaints about Gertie's flat singing all through rehearsals, and by the time they opened the pre-Broadway tour in New Haven on February 27, 1951, they were in considerable trouble. Expectations were high, bookings were high, but the show was running for almost four hours thanks to Jerome Robbins's immensely long (though innovative) ballet for the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" sequence. Moreover Gertie had missed the dress rehearsal on account of laryngitis, and had already been replaced at that performance (as at so many others she was later to be) by her old friend and understudy from the Charlot revues Constance Carpenter, who thus became perhaps the first understudy in history to go on for a star even before the show had actually opened.

Still, they seemed to have a winner, though the *Variety* critic thought this was "not nearly such a sure thing as the earlier Rodgers-Hammerstein creations" despite the fact that Yul Brynner's performance was "stand-out thesping" and that "Miss Lawrence, despite a recent illness that kept her away from rehearsals, slinks, acts, cavorts and in general exhibits exceedingly well her several facets for entertaining".

The Philadelphia Bulletin, however, thought that "Miss Lawrence's already thin voice is now starting to wear a great deal thinner" and this in the very first try-out week; moreover her loss of voice in the final rehearsals had already started to cause a split in the relationship between Gertie and Fanny on one side of the fence and Rodgers and Hammerstein on the other; Gertie wanted to delay the New Haven opening until she was feeling totally back on form. The producers wouldn't hear of it; despite her immense value to the show, the days were long gone when a single star could hold up an entire production simply by getting ill.

The health of Gertrude Lawrence was to be a constant source of worry and acrimony throughout the run of *The King and I*; but neither she, nor her husband, nor anyone involved with the show was to know that she was already dying of cancer, and her frequent indisposition was thus to have two highly contrasting interpretations. Those who loved her took the view that for a woman of 52 to have to carry, as Anna does carry, an entire 3½-hour musical during the course of which she walked four miles around the stage at every performance and wore a total of seven massively heavy costumes each weighing 75lb and complete with steel hoops which bruised her legs every time she tried to curtsy to the King, was simply asking too much of an actress brought up in a gentler prewar tradition of British leading ladies.

Those who did not love her, and there were a great many of them too, took the not totally irreconcilable view that she was simply past it and masking her inability to sing and her jealousy of Brynner's success by a series of psychosomatic collapses.

In fact, Brynner's triumph was no problem at all: she had lived through all that with Danny Kaye and *Lady in the Dark* a decade before, and was genuinely delighted to have helped make them both into stars just so long as they never lost sight of the fact that she had got there first. He was not a worry and nor were the collapses psychosomatic; she was beginning to be very sick indeed, though still blissfully unaware of the cause of her physical and vocal exhaustion. *The King and I*, after all, provided a perfect alibi; it was an extremely exhausting show.

It was also, on the pre-Broadway tour, a show in a constant state of change; from New Haven they had progressed to Boston where reviews were quite alarmingly unenthusiastic at first, and it was Gertie who came up with one at least of the show-saving solutions. Between bouts of laryngitis and ill health, and still plagued by a score set in a key too high for her, Gertie yet retained enough of her old-style star's instinct to realize that one of the show's first-half problems was that after "I Whistle A Happy Tune", sung as the ship docks, she then didn't have another song for a very long time.

She was after all still alone above the title, and audiences didn't expect to wait that long to realize why; what she needed was another song up front. Rodgers agreed, and in New Haven suddenly recalled a song he'd written for the young Naval lieutenant to sing to Liat in *South Pacific*. In the event, he'd then written them "Younger Than Springtime" and abandoned this earlier effort which was still therefore unheard. It was called "Getting To Know You", and he gave it to Gertie to sing to her Siamese children when she is first seen with them.

By the time they had got to Boston they had also put in the complete "Shall We Dance?" sequence which was to become the show's most lingering and evocative memory, and by the time they left there for Broadway, Elliott Norton was able to report, "*The King and I* left here with three new songs already inserted; understood Bing Crosby and others already recording, including Sinatra." Indeed they were; by now the show had excellent word-of-mouth reports going for it, plus a final number which as Irene Sharaff, the costume designer, noted with justifiable pride, "starred Gertrude Lawrence, Yul Brynner and a pale pink satin ball-grown."

Even the 15 Siamese children had stopped trying to flush their hats down the toilets and all was set fair for a massive Broadway success, which was exactly what they got: "an original and beautiful excursion into the rich splendors of the Far East", thought Brooks Atkinson, while Richard Watts reckoned he had seen "a show of a thousand delights with the magic of Gertrude Lawrence and a remarkably believable performance by Yul Brynner".

True there were those who argued that *Call Me Madam* and a revival of *Pal Joey*, the other main musicals of that 1951 season, were dramatically more exciting, but when it came to Tony award time *The King and I* swept the board: Gertie, Yul Brynner, Rodgers, Hammerstein, Jo Mielziner and Irene Sharaff all won in their respective categories.

This article has been adapted from Gertrude Lawrence *by Sheridan Morley, which will be published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson on February 5 at £8.95.*

(continued on page 10)

Steve Winwood: making the music



Steve Winwood

At 32, Steve Winwood had been a professional rock musician for exactly half his life. In 1964, when he signed his first recording contract as a member of the Spencer Davis Group, a hot rhythm and blues band from Birmingham, he was certainly not aware that pop music could hold out the promise of a lifetime's work; but then, in those simpler days, no-one could guess that rock would eventually become a fully-fledged industry or that its major artists would achieve the condition of the tax exile.

Winwood's early appearances created a tremendous stir: could this fresh-faced boy really be singing with the raw blues feeling of Ray Charles, playing the organ with the jazz skills of Jimmy Smith, and rivalling Eric Clapton for eloquence on the guitar? In 1965 he and the group recorded "Keep on Running", beginning a string of hits which ended less than 18 months later with a pair of classic singles, "Gimme Some Loving" and "I'm a Man".

The end came when Winwood decided to form a more adventurous group, called Traffic, with three friends. Catching the adventurous mood of the time, they achieved enormous success, particularly in America, but their informal and cooperative way of working resulted in lengthy pauses for realignment. When, after ten increasingly desultory years, the group passed quietly away, many observers felt that Winwood had signally failed to fulfil his early potential.

In 1978, he released a patchy solo album, titled *Winwood*, but his subsequent silence seemed to indicate that he had entered a premature retirement; his profile had for many years been so low that he was barely missed.

This was misleading, however. Probably as a reaction to the artificial pressures of his pop-star adolescence, Winwood has simply chosen to work at his own pace. His continued activity is confirmed this month by the appearance of a further album, *Arc of a Diver*, and by a powerful single, "While You See a Chance" which has been favourably received by radio programmers.

Arc of a Diver is a solo effort in the most literal sense. Winwood sings, of course, but he also plays every instrument on the record, building up parts on keyboards, guitars, bass-guitar and drums by means of overdubbing. This apparently clinical and tortuous process has resulted in music of such verve and warmth that it ranks with the best and most concentrated music he has ever made.

Looking far more alert and, paradoxically, much younger than the bedraggled mystic he resembled throughout the Seventies, Winwood talked the other day about the project, which apparently began merely as an exercise intended to test the equipment of the studio which he had recently built in a barn at his home.

The most immediate benefit, he said, was a limitless opportunity to experiment. "I believe that it's possible to go into the studio without any prepared material, and to come out with something good. It seems that my best work generally occurs in that way, but I was never allowed the liberty to mess around and try things out when I was in studios costing £200 a day."

He stresses, however, that he has no wish to repeat the experience. "I've learned a lot and achieved a certain amount, but really music is about playing with other people. Now I need to play with a band again, partly because playing to live audiences gives you instant criticism, which you don't get when you're alone in the studio. The audience lets you know straight away whether you've got it right or not. But I wanted to find out more about recording, which is a different medium, and one that young musicians don't get enough opportunity to explore."

Winwood's musicianship has its origins in his family background: his father was a semi-professional dance-band saxophonist, one grandfather was a church organist, he retains memories of his grandmother and her seven sons playing together during childhood Christmases, and there were always instruments around the house. His father's interest in jazz infected both Steve Winwood and his brother Muff, who became the Spencer Davis Group's bass-guitarist before embarking on a successful career as a record producer.

He remembers being profoundly affected by Presley's "Hound Dog", and by Little Richard's performance in *The Girl Can't Help It*, and later on by "the bluesier side of modern jazz, people like Ray Charles and Charlie Mingus, although I always preferred the jazz people who had an element of pop in their music ... Louis Jordan, for instance, or Bill Doggett."

While still at school, he took piano lessons at the Birmingham and Midland Institute of Music. "It helped, I suppose, but I soon realized that I wasn't going to be a great pianist in those terms. I was already too interested in other kinds of music."

He professes a mild amazement that his career in that "other kind of music" has lasted so long. "When I started, we had the mistaken impression that rock and roll was a juvenile thing. In some ways it probably is, but it's also very hard to do well. I've been surprised by it, by how much is still coming out of it, from young groups as well as people who've been around a long time. Rock and roll has become acceptable, which means that it has lost part of its early charm, but it's important to make the music to reflect what you are. On the whole, I think it's a pretty honest kind of music ... the best of it, anyway."

Rock musicians of Winwood's generation often find their current music compared unfavourably with the naive zest of their earliest work. "I had a long conversation with Van Morrison the other day", Winwood reflected, "and we found that we have that in common. He's always being told that *Astral Weeks*, which he made a dozen years ago, is his best record: how's he going to beat that? I have the same problem with what the Spencer Davis Group achieved. The only answer seems to be to keep on working". Indeed, and perhaps those who long ago despaired of Steve Winwood will come to view "While You See a Chance" as the follow-up to "I'm a Man". Regrettably delayed, of course, but none the less very welcome.

Richard Williams

Radio

Short-lived freedom

Peter Tegel's *The Choice*, first broadcast and repeated on Radio 4 in October 1978, received a second repeat Sunday a week ago—which was also my first hearing of it. It was followed on the Monday (again with a repeat last Sunday) by its recent companion piece, *Liberation*, and a very satisfactory pair they made.

The Choice was set in Prague and in a small town near the Czechoslovak/German frontier during 1938 and 1939. Among the Sudeten Germans, unwillingly included in the Czech state, eyes were turned across that frontier for in their own country they see themselves as a despised minority whose roots and allegiance lie in Germany. As a result they view the rise of Hitler with considerable satisfaction and, as we all now know, their hopes are only too brutally fulfilled.

Mr Tegel's action centred round a young widow, Irma Barz (Jennifer Piercey), in whom as it were all the currents of those threatening years meet. She is a German Czech, but does not share the enormous enthusiasm of her fellow Sudetenlanders for the coming Reich—not out of any very clearly enunciated principles, but because in a way that seems to those around her ingenuous or even unthinking, she is not that kind of girl. She takes people as she finds them and therefore sees no reason not to fall in love and marry Martin Blau (Geoffrey Beevers) who is both Czechoslovak and Jew. But Irma is also the kind of girl, as the implications of her actions are brought home to her, to stand by what she has done. "Standing by" in this case means enduring the ostracism of friends, resisting the pressures of her first husband's fascist brother and threats to remove her only daughter from her contaminated custody. It also means surviving the ill-concealed disapproval of her new husband's family, scandalized that he should marry not merely a Gentile, but a German, friend and even relative of their self-confessed enemies.

It was typical and a virtue of this play that it brought all these and many other strands into operation and that, while leaving no doubt of the grotesque character of Nazi racialism, it did not pretend that Nazis were the only people to exhibit racial prejudice. Mr Tegel was also highly successful in portraying his characters and in building up an atmosphere of impending catastrophe.

Liberation was a less complex and, perhaps for that reason, slightly less engrossing play. Now it is the spring of 1945 and the Germans have collapsed. Irma and her husband had fled to England at the end of play one, but her mother (Brenda Kaye) still lives in the village near the frontier where she was born and there the day of reckoning has arrived. Overbearing in their new "freedom", her Czech neighbours do as was done unto them, with interest: the hated German minority is packed off across the border or, as happens to Irma's brother Rolf who had worked for the occupiers, into the next world. Hatred is answered with hatred, nobody has learnt. There was a continual background of irony in the listener's knowledge of how short-lived that ill-used freedom was to be, but if in the end *The Choice* seemed the bigger play of the two, that was perhaps also because we tend to see the advent of the Third Reich as peculiarly portentous and what came after it, however terrible, as an imitation of a Herod not likely to be out-Herodded. Both plays were excellently performed under Richard Wortley's direction.

I was not surprised to discover that Ray Goodwin's *The Gloucestershire Night* (produced by John Harrison in Bristol) turned out something of a spellbinder. Armed with a reflector microphone, Mr Goodwin stole into the Cotswold countryside on a cold clear winter night and set his electronic ear a-listening—first to the sounds of roosting, then to foxes barking like the damned as they ran and mared in the dark. As all this happened, he added his own sotto voce comments, breaking off only to reprove distant traffic, aeroplanes and on one occasion his own plaintive stomach. This was one of those rather rare occasions when a programme snatches you up as on a magic carpet and transports you somewhere else.

It is not done to review things one has not heard and I never heard Radio City's *Connection*, a magazine programme put out for Liverpool's black community between September 1979 and June of last year. But there has just landed on my desk a candid, vivid and endearingly good-natured report by three members of that community who, alongside full-time jobs, did much of the work on the series and it would be hard to let it go by without a word. The three (Lynda Syed, Derek Murray, Alex Bennett) had virtually no experience of broadcasting when they began and one of the report's interests is the insight it offers into the problems of becoming a professional, of understanding the techniques and meeting the criteria that have to be met if people are going to listen. Particularly striking is their discovery of how subtly this changes the broadcaster's view of the community he/she represents as well as its view of him/her. Reading these three, one hopes that they will find more opportunities to practice what they have found out.

David Wade



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Michael Bryant, Penelope Wilton and Basil Henson

Man and Superman
Olivier

Irving Wardle

"A comedy and a Philosophy" was Shaw's subtitle for *Man and Superman*: not "a philosophic comedy". Nowhere in his output is there a bleaker cut-off between the preface and the play than between the comedy of John Tanner, Member of the Idle Rich Class, and the accompanying philosophical apparatus—not least the scene of Don Juan in Hell, now receiving a long overdue revival in Christopher Morahan's four and a half hour production.

Shaw, for all his boundless artistic self-confidence, never envisaged a full production of the work, short of the creation of a Shavian Bayreuth; and he was quite right in saying that such a performance would tax any audience's endurance. It is not simply a question of length. The Don Juan scene contains some passages of immortal eloquence and the clearest expression of his evolutionary faith, but it is a poor specimen of Shavian debate. The Devil is superbly imagined (as the proprietor of an eternal fun palace), and both Donna Anna and her statuesque father chip in tellingly from time to time; but what begins as an operatic quartet changes into an interminable aria from Juan, leaving the others with little more to do than complain at the length of his speeches.

Strain, yes; wasted effort, no. *Man and Superman* may be brilliantly self-sufficient in the usual three-act version, but the restoration of the missing act vitally readjusts the balance of the surrounding play. There are intimate plot links between the Tanner and Juan sections: such as the transformed reappearance of the brigand Mendoza, and Ann's dreamy recollection of her other life as Donna Anna when Tavy delivers the same romantic compliment which she heard in the nether regions. But, most important, is the relationship between Tanner, the reluctant prey of the Life Force, and his stern legendary prototype.

To state the obvious, the leading actor in *Man and Superman* has two roles which throw each other into sharp relief. Down in Hell, Daniel Massey returns to the vein of steely melancholy which he last showed in Horvath's *Don Juan Returns from the War*, combined with a superb command of Shaw's tidally surging paragraphs; fully operatic, except that the sense always comes before the music.

His Tanner, by contrast, is far removed from the usual rhinoceros-hided parlour orator. Mr Massey plays him (following Shaw's directions) as a "big man with a beard", but you feel he has grown the beard in self-defence. The words come tumbling out, but what they express for the most part is sheer panic. Philosophically, Tanner knows where he stands, but that is not of much help when he impales himself on the spiky Violet, or stubs his toes on Ramsden's invincible rectitude. As in *Hedda Gabler*, the most intelligent figure on the stage is also the weakest; and thus the wonderful double irony develops of seeing Ramsden and his fellow idealists put down by a brilliant ironist, who himself is defeated from first to last by their utter deafness to everything he says.

The other justification of the complete version is that it reveals the Shavian alter ego of Mendoza/The Devil as second only to the role of Tanner. Michael Briant, in a vast sombrero, first appears as the silkiest of brigands holding a contentious crew of anarchists and social democratic outlaws in the palm of his hand; and then (defying the character-assassinating stage directions) presents an extremely gentlemanly Prince of Darkness. The production brilliantly seizes on Mendoza's recollections of waitering at the Savoy to bring on the Devil as a head waiter.

There are no other big surprises, but quantities of thoroughbred comedy acting: from Penelope Wilton, whose Ann pounces on every chance to couple expressions of maidenly submission with beamingly resolute pursuit of the main chance; and from Anna Carteret's Violet, an iron will in an iron corset, who leaves you feeling that Tanner might have met with a worse fate. James Carter contributes a magnificently patronizing Straker; and Timothy Davies's Tavy extends Victorian romantic sensitivity to the lachrymose limit.

Ralph Koltai gives the production a deceptively naturalistic first act set, and then proceeds into glistening expanses of metal foil, which take on the appearance of gouache paintings when the comedy reaches Granada.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

Leonie Mellinger as Miriam in the second instalment of Sons and Lovers which is shown for the second time tonight (BBC 2, 9.50)

● I assume that, in the first instance, it will be the novelist David Lodge whose expert opinion about the Sunday night serial The History Man will be canvassed in tonight's edition of Did You See . . . ? (BBC 2, 4.55). Mr Lodge is Professor of English at Birmingham University, and author of a work on the academic world. The History Man purports to be about academic life, albeit in the early 1970s. But so eccentric are the book's university staff, from Michael Hordern's principal downwards, so highly inflammable are the students, so invisible is the curriculum, that I would have thought Dr Anthony Clare of the Institute of Psychiatry, whose brief tonight is to comment on ITV's Facing Death series, might have been the better man to open the batting against Ludovic Kennedy's bowling.

● Assuming you did not see the second episode of Sons and Lovers on its first transmission on Wednesday, you should not allow anything to stand in the way of your seeing the repeat tonight (BBC 2, 9.50). There are moments in it to cherish. One in particular. The coffin containing the body of the eldest Morel son is brought home for burial. The mother (Eileen Atkins) strokes the lid as if the body's shape were imprinted on it. The rest of the family stand around in a contemplative group that Millais would have loved to have painted. There is much grief in Sons and Lovers, and the depth of it is being conveyed with a rare, poetic insight.

● Mr Foot and practically everybody else in the party who counts having had his say on the matter, it might seem that the special Labour conference itself will be something of an anti-climax. But although it is impossible correctly to predict what will happen on the platform and floor at Wembley today, there can be no doubting that the TV and radio coverage will pump up the drama for all its worth. On TV, the inflating could scarcely be in better hands than Robin Day's and David Dimbleby's, and we shall hear them on BBC 2 at 9.55, 12.05, 2.00, 5.30 and 11.30 (with John Tusa). The radio coverage is being looked after by the always reliable Brian Redhead and the regular Today team (Radio 4, 7.35 pm).

● My other radio choices today are Joan Plowright and her choice of records in Desert Island Discs (Radio 4, 6.15); Critics' Forum in which the programmes to be discussed include The History Man (see my first paragraph) and Harold Pinter's new play Family Voices (Radio 3, 5.45); and the repeated broadcast of Robert Eagle's feature on acupuncture and homoeopathy (Radio 4, 5.00).

Richard Whitehead

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 am Horseback: Taking your horse cross-country: part 2 (r); **9.30 The Multi-Coloured Swap Shop**: Well-balanced magazine show for children. With Noel Edmonds, as MC; **12.12 pm News**. **12.15 Grandstand**. The line-up is: **12.20** Bob Wilson's Football Focus; Racing from Haydock at 12.50, 1.20 (Haydock Park Champion Hurdle Trial) and 2.00; International Table Tennis (Stiga Welsh Open Championships, from Cardiff) at 1.10, 1.40 and 4.05; World Cup Skiing (men's downhill, from Wengen) at 2.10; Basketball (Asda National Cup Final, from Coventry) at 2.30; Indoor Athletics (the AAA Championships) at 3.00, 4.25; Rugby League: Barrow v Warrington—the John Player Trophy Final, at 3.20; Final scores at 4.40. **5.10 Doctor Who**: Final episode of the adventure story Warriors' Gate. Romana (Lalla Ward) has a surprise for the Doctor. What can it be?

5.35 News, read by Richard Baker. With a report on the Labour Party conference; **5.50 Sport**; **5.55 The Dukes of Hazzard**: Daisy (Catherine Bach) becomes the first female deputy sheriff of Hazzard County.

6.40 Jim'll Fix It: Among the things Mr Savile fixes for children are the tossing of a caber and the handling of a racing commentary. **7.15 Nanny**: Wendy Craig goes to Bath to become nanny to a career woman (Patricia Hodge) with six children and a disapproving husband (Benjamin Whitrow); **8.10 The Dick Emery Show**: Including a Casanova spoof, with Mr Emery as Casanova and John Jarvis as his brother Sid; **8.45 News**, read by Richard Baker.

9.05 Dallas: JR's attentions to Mitch's sister, Afton, cause Sue Ellen much concern. Meanwhile, the Coopers arrive for Lucy's wedding; **9.55 Parkinson**: His guests are Rowan Atkinson, Sarah Miles and Des O'Connor; **10.55 Film: Shaft (1971)** Tough tale of a black private eye (Richard Roundtree) at odds with a dangerous Harlem racketeer (Moses Gunn). Director: Gordon Parks; **12.35 am Weather forecast.**

Regional

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:— BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.50-5.55 pm Sports News Wales. 12.35 am News and weather for Wales: Close. Scotland: 2.30-3.00 pm Sport-out from Grandstand: Amateur International Boxing. 4.50-5.10 Scoreboard. 11.00-11.55 Sportscene ... 12.35 am News and weather for Scotland: Close. Northern Ireland: 5.50-5.55 pm Scoreboard. 5.55 Northern Ireland News. 12.35 am News and weather for Northern Ireland: Close. England: 5.50-5.55 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.40 am Close.

BBC 2

9.55 Labour Party Conference: This is the one at which the party will try to find a new method of electing a leader. The reporting team: Robin Day and David Dimbleby. More at 12.05, 2.00, 5.30 and 11.30.

10.35 Open University: Consumer decisions; **11.00** Health choices: home cooking; **11.25** Home Sweet Dome; **11.50** S101 Preparatory maths: graphs. **12.05 Labour Party Conference**: continued. Closedown at 12.45. Begins again at **2.00**.

3.55 Play Away: Comedy and music. With Brian Cant, Ben Benison, Anita Dobson, Delia Morgan, Jonathan Cohen; **4.20 Waterways—Our Heritage**: The re-birth of the British canal. **4.55 Did You See . . .?**: Television discussion programme. Includes an interview with Sir Ian Trethowan, the BBC's Director-General (see Personal Choice); **5.30 Labour Party Conference**: continued.

7.25 Film: Chad Hanna (1940) Romantic drama about circus folk, set in the last century. With Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, Linda Darnell. Director: Henry King; **7.00 News**, and sports round-up; **7.15 Rugby Special**: Southend play Gloucester in the third round of the John Player Cup.

8.10 Film International: The Year of the Hare (1977). Prolix fantasy about an advertising executive (Antti Litja) who discovers a new kind of freedom through living off the land. Finnish dialogue, English sub-titles.

9.50 Sons and Lovers: Second showing of episode two. William dies and Paul (Karl Johnson) begins to take an interest in Miriam (Leonie Mellinger) (see Personal Choice); **10.45 Arena: Private Worlds**. The work of two highly original British artists, both at present exhibiting in London. Gus Orr; **11.25 News and weather; 11.30 The Labour Party Leadership**: John Tusa and Robin Day sum up today's important conference at Wembley.

12.00 The Old Grey Whistle Test: With Roxy Music and Mike Oldfield; **12.40 The Outer Limits**: American science-fiction series. A gladiatorial contest in the desert, between man (Nick Adams) and woman (Nancy Malone); Ends at 1.35.

London Weekend

8.35 Sesame Street: Disguised teaching, with The Muppets before they became superstars; **9.35 Chopper Squad**: Sea and air rescue drama (r).

10.30 Tiswas: Chaotic show for children which, unaccountably, also appeals to a growing number of grown-ups.

12.25 World of Sport. The line-up is: **12.30** On the Ball (with Ian St John); World Cup Skiing (men's downhill, from Wengen, Switzerland) at **12.55**; News at **1.10**; The ITV Seven at 1.20. From Kempton, the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00, and from Warwick the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; Boxing (Hagler v Obelmejias for the world middleweight championship), at **3.10**; Half-time results at **3.50**; Wrestling from Wolverhampton, at **4.00**; Full results service at **4.50**.

5.05 News from ITN; **5.15 Search for a Star**: It's the final of this talent contest next week. Tonight, we see a vocal duo, a solo singer, a comedian, a comedienne and a disco/funk group. The MC is Steve Jones.

6.05 Punchlines! The game that works backwards from a punchline. Star guests (Roy Kinnear and Suzanne Danielle) are teamed with the contestants. Leonie Bennett is the MC; **6.35 3-2-1**: Family quiz, compered by Ted Rogers. The theme is old time music hall, which gives Danny La Rue his cue for a guest appearance.

7.35 Film: Love Thy Neighbour (1973) Movie version of the TV comedy series about blacks and whites living next door to each other. The wives are chums, but the husbands fall out. With Jack Smethurst, Rudolph Walker, Nina Baden-Semper and Kate Williams; **9.15 News**. And sports round-up. **9.30 The Professionals**: Bodie's old girlfriend threatens the security of the country and the future of CI5. With Lewis Collins (as Bodie) and Gordon Jackson; **10.30 The Big Match**: Highlights from three of the day's FA Cup fourth round matches. With Brian Moore, Jim Rosenthal.

11.30 Film: City of the Dead (1972) British-made horror film about devil worshippers in New England, in eastern United States. With Christopher Lee, Dennis Lotis, Betta St John. Director: John Moxey; **12.50 Close**: The presenter is Christine Smith, a victim of muscular dystrophy. The theme is happiness.

FILMS ON TELEVISION

by David Robinson

Tonight's Film International is the appealing Year of the Hare (BBC 2, 8.10), about a Finnish advertising executive who teams up with an injured hare to break away from city civilization. Civilization does not let go that easy: the confrontations are often comic. Sadly and ironically, the film's gifted director Risto Jarva was killed in a car crash on the way from the premiere.

After that, the oldies are the week's best bets: Henry King's 1940 circus romance Chad Hanna (today, BBC 2, 5.35) has the young Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour and a lot of charm. This Happy Breed (tomorrow, BBC 1, 1.55) was not David Lean's most inventive picture; but the Coward script, the performances (Robert Newton, Celia Johnson, Stanley Holloway, John Mills, Kay Walsh) and the period evocation are irresistible. My Darling Clementine (Tuesday, BBC 2, 6.55), John Ford's 1946 re-telling of the Wyatt Earp saga, is simply one of the best of all westerns.

Shaft (tonight, BBC 1, 10.55), Gordon Parks's story of a tough black detective, which spawned two sequels and a television series, brings us violently nearer home (it was made in 1971). The rest of the week's films come mainly from the sixties. The Battle of the Villa Fiorita (tomorrow, BBC 1, 7.15) Delmer Daves's adaptation of Rumer Godden's story of two children trying to thwart their mother's (Maureen O'Hara) romance with an Italian concert pianist (Rossano Brazzi) is amiable. In Laughter in the Dark (tomorrow, BBC 2, 11.15) Tony Richardson clashed rather unfortunately with Vladimir Nabokov's novel. As a Frenchman in Los Angeles, Jacques Deray made a quite lively thriller in The Outside Man (Monday, BBC 1, 9.25), with Jean-Louis Trintignant v Roy Scheider.

Hostile Witness (Wednesday, BBC 1, 7.20) is a dullish court room drama directed in Britain in 1968 by Ray Milland, who also stars. With Jimmy Edwards as headmaster in Bottoms Up (Thursday, BBC 2, 6.00) you know just where you are: the regal Martita Hunt represents injured dignity. Returning to the American West, An Eye for an Eye (Friday, BBC 1, 11.50) has Pat Wayne and Robert Lansing teamed as two disabled men (one blind, one crippled) to make up a whole-man team of sharp-shooting avengers.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Weather.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 News Quiz.†
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 The Good Soldier Svejk (2).†
3.25 International Assignment.
3.55 Tales from the Dark Continent.
4.40 Profile: Cricketer Roland Butcher.
5.00 Alternative Medicine.
5.25 Week Ending.†
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs: Joan Plowright.†
6.55 Robert Robinson.
7.35 Labour's Leader: report.
8.30 Play: Stoker Leishman's Diaries, by Peter Tinniswood.†
10.00 News.
10.15 Two Faces of the South.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 A Small Country Living.
11.45 The Armchair Traveller.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Gaspar Sanz, Sarasate, Torroba.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Records: Mozart, Rubbra.†
11.00 Robert Mayer Concert: Mendelssohn, Tippett, Debussy, Strauss.†
12.15 pm Brass band: Bryan Kelly, Robert Farnon, Gilbert Vinter.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play it Again.†
3.00 Jazz Records.
3.45 Critic's Forum.
6.35 Piano: Debussy, Schumann.†
7.30 Opera: The Gambler, by Prokofiev, Acts 1 and 2.†
8.35 Poetry Now.
8.55 The Gambler, Acts 3 and 4.†
10.05 Organ: Messiaen.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Hindemith, Harp Sonata.†

VHF
7.35 am-7.55 Open University: Into the Open 3, Learning from Television and Radio.

Radio 2

5.00 am News. 5.02 Tom Edwards.† 8.06 David Jacobs.† 10.02 Pete Murray.† 12.02 pm The Magic of . . . Stanley Black.† 1.02 A Very Private Man, with Rodney Bewes. 1.30 Sport: Football; Haydock Racing; Rugby; Sports Report. 6.03 Europe '81. 7.02 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.02 Country Greats in Concert.† 10.02 Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade. 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.10 Tom Browne.† 2.02 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.02 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.31-7.30 In Concert: Gen X and Bim.†

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5 a.m. With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Come Here. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Aspects of the Blues. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Time Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Come Here. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.30 Play It My Way. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 The Book Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 News Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

REGIONAL TV

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 am Sesame Street. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: The Comancheros (John Wayne, Stuart Whitman). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 Play Squash Jonah's Way. 10.05 Cartoon. 10.30 Sesame Street. 11.40-12.25 pm Tarzan. 5.13-5.15 News. 7.35-9.15 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig, Virginia Maskell, Leslie Phillips). 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 Babylon. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig, Leslie Phillips). 10.30 Match Night. 11.35-1.25 am Film: Station Six, Sahara (Carroll Baker).

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 Cuir Car. 10.05-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 10.30 pm Scotsport. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Stanley Baxter Big Picture Show.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 240-Robert. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig, Leslie Phillips). 10.30 Big Game. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Babylon. 9.35 Doctor! 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Batman. 5.13 pm-5.15 News. 7.35-9.15 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig, Leslie Phillips). 11.28 Sport. 11.30-12.25 am Hogan.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 6.05 pm-6.35 Rus Sgwar.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am BJ and The Bear. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.35-12.25 pm Film: Prisoner of Zenda (Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll). 5.13-5.15 News. 11.40 Doctor Down Under. 12.10-12.15 am Three's Company.



Patti Gold: she is one of the contestants in Search for a Star (ITV, 5.15).

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Laurel and Hardy*. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig, Leslie Phillips). 11.30 News. 11.35 Paris by Night. 12.05 am Weather followed by Loggerheads.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 Babylon. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 10.30 pm Shoot! 11.30-12.00 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 Babylon. 10.00-10.30 Fantastic Four. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Doctor in Love (Michael Craig, Leslie Phillips). 10.30 Star Soccer. 11.30-12.30 am Quincy.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Adventures of Nilu. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.22 pm-12.25 News. 7.35 News. 7.37 Film: Love Thy Neighbour (Jack Smethurst). 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for Life.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Kum Kum. 9.30 Lost Islands. 9.55 Rocket Robin Hood. 10.15-10.30 Mystery Island. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Carry On Again Doctor (Sidney James, Kenneth Williams). 10.30 Match of the Week. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am Late Debate.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.25 pm World of Sport. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.17-6.05 Search for a Star. 11.30-12.25 am Quincy.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 4 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

Sunday's programmes

PERSONAL CHOICE




Pauline Moran and Alan Bates in Colin Gregg's film of the D. H. Lawrence novel The Trespasser (ITV, 10.30)

● It was D. H. Lawrence himself who put his finger on the weakness of The Trespasser, his second book, which has been turned into the film which takes up the whole of The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30). Too florid, too chargé, he opined in a letter. What is true of the book is true of Colin Gregg's film. To put Lawrence happily on television, you've got to do what Jonathan Powell (producer) and Stuart Burge (director) are doing in their current serialization of Sons and Lovers—keep a tight rein on the symbolism. The theme of The Trespasser is a powerful one, none the less, and tonight's film contains passages which find the correct visual images to match the theme which is embodied in the question which Siegmund, the doomed hero, asks himself: "Must love and knowledge flee one another like fire and water?" In Lawrence's philosophy, they must—and do. No less pathetic is the heroine, Helena, who having failed to blot out the sun with her hand, is no less naïve when, during her guilt-ridden liaison with her married lover, she declares that they have crossed Lethe and found forgetfulness. The two roles make heavy demands on Alan Bates and a newcomer, Pauline Moran. They acquit themselves with distinction, all things considered.

● The Restless Eye, Colin Nears's film about the French painter Delacroix (BBC 2, 8.05) is an attempt to explain the apparent enigma in the man: while his canvases can shriek with massacres and lions bloodily clawing men and horses, the man himself seeks a life of peace and quiet. His journals were the mirror to his soul, and Mr Nears makes effective use of them, except that the device of having an actor (the excellent John Carson) to impersonate Delacroix and confide his journal thoughts to camera, dislocates the rhythm of the film and gives it a theatrical air. Otherwise, nothing but praise for The Restless Eye.

● I was taken aback by the sudden drop of the portcullis of tragedy that skewers the customary comedy in tonight's episode of Agony (ITV, 10.00). It is a brave innovation which, taken together with an earlier volte face involving Beryl Reid, gives this otherwise predictable comedy series an interesting new dimension.

● Capital Radio's lively arts magazine Alternatives (8.00 pm) brings together, in what the more lurid papers used to call an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, two men who, in last week's edition and separately, disagreed fundamentally about how the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, should best spend its Arts Council grant. They are Sir John Tooley, the opera house's general director, and Alan Blythe, of the Daily Telegraph. . . . The two halves of Radio 3's adaptation of Crime and Punishment, with Ronald Pickup as Raskolnikov, are unnaturally separated by nearly two-and-a-half hours of other programmes. Is the BBC afraid we lack intellectual stamina? (4.00 and 8.00).

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am Heads and Tails: the animal world (r); **9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan**: Review of the Asian press in Britain; **9.45 Your Own Business**: Third in the series for freelances (r); **10.10 The Handicapped Family**: When disabled youngsters grow up (r). **10.35 Write Away**: Improve your spelling (r); **10.47 Let's Go**: For the mentally handicapped; **11.00 Your Move**: Reading and writing aids (r); **11.25 Kontakte**: German lesson, number 14; **11.50 Make Your Own Furniture**: Fully-upholstered seating (r).

12.15 pm This is the Day: Water is the theme of today's service in which the home viewer is very much involved; **1.00 Farming**: the weekly magazine; **1.25 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way**: Making dogs understand the "sit" and "stay" commands (r); **1.50 News**.

1.55 Film: This Happy Breed (1944) Sentimental, touching tale of a London family between the two world wars. Written by Noel Coward, directed by David Lean. With Robert Newton, Celia Johnson, John Mills; **3.40 Young Scientists of the Year 1981**: Today's competing teams are from Ilkley, Liverpool and Yeovil.

4.10 Match of the Day: Action from three of yesterday's matches from the fourth round of the FA Cup; **5.25 The Talisman**: Final episode of the Sir Walter Scott story. Kenneth (Patrick Ryecart) and Montserrat (Richard Morant) fight it out; **5.50 News**: read by Jan Leeming.

6.00 Holiday: John Carter on a Soviet liner on an eastern Mediterranean cruise, Tom Savage in Majorca, Frank and Nesta Bouch in Tuscany; **6.35 Appeal**: Brian Murphy appeals on behalf of Parents for Children; **6.40 Songs of Praise**: From the Surrey commuter town of Addlestone.

7.15 Film: The Battle of the Villa Fiorita (1964) Romantic comedy-drama about a wife (Maureen O'Hara) who runs off with a concert pianist (Rossano Brazzi). Her children are opposed to it all. Director: Delmer Daves; **9.05 Solo**: Julia (Sarah Bullen) suggests that Gemma (Felicity Kendal) should consider a marriage of convenience; **9.35 That's Life**: More people try to imitate the chirpy sounds of a telephone. With Esther Rantzen and the regular team. **10.15 News**.

10.25 Everyman: A Dream of Zion: A British writer, Chaim Bermant, gives a personal view of Zion and Israel and the dilemma of being loyal to both.

11.00 Sixteen Up: A Place to Live. Advice for teenagers on how to survive landlords and homelessness; **11.25 Phil Silvers**: Another of the Sergeant Bilko army comedies.

11.50 Weather forecast.

Regional

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 1.25-1.50 pm Dechrau Canu. 1.55-2.0 Tom and Jerry. 2.0-3.10 Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn. 3.10-4.10 Sports Line-up. 11.0-11.30 Tro'r Dail. 11.30-11.55 16 Up. 11.55 News for Wales: Close. Scotland: 12.15-1.0 pm Morning Service. 4.10-5.25 Sportscene. 6.35-6.40 Wilfrid Hough appeals on behalf of The Leprosy Mission. 6.40-7.15 Scotspraise. 10.25-10.55 Spectrum. 10.55-11.30 Coast to Coast. 11.30-12.5 am Everyman. Northern Ireland: 11.50 pm News and weather for Northern Ireland: Close. England: 11.55 pm Close.

BBC 2

11.00 am Open University: The first years of life; **11.25** Energy in the home; **11.50** Closedown.

3.20 pm Horizon: The Qualyub Project. Second screening of this account of how an Egyptian scientist and his team are trying to control bilharzia—the world's second most common disease—in the Nile Delta (r).

4.10 Ireland: A Television History. Second showing of Robert Kee's film about the Easter Rising of 1916 (r). **5.10 For Valour**: General Sir John Hackett tells the story of the Victoria Cross (r).

5.25 Ski Sunday: The World Cup coverage of the Men's Downhill and the Men's Slalom, from Wengen, Switzerland. **6.05 News Review**: Richard Baker with a round-up of the week's big news stories; with sub-titles.

6.35 The Money Programme: A high-level EEC delegation visits Japan this week to try to achieve real voluntary export control quotas. But, the programme asks, is there any genuine hope of voluntary controls?

7.15 The World About Us: Butterflies. Robin Crane's breathtaking film about these gorgeous insects was shot in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Mexico, Costa Rica and Britain. It includes an unforgettable sequence on the 20 million Monarch butterflies living in a few acres of mountain forest in Mexico (r). **8.05 The Restless Eye**: Film about the French painter Delacroix, based on his paintings and journals. It examines both sides of the man—the passionate Romantic and the man who longed for peace and poise and balance. Written and directed by Colin Nears. (See Personal Choice.) **9.05 News**.

9.15 The Much Loved Music Show: Owain Arwel Hughes conducts music by Bizet, Donizetti, Handel, Mozart, Rossini, Tchaikovsky and Verdi. The soloists are Delia Jones and Geoffrey Pogson. With the BBC Scottish SO and the Scottish Philharmonic Singers. **10.15 The History Man**: Final episode of this comedy about a trendy university. Loyal students, supporting Howard the sexually over-active tutor (Antony Sher), take over the university.

11.15 Film: Laughter in the Dark (1969) British screen version (by Edward Bond) of the Nabokov novel about an art dealer (Nicol Williamson) who falls in love with a cinema usherette (Anna Karina). With her former lover (Jean-Claude Drouot) she then plots to ruin him. Director: Tony Richardson. Ends at 1.00 am.

London Weekend

9.05 am Simply Sewing: Dress-making series. Making a wrap skirt. **9.30 Doctor!** Discussion about two basic types of asthma, "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" (r). **10.00 Morning Worship**: From the Church of St Thomas More, Coventry. **11.00 Getting On**: Interview with the late Ben Travers, farce-writer unrivalled (r). **11.30 Mork and Mindy**: Mindy's father looks back.

12.00 Weekend World: Brian Walden interviews Michael Foot.

1.00 pm Babylon: The growth among young blacks in Britain of the Old Testament religion of Rastafarianism. With Lincoln Browne. **1.30 Twentieth Century Box**: The subject is incest and there is an interview with a consultant psychiatrist at a London hospital.

2.15 University Challenge: General knowledge quiz between two teams of undergraduates. The questioner is Bamber Gascoigne. **2.45 Police 5**: How to help Scotland Yard. **3.00 Survival Special**: Follow that Tiger. How two scientists in Nepal are safeguarding the future of this magnificent animal.

3.30 Doctor Down Under: American version of the British TV medical comedy series. The two young doctors both fall for the same girl. **4.00 Barriers**: Episode 4 of this drama serial about an adopted teenager (Benedict Taylor) searching for his real parents. Today: he learns something interesting about his father's past. **4.30 Chips**: Motorway patrol series. A motorist (Broderick Crawford) is given a speeding ticket. **5.30 The Muppet Show**: With Debbie Harry of the pop group Blondie. She sings Rainbow Connexion with Kermit. **6.00 News**.

6.10 Facing Death: When a funeral can be a source of support for mourners. With Anna Massey's narration.

6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns: Viewers' requests are answered. The guests are Norma Procter, Wynford Evans and Ian Ogilvy. **7.15 A Sharp Intake of Breath**: Comedy series about a married couple (David Jason, Jacqueline Clarke). Tonight: a protest is organized against British Rail.

7.45 Hart to Hart: Husband-and-wife detective series. With Robert Wagner, Stefanie Powers. **8.45 News from ITN.**

9.00 Sunday Night Thriller: Dark Secret. Second episode of John Bowen's creepie drama about witchcraft in 1981 England. Tonight, what happens after Rose (Anne Stallybrass) finds her lover's body in the deep freeze. We discover what Mrs Davis (Sylvia Kay) is really up to.

10.00 Agony: This latest episode in the comedy series starring Maureen Lipman takes a dramatic turn. With Peter Denyer, Simon Williams and Beryl Reid. (See Personal Choice.)

10.30 The South Bank Show: World premiere of a feature-length film. Hugh Stoddart's adaptation of D. H. Lawrence's novel The Trespasser. Alan Bates plays the musician who has a brief and tragic love affair with his pupil (Pauline Moran). Directed by Colin Gregg.

12.50 am Close: Christine Smith, a victim of muscular dystrophy, has more thoughts about happiness.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Weather.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour.
12.00 Smash of the Day: "Round the Horne".
12.30 pm The Food Programme.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: Remembrance, by Derek Walcott.†
3.45 A Sideways Look At . . . Memorial Services.
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking About Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way.
6.00 News.
6.15 With Great Pleasure: Rod McKuen.
7.00 Does He Take Sugar?
7.30 Origins.
8.00 Boston Symphony Orchestra: Schubert, Haydn.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Bookshelf.
9.35 Pen to Paper. Anthology.
10.00 News.
10.15 Britain's Fascist Leader: Sir Oswald Mosley.
11.00 The Way of the Mystic.
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF
4.00-6.00 pm Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (3); Kontakte (14); ¡Digame! (13); Punti di Vista (13).

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Schumann Chamber Music.
9.00 News.
9.05 Record requests: Boyce, Brahms.†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Stokowski concert: Vaughan Williams, Shostakovich.
12.25 pm Words.
12.30 Piano: Chopin.†
1.00 Book, Music and Lyrics: Du Barry Was a Lady.†
1.45 Schubert's G major Quartet.†
2.30 Michala Trio: Handel, Van Eyck, G. B. Sammartini, Telemann.† Vagn Holmboe, Hans Henrik Brandt, Vivaldi.†
4.00 Crime and Punishment, by Dostoevsky. Part 1.
5.40 Piano/strings: Beethoven, part 1.†
6.30 One Pair of Ears.
6.45 Beethoven, part 2.†
7.40 Organ (Walcha): Bach.†
8.00 Crime and Punishment (continued).† (See Personal Choice.)
9.40 Mravinsky Conducts Tchaikovsky. Symphony No 5.
10.30 Oboe: Ernst Krenek, Vladimir Ussachevsky, Ruth Crawford Seeger.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 BBC Singers: Stanford.†

VHF
6.55-7.55 am Open University: Health Choices—Stirring It Up; Why Design a Dome?; 7.35 The Pre-School Child—Naughty Things.

Radio 2

6.00 am News. 6.02 Sam on Sunday.† 7.03 Nick Page.† 8.03 David Jacobs.† 10.02 Pete Murray.† 1.27 pm The Choice is Yours. 1.32 Listen to Les.† 2.02 Benny Green.† 3.02 Alan Dell.† 4.02 Country Style. 4.30 Sing Something Simple. 5.02 Two's Best. 6.02 Charlie Chester. 7.02 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half Hour. 9.02 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.02 Tony's.† 10.30 Fiesta!† 11.05 Opera: Civilization and it's Discontents, by Eric Salzman and Michael Sahl.† 11.50 Tom Browne.† 2.02 am-5.00 You and The Night and The Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.02 Studio B15. 4.00 John Lennon 1940-1980.† 5.02 Top 40.† 7.02 Alexis Korner.† 8.00-10.00 Jazz.†

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 6.00 am With Radio 2. 4.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.30 From the Weeklies. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 pm Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 What Ho Jeeves. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Financial Review. 5.20 New Ideas. 5.30 Aria. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.30 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Music Now. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Concert Hall. 1.45 Come Here. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Stars in their Eyes. 2.30 Community Care. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Take One. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Living for Faith.

REGIONAL TV

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Alphabet. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Eleanor and Franklin (Jane Alexander, Edward Herrmann).

Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Babylon. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: Wrecking Crew (Dean Martin and Elke Sommer). 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.28-5.30 News. 12.15 am-12.20 Poet's Corner.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.15-4.00 pm Film: Barbarian and the Geisha (John Wayne, Sam Jaffe). 12.15 am Barney Miller. 12.40 Epilogue.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 10.30 am Church Service. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Getting on. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Untamed World. 2.00 Farming Ulster. 2.30-4.00 Film: Rommel, Desert Fox (James Mason, Cedric Hardwicke). 6.08-6.10 News. 8.40-8.45 Sports Results. 12.15 am-12.25 Bedtime.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.30 Farming Today. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Benson. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00-4.00 Film: One More Train to Rob (George Peppard). 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 11.33-12.00 Babylon. 1.00 pm B.J. and the Bear. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-4.00 Film: Return of Frank James (Henry Fonda). 4.30 News. 4.35-5.30 Chips. 12.15 am Weather followed by Loggerheads.

Westward

As London except: 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 Doctor! 1.00 pm Stalin The Red Tsar. 1.45 Farm and Country News. 2.15-4.00 Film: Barbarian and the Geisha (John Wayne, Sam Jaffe). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.15 am Barney Miller. 12.40-12.45 Faith for Life.

Anglia

As London except: 9.05 am Doctor! 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 Babylon. 1.00 pm Andy's Party. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Dangerous When Wet (Esther Williams, Fernando Lamas). 4.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.00 Portrait of a Village: Bar Hill. 12.25 am Bible for Today.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On. 9.25 Doctor. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Babylon. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00 Film: When the Legends Die (Richard Widmark, Frederic Forrest). 3.50-4.00 Cartoon. 12.15 am-12.20 Five Minutes.



Brian Walden: Weekend World (ITV, 12.00)

HTV

9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00 Fun on a Rainy Day. 2.10-4.00 Film: Campbell's Kingdom (Dirk Bogarde, Stanley Baker). 4.30-5.30 B.J. and the Bear. 6.08-6.10 News.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.30 pm-6.00 Y Gan Gynulleidfaol.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 10.15 Credo. 10.45-11.00 Seachd Laithean. 11.30-12.00 Positive Soccer with Jack Charlton. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Film: When the Legends Die (Richard Widmark, Frederic Forrest). 3.50-4.00 Cartoon. 12.15 am-12.20 Reflections.

Scottish

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Credo. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 John Smith Show. 1.00 pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Laithean. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 3.30-4.00 Muppet Show. 4.30 Wish You Were Here? 5.00 Benson. 5.30-6.00 Wi' Best Respects. 6.10 Tell Me the Story. 6.25-6.40 By The Way. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 This is Your Right Sunday Special. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm Happy Days. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00 Out of Town. 2.25-4.00 Film: Two Way Stretch* (Peter Sellers). 4.30-5.30 Love Boat. 12.15 am-12.45 Snooker Classic.

Drink

Old friends

Portugal has been sending wines to the British Isles for centuries. It may have been the Phoenicians who first introduced the wines of the Iberian Peninsula to us, as they are credited with having planted the first vines there. At the end of the thirteenth century Monçao, where some of the finest vinho verde is made today, was certainly shipping to England the "New Custom" of privileged trading established in 1303 started our happy exploration of the wide range of Portuguese wines.

Several of the table wines are unique, such as the vinhos verdes whose vines are trained up poles, trees and, occasionally, twining round the 8ft high cabbage stalks that are peculiar to the region (as they seem to be to Jersey).

They are now widely available in the United Kingdom. Some have a little more *"fizz", thorough the addition* of carbon dioxide, which preserves the freshness and prevents the colour deepening; some are slightly softened for the benefit of the British palate, which does not always find it easy to appreciate high acidity.

A typical, uncompromisingly sharp wine that does not seem to be adjusted in this way is the extra dry white Casalinho and a growing number of drinkers are finding it a good aperitif, with its zip and crispness, as well as useful with awkward dishes for wine, such as oeufs Portuguaise (scrambled with fresh tomato sauce) or anything with mayonnaise. (Casalinho Branco costs £2.57 from Russell & McIver, The Rectory, St Mary at Hill, EC3.)

It may surprise many to learn that far more red vinho verde is made than white—at least 80 per cent is of purple-black wine, of which an American writer said in 1902 that it "resembles in taste a strong acid vingar in which a goodly amount of alum has been dissolved. It is said to be very pleasant when one gets used to it but it is seldom that anyone but a native takes the second taste." However, some Britons do acquire the taste and find it refreshingly tart, especially with fatty foods; the Portuguese drink it with stews of fish as well as meat and, as it is excellent with a tangy Welsh rabbit, or matured British cheeses with "bite", it might be the one wine that could be served with our own unique dish, the savoury.

The only red vinho verde I know which is available in the United Kingdom is stocked by a firm who specialize in Portuguese—Grilli Wines, Little Knoxbridge, Cranbrooke Rd, Staplehurst, Kent. They have the Casalinho Tinto for £2.36 and, though they can only supply by the case lot, they can make up assorted dozens.

Portugal's most "important" wine is certainly Dao, but this deserves separate consideration. There are many others, including those casually referred to as "consumo", that have attracted the pleased comments of visitors to the port shippers, with the result that some firms are now exporting table wines such as they drink themselves up country and in Oporto. Tuella Tinto, a light-bodied red, is a modest example, very easy everyday drinking. (About £2.20 from John Harvey, Denmark St, Bristol, or their London and Portsmouth branches).

Waitrose have the 1956 St Julian Reserva of Caves Alianca—Portugal, as Bob Grilli remarks, is now possibly the only country where good and matured wines of older vintages are still available at low prices, although Spain can put in a similar claim. The St Julian is a big, full red, with an inner acidity deriving from the granitic vineyards of the north; it will benefit by some aeration, *even decanting*, which will pull out even more warmth of bouquet and depth of flavour.

Many Portuguese dishes are robust, stock-to-the-ribs in *style*, as the climate can be bone-chilling in winter, so this might be a wine for cold game pie fondue Bourguignonne, or such seasoned fare as faggots, black pudding, casseroles bobbing with dumplings or enriched with a suet crust. (St Julian Reserva 1966 is from Waitrose branches, whose head office is Doncastle Rd, Southern Industrial Area, Bracknell, Berks. The 75cl bottle costs £3.25).

Good Colares is capable of a long life in bottle: one collector says that, correctly cellared, it can be delicious and imposing after 40 or 50 years! Grilli Wines have the 1974 Colares of the Real Vinicola do Norte de Portugal for £2.65: it certainly needs opening well ahead of drinking time, is full, fairly "meaty" and sufficiently interesting now for any buyer to put a few bottles away so as to see whether the claims for its capacity to age are justified.

A small area also of great interest is Bucelas which, because it became known in Britain due to its being near the lines of Torres Vedras and hence was enjoyed by Wellington's army in the Peninsular War, has retained its fame. Only a small amount, all white, is made, possessing a warm "buttery" fragrance, with a flavour that is full but delicate: it can be enjoyed by itself or with most fish recipes. (Bucelas Velho, of the Companhia Portuguesa, is £2.41 from Grilli Wines.)

The Moscatels of Setúbal, also near Lisbon, were loved by the Edwardians and, being modest in price, provide pleasure with dessert or a fruity pudding, as they are full, raisiny and with sufficient body not to be swamped by anything rich. They are made from several types of Moscatel grapes, both red and white, their fragrance will scent any dining-room. In my opinion, they are at their best when slightly "polished up" by being served cool. Grilli Wines have a six-year-old Setúbal for £3.18, a 25 year old example for £4.75.

Pamela Vandyke Price

Bridge

Never again . . .

"Never" and "always" are words that should be used sparingly when discussing Bridge. Blind acceptance of dogma is the unmistakable signature tune of the moderate player. Nevertheless I have one inflexible rule: "Never double a part score with only two trumps." The last time I broke my rule was more than two years ago, but the memory is still painful. The hand below is an echo of that experience.

Rubber Bridge. East-West Game. Dealer East.

North: ♠ 9 8 7 ♥ 7 2 ♦ 8 4 ♣ 10 9 7 4 3 2
West: ♠ 6 5 ♥ K 10 8 6 5 3 ♦ J 10 6 2 ♣ J
East: ♠ Q 10 4 3 ♥ Q J 9 ♦ K Q 9 7 ♣ Q 6
South: ♠ A K J 2 ♥ A 4 ♦ A 5 3 ♣ A K 8 5

West	North	East	South
—	—	1NT	Double
2H	No	No	Double
No	No	No	—

Opening lead H7

East-West were playing a *weak no trump. Understandably*, South thought that his hand gave him a marvellous opportunity to expose the folly of the system. He was to be disappointed.

The contract could have been defeated by a diamond ruff, but North reasonably chose the ♥7 as his opening lead, which cost the defence a vital tempo. As North-South could make 11 tricks in clubs or in no trumps, a penalty of 200 from two hearts doubled would have been poor compensation. Some critics would blame North for accepting the double, but in my opinion the criticism would be ill founded. *South's double is a* penalty double, showing a strong hand with some strength in hearts. On that basis it is a bad mistake to double for penalties at the two level with only two trumps.

I have said that "never" and "always" should be used sparingly, but here "always" is appropriate:

West	North	East	South
1H	Double	No	No
No	—	—	—

When an informatory double at the one level is transposed into a penalty double by a pass it is invariably correct for North to lead a trump. To justify the penalty pass South's trumps should, ideally, be sequential. The *winning defence* is to draw trumps. A trump lead may enable South to do so.

Again, when the opponents have bid and supported a suit which your partner has doubled for penalties at a low level it is usually correct to lead a trump.

If your side obviously possesses the majority of the high cards, but the opponents stubbornly continue bidding, a trump lead will normally be the one to exact the maximum penalty. Whenever the opponents rely exclusively on the power of their trumps, draw them, and you remove the sting from the adder.

Here is a striking example:

North: ♠ 8 7 ♥ 2 ♦ 9 7 4 2 ♣ Q 10 8 7 6 5
West: ♠ A Q J 2 ♥ J 4 3 ♦ K J 3 ♣ A K J
East: ♠ 9 6 5 4 ♥ K 9 8 5 ♦ 8 ♣ 9 4 3 2
South: ♠ K 10 3 ♥ A Q 10 7 6 ♦ A Q 10 6 5 ♣ —

West	North	East	South
2NT	No	No	3H
No	No	Double	No
No	4C	Double	4D
Double	No	No	No

Opening lead CK

The bidding was typical of those rubber bridge schools in which players rescue their partners for no good reason. It was infuriating for East-West to find that their opponents had undeservedly stumbled into their best contract.

West was the celebrated chess international Richard Newman, who has now successfully transferred his talents to Bridge. Describing this exasperating hand, he *said*, "I know only too well that on this sort of *bidding*, one should lead a trump to cut down the cross ruff, but with KJ3 I lacked the courage. I then had the mortification of watching declarer waltz from hand to hand, finishing with ten tricks." Few players would be so self-critical.

Close analysis reveals that the lead of the small diamond is not good enough. Suppose declarer wins the opening lead in dummy with the D9, he can take the heart finesse, cash the HA, discarding a spade, and ruff a heart in dummy. He returns to hand with a club ruff and plays a fourth round of hearts. It is immaterial whether West ruffs or discards. Dummy's fourth trump will enable declarer to score his tenth trick.

Does that mean that there is no lead which defeats four diamonds, doubled? No. Curiously, only the sparkling lead of a trump honour deprives declarer of the vital early entry which he needs to take the heart finesse. I wonder if overlooking that opening lead will cause Newman to wear his hair shirt.

Jeremy Flint

Collecting

Eastern sparkle

In India, jewels seem to blassom as luxuriantly as jungle flowers; every region has its own style, every part of the body its glorious burden of gems and precious metal. Inextricably entangled with religion, custom and superstition, these jewels are far more than mere ornaments and their designs reach deep into the prehistoric past.

Primitive hunters decorated themselves with seeds, shells or nuts which could be hung about the body as beads and anklets and bracelets plaited from leaves and creepers. It was only natural, when metals were discovered, for the craftsman to imitate these pleasing shapes in gold and silver and precious stones.

In south India we find necklaces of nutmegs, corianders and almonds richly fashioned in rubies and gold. All over the country jewels are worn which represent garlands of flowers, particularly the fragrant golden champa which decorates Hindu temples. The buds of the baoul from which gum arabic is made are miraculously imitated by little globes of gold bristling with tiny spicules.

As in the West, the marriage bond is symbolized by jewels which vary from region to region. This is not simply a charming custom for if the husband dies the widow is often cruelly deprived of her jewels. In the north she must smash her glass bangles and remove her nose ring.

The latter must be a considerable relief as nose rings are often of formidable size, sometimes reaching below the chin.

The thali is a phallic symbol worn by brides in the Dravidian South. At its most splendid the thali is a magnificent collar of gold and rubies worth £1,000 or more at today's prices, but among the Nayars of Malabar cheap token thalis were also presented to the child "bride" at the mock weddings which young girls had to undergo. These ceremonies were pure play acting: the bridegroom, who claimed no conjugal rights, received a small fee for his trouble and departed as soon as the merry-making had subsided.

Charms and amulets are traditionally of great importance. The naurattan is a magical configuration of nine gems which might include ruby, diamond, opal, emerald, coral, pearl, cats eye, bessonite garnet and sapphire, each stone chosen for its specific virtues or to counteract the evil influence of a different planet. Men were just as fond of jewels as women and often wore the naurattan as a bazuband, bound to the upper arm with tassels. Pilgrims wore a leaf-shaped pendant in gold with the footprints of Krishna on one side and a sacred inscription on the other. These are sometimes sold at auction and make around £100.

Earrings come in many designs: the superb kharanphul jumkha is a fringed cupola hanging from a chrysanthemum-shaped surmount. Few European women could or would wear a pair in these austere times because of their size, so that it might be possible to purchase a good example quite reasonably. Bracelets, too, are often worn in pairs.

The kara is formed as a broken circle with finials of beasts' heads, fantastical sea monsters or tigers with ruby tongues lolling between their jaws. In Madras the kara will be in the bright repousse work typical of the region and the design of birds' heads, a voracious procession of them, each with bill agape as though devouring the next.

The goldsmith is noted not only for his skill, but also for his unfailing dishonesty: a "sunar" it is said "will steal the gold from his wife's nose ring". His tools were simple: a pot for the brazier; a mouth blowpipe to provide a draught; a collection of brass punches, dies and engraving tools.

Most Indian jewelry is hollow, a shell of precious metal filled with lacquer. This shell or casing would be made by stamping it out in two halves with a punch and die just as the ancient Greeks once did. The proportion of gold to lacquer, enamel and gems varies from 20 to 40 per cent and the metal usually has that gratifying waxy gleam of pure virgin metal.

An elaborate system of specialization operated in the workshops of the cities. After the metalwork of the mount was completed it was cleaned with mango parings and passed to the enameller—and from him to the setter. Finally it went to the workman who strung the pearls and added the silk and gold thread tassels used to fasten a necklace, bracelet or bazuband. In the village, one man would see the whole job through from start to finish. For this reason village work is often cruder than that from the town, although what it loses in refinement it may often gain in vigour.

Jaipur is famous for its jewelry and above all for the liveliness of its enamels. The palette consists of opaque white; opaque lavender blue; translucent royal blue; translucent ivy green; and a clear, almost incandescent red. This fine work is hardly seen in wear as it is lavished on the *back* of a jewel and worn next to the body. The technique is champlevé, the white enamel forming a background to designs of brilliantly hued birds and flowers.

The front of a Jaipur jewel is usually encrusted with a mosaic of precious stones—rubies, emeralds, diamonds or jargouns.

Madras is best known for swami or embossed work with buxom opulence all of its own. Magnificent dancing girls are a favourite subject as well as gods from the Hindu pantheon, especially the jovial elephant boy Ganesha. It is strange to see so much of this work on lockets and bracelets in the late Victorian style, quite obviously made for the European market. Those jewels with miniatures of Mogul rulers or their palaces set in borders of filigree or babul buds come into the same category and were probably made for the wives of soldiers and civil servants.

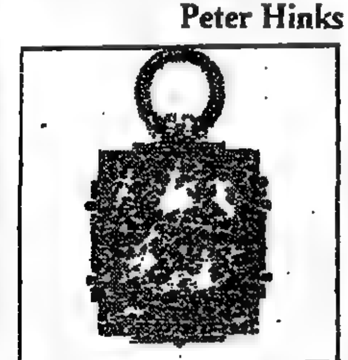
During the 1820s Indian jewelry was suddenly discovered by the "aesthetic" Englishwoman and there was something of a vogue about it.

Again, in the 1920s it appealed to the naive romanticism of a time when the Orient was still remote and inaccessible, and firms like Cartier would revamp Indian jewels, embellishing them with little art deco touches and providing them with more serviceable fittings and fastenings. Fashion still has a lot to do with the availability of good Indian jewelry and prices fluctuate enormously.

The author is director of Sotheby's jewelry department.

Peter Hinks





A gold bracelet from Madras (left) and a Partabgarh plaque of a lion hunt, mounted by Cartier in an art deco pendant

Chess

Winning run

In the *British Chess Magazine* for 1896 there is a note saying that the chess editor of *The Times* is willing to do adjudications at a shilling a time which, considering the rate of inflation, is a fee worth much more than the pound or two that is the standard fee nowadays. This predecessor of mine was a solid minor master of the late nineteenth century who played in the great Hastings international tournament of 1895. He should not be confused with his son, Sam Tinsley, who was chess correspondent of *The Times* before the Second World War and who was a much weaker player who played on a very low board for Middlesex without much distinction.

In the same issue of the *BCM* there was an item of news about a *Paris civil tribunal awarding* Mr Rosenthal (chess teacher) 15,000 francs which a certain Prince Balashov had omitted to pay him. Rosenthal was the Polish grandmaster who settled in Paris where he came ninth out of 13 in the great Paris tournament of 1867 and whose results were not a just reflection of his mastery of the game because of his ill health though he did do well at Vienna in 1873.

It is an intriguing thought that this debt may still exist between him and grandmaster Balashov of the USSR if indeed the latter is a descendant of this prince. Equally, that very talented young Soviet grandmaster Yusupov may be a relative of the Prince Yusupov who was connected with Rasputin's death.

I have taken these rather bizarre facts from a most entertaining article by the late Freddy Reilly in the December 1980 number of the *British Chess Magazine* which is the 100th December issue of that magazine. This is a unique record in the field of chess magazines since no other such magazine has had a consecutive non-stop run of a hundred years.

Freddy Reilly's article gives an account of the development of the magazine over the hundred years, embellished by many similar colourful and even extraordinary facts, that could well serve as a sort of picaresque romance of which the hero was and is the magazine itself. Or it could be regarded as a kind of progressive panorama of national and world chess.

In 1896, and right up to the First World War, the annual subscription was eight shillings. Now it is £9.60 and again the influence of inflation makes one realize it is cheaper now than it was in the 1890s.

During its long history it has passed through many crises; but no matter how desperate the situation has seemed it has somehow or other and by the exercise of the most gallant efforts managed to survive. Way back in December 1908 the editor coined a potent phrase which had to be used many times: "More subscribers, more chess" and it has always been on the side of the angels where British chess is concerned.

It has always been regarded as a serious publication but that it has also had its gay and amusing moments is amply demonstrated by Freddy Reilly's well chosen excerpts. For example, in the 1929 volume "on the tiny island of Brioni in the Adriatic Gene Tunney regularly meets George Bernard Shaw for a game of chess (*si non é vero . . .*)!"

As regards the credibility or otherwise of this report one can admit that Shaw was more likely to meet Tunney at chess than at fisticuffs, despite Cashel Byron's Profession.

Over rather more than 99 years of its existence the *BCM* has remained independent and free from any national control.

Twice at least attempts have been made to join it up with the British Chess Federation. Once when the editor himself wanted such a union and once when the BCF thought it a good idea. But on both occasions this came to nothing.

Nevertheless many people, especially those in other countries, persisted in regarding the *BCM* as the official chess publication of this country. And, towards the end of last year this became really true. Now the *BCM* and the BCF are as one and it is hoped that this union will be mutually beneficial.

No attempt whatsoever will be made to reduce the *BCM* to the status of a house magazine. On the contrary, every endeavour will be made to enhance and improve its national and international content.

Here in fact is a golden opportunity for us to have the best chess magazine in the world. Any and everyone who has the interests of British chess at heart should help by becoming a subscriber. The address to which to send a subscription is British Chess Magazine, 9 *Market Street, St* Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN38 0DQ.

Appropriately enough, these lines were written down at Hastings, near the home of the *BCM* and it was here, a few days ago, that the young Philippine grandmaster Eugenio Torre won the brilliancy prize with the following game in the last round of the ICL Grandmaster tournament.

White:—Torre Black:—Peters
Q.P. Nimzoindian Defence

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 N-K2 P-Q4
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 P-QR3 B-K2

Better than 6.., BxN ch when White recaptures with the Knight and has an enduring advantage owing to his possession of two Bishops.

7 PxP PxP 8 P-KN3 QN-Q2

If at once 8.., B-KB4 then White gets strong pressure on the white squares by 9.Q-N3.

9 B-N2 N-N3 10 O-O P-QR4

Designed to prevent White from establishing a strong outpost for his KN on QB5 by P-QN4 and then N-B4 Q3-B5.

11 P-QR4 R-K1 12 P-N3 B-B4
13 P-KR3

A dual purpose move. He prevents Black from exchanging off his fianchettoed Bishop by Q-Q2 and B-KR6 and also prepares a grand attack on the Kingside with a general advance of pawns there

13 . . . P-KR3

Obvious, but bad. As a result the QB is buried alive. A better idea was 12.., B-KB1 so as to play an eventual P-KN3 and B-N2.

14 P-KN4 B-R2 17 NxN P-QB3
15 P-B4 N-K5 18 R-R2
16 P-B5 NxN

White shows signs of a strong ambition to attack; his Rook is to be brought over to the Kingside to help in the attack there.

18 . . . K-R1 21 B-B3 B-B2
19 R-K2 B-N1 22 R-KN2
20 K-R1 P-B3

The start of a magnificently sustained attack which reaches its culmination some twenty moves later.

22 . . . K-N1 26 PxP BxP
23 P-R4 N-Q2 27 P-K4 N-R2
24 RB-N1 N-B1 28 P-K5 BxB
25 P-N5 BPxP 29 RxP ch K-R1
30 P-B6

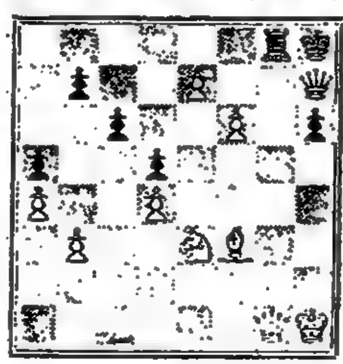
And not 30. QxB, because of Q-R5 ch; 31.K-N2, KxR when Black wins.

30 . . . B-N4 35 RxN ch KxR
31 RxB (B7) R-KB1 36 Q-B2 ch K-R1
32 R-K7 R-K1 37 Q-KR2 B-K8
33 R-KB7 R-KB1 38 N-Q1 R-KN1
34 R-K7 R-K1

If he plays 38.., BxR then he is mated in two moves starting with QxP ch.

39 NxB RxR ch 41 P-K6 Q-R2
40 QxR Q-Q2 42 P-K7 R-KN1

(Position after 42 . . ., R-KN1)



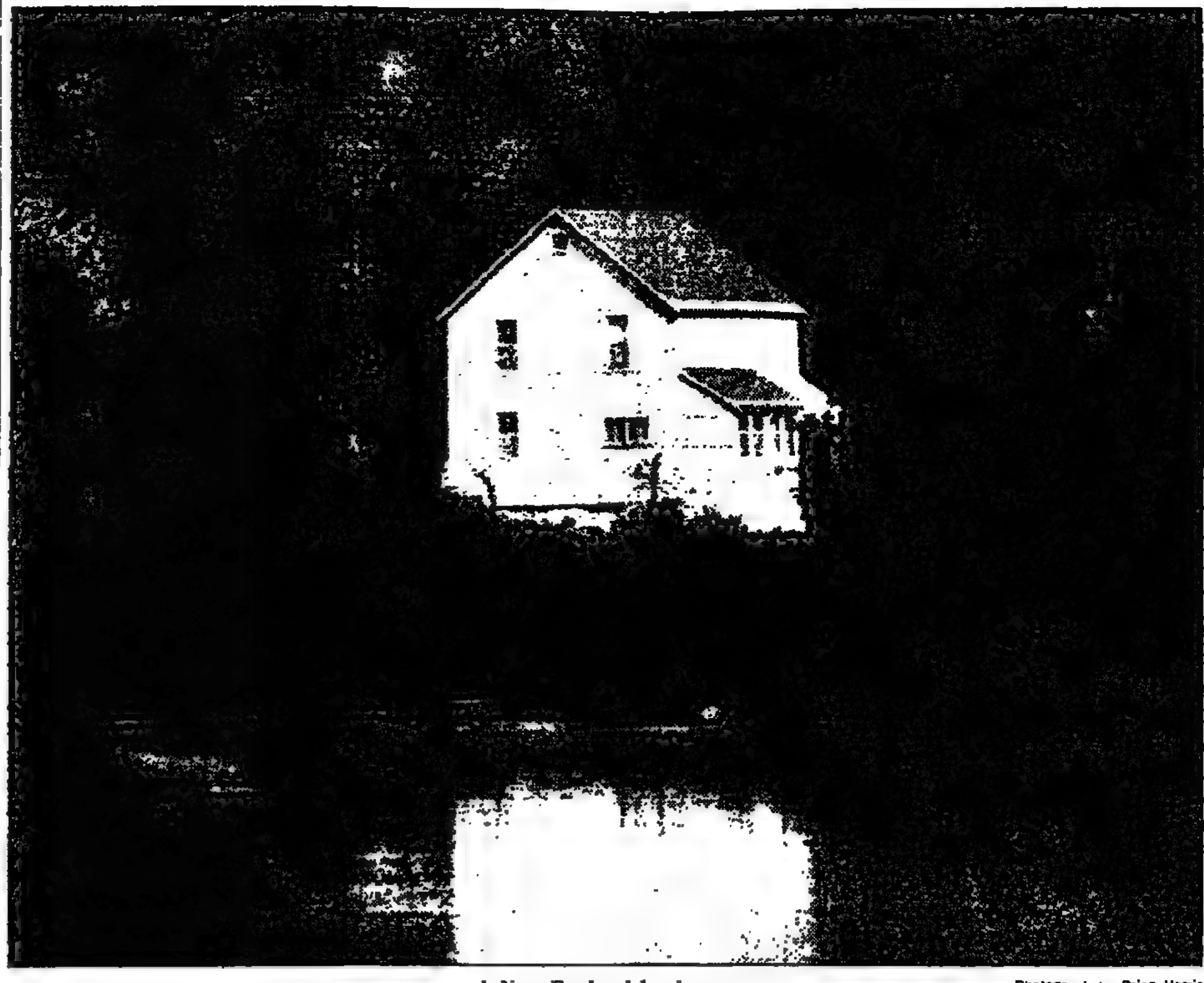
43 QxR ch QxQ 44 B-R5 resigns.

There is nothing he can do against the threatened pawn promotion; if, for example, 44.., Q-N6; then 45. P-K8=Q ch, Q-N1, 46.P-B7.

Harry Golombek

Travel

Peeping at the fall



A New England landscape. Photograph by Brian Harris

The old Grist Mill at Kennebunkport was built in 1749 and for more than two centuries was owned and operated by a family named Perkins. There, one crisp afternoon in November, I learnt the story of how the Perkins and Harding families took refuge within its stout walls when Indians attacked the little settlement and how Stephen Harding escaped to bring a relief force from nearby Storer's Garrison. In the tradition of such episodes they arrived in the nick of time.

The mill is now a restaurant serving, among other items, such local specialities as baked Indian pudding and a concoction called johnny cake which I sampled and found tasty, but whose ingredients remain a mystery. I was told what they were, but the notebook in which I listed them was damaged by sea water when I took a boat trip later from Perkins Cove a little way down the coast of Maine.

The Maine coast is rugged and very attractive at this point, with a number of small fishing communities and beach resorts. The seaside holiday season had long finished at the time of my visit, but many people were still calling at the tiny harbours.

They were combining time at the seaside with a touring holiday in Maine and New Hampshire, the object of which was to see the fall foliage. "Leaf peepers" is what the local people call their visitors at that time of year, and I had been doing my share of peeping over the previous few days. Now I was on my way south, intending to cross the Maine-New Hampshire state line by driving across the Piscataqua river from Kittery to Portsmouth and then, 20 miles farther, enter Massachusetts on my way to Boston.

Boston was where my journey had begun. I had flown there from Gatwick by World Airways. It had been a comfortable journey but the service did not attract sufficient passengers and has now been withdrawn. However, North-West Orient intends to start a service later in the year.

It was my third visit to Boston, but as I had not been there for several years I found that much had changed in that venerable "home of the bean and the cod". The place seemed much livelier and there were many new buildings, including the soaring tower of the John Hancock building in Copley Square. The Observatory there ("the highest vantage point in New England") is certainly worth visiting for one may enjoy not only the view but an exhibition tracing the city's history and a light and sound show. Well worth the $1.75 admission.

After this bird's eye view of the city, make for Boston Common and follow the red line that marks the city's Freedom Trail. This takes in the new and old State Houses, the Old South Meeting Place (from where the Boston Tea Party was launched), the home of Paul Revere and the Bunker Hill monument.

On the way to King's Chapel the trail takes you past the Granary Burying Ground and I could not resist spending a little time there. Ever since I discovered the grave of John Carter next to that of Dick Turpin, in York, I have always kept my eyes open in cemeteries. In this one are buried John Hancock, Robert Treat Paine and Samuel Adams, three signatories of the Declaration of Independence. Benjamin Franklin's parents and Paul Revere are there, too.

The spot I particularly wanted to find, however, was the grave of Mary Vergoose. For many years she was thought to be the original "Mother Goose" and, for all I know, she may well be. Mr Vergoose's second wife, Elizabeth, is thought to have written the Mother Goose rhymes.

The trail leads on past the excellent shopping area of the Quincy Market and the two buildings which flank it, as well as Faneuil Hall and brings one eventually to Charlestown Navy Yard and the Constitution, the oldest commissioned warship afloat. Although it is possible to cover the trail in a single day, I tended to veer from it and do my own exploring—and shopping—and I imagine most visitors would do the same.

Like so many other American cities, Boston has a wide range of excellent and fairly inexpensive restaurants. I ate in and would thoroughly recommend Crickets in the South Market building of Faneuil Hall Marketplace, and the old Union Oyster House, in Union Street, which is the oldest restaurant in the city.

If you are attracted by a restaurant's name, Boston has several to catch the attention: among them are Scotch and Sirloin, Veal and Vintage and a vegetarian restaurant called —wait for it—Blazing Salads.

What you do in this part of New England depends to a great extent on the time of year you are there. Boston itself is well worth a few days and is a splendid base to visit the historic landmarks in Essex county and such towns as Marblehead, with its busy harbour, and Salem, which is best known for its witches (there is a museum). South of Boston is Cape Cod with 75 miles of lovely coastline and picturesque towns such as Nantucket and Falmouth.

In summer especially the Cape Cod resorts as well as those along the New Hampshire and Maine coasts must figure high in any holiday plans. In the autumn (the fall) the beauty of the New England countryside takes priority, with the changing colours of the landscape attracting thousands of visitors.

It is hard to put an exact date on this for the changing colours of the foliage move gradually south as autumn advances. Last year the weekend of October 11/12 saw the "season" at its peak and in the days that preceded it the radio and television commentators as well as weather forecasters were giving progress reports on the prospects of fine colours.

For touring you can either hire a car or take one of the many coach tours offered by Boston companies. There is no shortage of information. The Greater Boston Convention and Tourist Bureau has an office at 900 Boylston Street and at least two free magazines, *Where* and *Panorama*, are available at hotel reception desks.

The return British Airways or TWA flight from Heathrow costs from £185. It cost the same to fly to Boston from Prestwick with North West Orient and, as I mentioned earlier, that airline plans to start a service from Gatwick later this year.

Information about Boston and the New England states may be obtained from the United States Travel Service at PO Box 2000, London SE1. A number of travel agents throughout the country have been designated US Travel Planning Centres; if there is one close to you a visit will be worth while.

America epitomizes the benefits of a non-packaged holiday. Hotel and motel chains have booking offices in Britain and often offer voucher schemes. Car hire is easy and inexpensive, either in advance or on arrival in the USA (the latter is likely to give you a wider choice). Companies such as Thomas Cook and Americana Holidays do offer organized trips, and Exchange Travel with its Tourdrive America programme has boldly tried to combine the concept of a package holiday with the options available to the independent traveller.

At the time of writing the exchange rate is $2.42 to £1, which makes the United States very attractive financially. You still need a visa, though I am glad to see that the Government is to urge the Reagan administration to do away with this requirement as soon as possible. The need to take out adequate medical insurance cannot be too strongly stressed.

Electric voltage is 110-115 AC with plugs taking two flat pins. If, like many visitors, you are taken with some American electrical gadget and would like to bring it home, Brands Export at 127 Smith Place, Cambridge, Massachussetts, deals in White-Westinghouse appliances and will arrange packing, shipping and documentation. The appliances are, of course, adapted for United Kingdom voltage.

John Carter

Gardening

Sowing and saving

The horticultural industry, like others, has in the past two years tried desperately to keep its prices down. Sutton & Sons proudly announced in their catalogue for 1981 that, except for peas, the price of all their vegetable seeds was unchanged.

But inevitably the cost of gardening *will* rise and it will be worth while shopping around and comparing prices. It is even more important to compare quality and performance of many gardening items; to do this seek the help of experienced staff in nurseries, garden shops and garden centres. Self-service stores are wonderful when you know exactly what you want; if you do not, whether you are buying seeds, plants, chemicals, fertilizers, tools or machines, knowledgeable advice will often save you money.

I mentioned recently that one way to keep costs down was to ease up on buying bedding plants or even raising them in a greenhouse and grow herbaceous plants or sow seeds of annual flowers. You can raise many perennial flowers from seed and that is a subject I shall return to another day. You can also raise quite a few half-hardy annuals successfully in an unheated frame, though they will flower rather later than those raised in a heated greenhouse.

Taking first the hardy annuals, it might be no bad thing if they enjoyed a new wave of popularity. Before there were five million or more amateurs' greenhouses and millions of bedding plants to tempt us in the garden centres, hardy annuals were to be found in almost every garden. I can remember when there were a dozen varieties and mixtures of Californian poppies, eschscholzias, in the seed catalogues.

Now you will find only mixtures in most catalogues, although Thompson & Morgan offer "Orange King", Dobies have "Miniature Primrose" for edgings or the rock garden and Suttons still offer their "double Mixed". The most popular mixture seems to be "Ballerina" with frilled and fluted flowers.

The calendulas are splendid value. Several readers have had difficulty in finding the new dwarf variety "Family Circle", excellent for pots, tubs, window boxes or the garden. It is well distributed in the shops but in case of difficulty write to Hurst Gunson Cooper Taber, Witham, Essex.

Linarias too come in goodly mixtures of colours and, like calendulas will flower generously a second time if cut over with shears after the first flowering.

The recently introduced *Lavatera* "Silver Cup" pink, and "Mont Blanc" white, are half hardy annuals but easily raised in a cold frame and are dwarf (about 2ft high), bushy and free flowering over a long period. They seem to be affected a little by the weather—they were not so good last year as in the much better summer of 1979. Still I shall always grow a packet of each.

Quite hardy of course is the good old *L* "Loveliness" with rose pink flowers, although it is probably best started off under cloches or in a cold frame.

Some of our most esteemed scented flowers are hardy annuals—night scented stock *Matthiola bicornis*, mignonette, ten-week stocks (raised in a cold frame) and tobacco plant (nicotiana, also raised under cold glass).

An annual that is seldom seen nowadays but which is very good value is *Limnanthes douglasii* sometimes called the poached egg or the fried egg flower because the flower has a yellow centre and a white surround. It only grows about a foot high and smothers itself with flowers. It seeds itself and comes up every year. In our garden we have two borders edged with it and my wife tells me the plants have seeded themselves for 12 years or more. Do try this year.

Nasturtiums too are such good value. There are the dwarf varieties, single or semi-double, and the tall or trailing varieties which can either be persuaded to clamber up a trellis, hang down a bank or from a container. My favourite is the bushy variety "Alaska" (Unwins) with white and green variegated leaves and red or yellow flowers. The flowers are carried well above the leaves. Indeed in recent years the breeders have concentrated on producing dwarf nasturtiums that carry their flowers well above the foliage—something the old pre-war dwarf nasturtiums did not always do on rich soil or in wet summers.

There are of course other hardy annuals to sow *in situ*—(where they are to flower)—nigella, "Shirley" poppies, also the varieties of *Papaver somniferum* the "Carnation flowered" and the "Paeony flowered" mixtures.

In passing, when I used the phrase *in situ* some years ago I received a letter from a reader saying she had tried everywhere to buy *in situ* without success and could I please suggest a source of supply. A colleague also ran into trouble when he advised digging in plenty of old cow manure; a reader wrote to ask how old the cow should be.

Roy Hay

Travel extra

Covering up

Travel insurance is often considered almost as an afterthought. It is, however, an essential part of any holiday arrangement, and as such should be taken out at the time bookings are made. Cover can include all aspects of the journey; hotel accommodation, personal accident or illness and theft of belongings.

Most insurance companies offer holiday policies and these can be arranged through travel agencies. There are, however, other choices. The lead in overseas insurance protection packages on the market is claimed by the Automobile Association, with their Five-Star insurance policy. This provides comprehensive cover for travellers with or without their own vehicle. The reputation of the AA was enhanced during the French fishermen's Channel blockade last year: hundreds of motorists made extra claims because of increased expenditure incurred in travelling to Belgian ports or by overnight stops. These were met to a total of £100,000. For this year, there are greater all-round benefits and a new low-rate policy for short-term travellers.

The AA's latest *Travelsure* policy has increased cover for medical expenses, and now provides up to £1,000 to meet expenses if cancellation is necessary through illness of a business colleague or close relative.

A new idea for travel insurance, *Travelsurance '81*, has been launched by Perry Insurance in conjunction with Lloyd's. It is divided into two parts: cancellation cover is purchased separately from the rest of the package, and is paid for prior to the departure date. The cover for medical, emergency, baggage and personal liability is bought only when the holiday is confirmed. This eliminates the risk of paying for cover which may never be needed.

Unlike other policies, *Travelsurance '81* does not cover for delay and abandonment due to strikes, as this is allowed for by most tour operators in their packages. This, too, avoids paying twice for a single aspect of travel risk. There are several other features unique to this policy, and details are obtainable from J. Perry & Co, 13 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2BX, telephone 01-831 6771.

For those who are "doing nicely", American Express provide travel accident insurance at no extra cost to cardholders resident in the United Kingdom or Ireland if they charge the travel tickets to their card. The upper limit of the cover is £35,000. A helpful booklet, *Have a Safe Trip*, can be obtained free from American Express. This is a guide to personal travel security, and includes advice on protecting your home while you are away. To obtain a copy, write, enclosing a 12p stamp, to American Express Company, "Safe Trip", 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NH.

Six personal views on the prospects of a party facing profound changes

How I see the crisis in the Labour Party

The one-day Labour special rules revision conference at the Wembley Conference Centre today will discuss changes in the way in which the party elects its Leader and, it follows, the Prime Minister when the Labour Party is in office. Decisions taken today could have a profound effect on the future of the Labour Party and its prospects for regaining power. Here, six leading members of the party with widely diverging views of the crisis it faces at present set out the changes, if any, which they believe should be decided upon . . .



Shirley Williams

A time to fight

Up to the very last minute before today's special conference, efforts will be made to *get a clear majority for 50 per cent* of the vote in a leadership electoral college going to the Parliamentary Party or, alternatively, for equal one-third shares for the Parliamentary Party, the constituency parties and the trade unions. Yet the outcome of this particular struggle is beside the point.

We in the gang of three have failed to get across to the party why we object to the electoral college. Our objection is based not on how the electoral college votes are shared out but in the method of voting. Mandated delegates voting at conference and union block votes cast *without a ballot* of members cannot be described as democratic. If a wider franchise was wanted then, as Fred Emery pointed out in *The Times* yesterday, ways of extending it democratically by secret ballot and the registration of Labour supporters in the unions, given enough time, could have been worked out.

Indeed, such a reform would have revitalized the party and the movement. But democracy was never intended. What is intended is activist control over the party and now increasingly over the Parliamentary Party.

The constitutional arguments in the Labour Party must seem confusing, tedious and monumentally irrelevant to many people outside the party. We wrangle while industry collapses and dole queues lengthen.

But the arguments are of great importance. They are part of a systematic process to change the character of the Labour Party, making it a party that controls elected representatives at every level, from Prime Minister to councillor, so that these representatives become accountable first and foremost to the party hierarchy and only secondly to the electorate. It is hard to see how that can be compatible with parliamentary democracy; it would weaken Parliament and any future Labour government at a time of great economic difficulty and of international peril.

The process began years ago with a little noticed change. In 1972, Mr Ian Mikardo persuaded the National Executive to abandon its right to examine all the circumstances of any proposal by a constituency general management committee to reselect its MP.

Henceforth, the national executive decided, only procedural questions could be investigated. As long as the procedure had been properly carried out, the NEC could not object. This opened the door to reselection of an MP, not on the grounds of corruption or incompetence, but on where he stood in the party.

Few of us saw the significance of this change. We should have, for a vigorous campaign for mandatory reselection duly followed. The party was deeply divided on the issue. Finally, the so-called Mikardo compromise was agreed: reselection only if a general management committee voted by a majority to set it in motion. The moderates reluctantly went along; they had not learnt then that there were to be no lasting compromises. A year later, the compromise formula passed at the 1978 conference by 5.18 million votes to 1.19 million was over thrown.

The pebble started an avalanche. Since then, campaigns to reform Clause V on the manifesto, to change the method of electing the party leader and for district Labour parties to control Labour council groups have all followed. Moves to expel right-wingers like the Social Democratic Alliance have not been mirrored by any similar action against left-wing extremists, even those who have publicly attacked Labour election candidates.

The National Executive hesitates even to apply its own constitution. Clause 2 makes membership of political organizations "having their own programme, principles and policy for distinctive and separate propaganda" incompatible with membership of the Labour Party. *Unquestionably the Militant Tendency* is such an organization, but this the National Executive will not even discuss.

The party's structure *did* need reforming. The heavy-handed domination of the big right-wing unions over the NEC in the 1950s was stifling and unrepresentative. But the constitution was not systematically changed deliberately to disadvantage one side of the party.

Sadly none of the so-called reforms was intended to make the party genuinely more democratic. At every stage of this weary process those fighting back have been too few. At every stage the majority in the Parliamentary Party and many union leaders have sought to compromise, just as I did in the beginning over reselection. The compromises do not stick; they are part of the salami tactics of cutting back the moderates.

Today there is no room left for compromise. The party is on the brink of changing its character utterly, of ceasing to be committed to socialism by parliamentary democracy. Many still believe the cracks can be papered over with yet another deal. I believe they are mistaken.

The author was Labour MP for Hertford and Stevenage until May, 1979, General Election.

Arthur Scargill

The only fair way



There will be increasing speculation about the future of the Labour Party after today's special conference on extending the franchise for electing the party leader. The real fight at the conference, however, is for the political soul of the Labour Party to determine whether it will be a real socialist party and implement the policies determined by the annual conference.

Right-wing Labour MPs have said there is a crumbling of unity within the party because of the wide-ranging reforms already introduced. It has even been suggested that the decision to expel the "Social Democratic Alliance" because of its threat to contest marginal Labour seats is a further indication of the break-up of the party.

There was no such suggestion in the Fifties and Sixties when the party, then dominated by the right expelled left-wing members for disagreeing with policy and withdrew the whip from a number of MPs, including the present leader, Mr Michael Foot.

There are certain sections of the Parliamentary Labour Party who are now having to accept decisions provided they agree with them but consider themselves a race apart if policies emerge from within the movement with which they disagree.

The right wing of the PLP have attempted to stop every democratic reform introduced, including *mandatory reselection* of MPs and the establishment of an electoral college. They have the audacity to criticize constituency general management committees as being unrepresentative of the party at large, apparently forgetting or ignoring the fact that they themselves were selected by the same committees.

They seem impervious to the fact that about 80 per cent of ordinary constituency parties are demanding an equal say in the election of the party leader. These MPs are in effect treating ordinary party workers with utter contempt.

The only people out of step with the party's basic aims and *principles are right-wing leaders* such as Mr William Rodgers, *Dr David Owen and Mrs Shirley Williams* and those in the party and trade union movement who support their points of view.

It appears certain that the special conference will adopt an electoral college either on the principle proposed by the NEC or the amendment submitted by the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Nothing could be fairer than to give the trade union movement (who gave birth to the Labour Party) the constituency parties (who keep this party together) and the Parliamentary Labour Party an equal number of votes, although in the final analysis an electoral college which gives 50 per cent of the votes to the PLP will be acceptable to the left because it will extend the franchise substantially.

More important, it will give the opportunity to both the constituency parties and the left in the trade union movement to put forward further constitutional amendments and enable the fight to continue until the NEC proposal eventually becomes accepted.

If either of these two amendments is adopted it will represent a significant victory for the left and, alongside the introduction of mandatory reselection, will mark a watershed for the party. No one should underestimate the impact of mandatory reselection. This system can and must be used to rid our party of those elements which have consistently sabotaged socialist aims and flagrantly ignored or disregarded the views expressed by constituency general management committees.

A number of MPs have already said that if they are not re-elected under the new procedure they will band together and eventually stand against the *official* Labour candidate in the next election.

This implies a form of blackmail, and people who support this view are not fit to be members of the Labour Party. In view of these statements I feel it essential that every constituency party should ask its MP his or her intention on this most important issue.

Rank and file members of the party are tired of the elitism displayed by right-wing MPs who for some inexplicable reason feel themselves superior *to ordinary party* members.

These same MPs were content to be selected at an initial conference of the constituency party but are almost paranoic about facing a reselection conference and having to answer for their stewardship during their period of office.

Any person who wants to act independently should stand as an independent candidate and not use the Labour Party merely as a vehicle for propelling him into Parliament. The suggestion that the election of the party leader should be left in the hands of MPs is both ludicrous and contemptible. It was this band of right-wing Labour MPs who were responsible only a short while ago for electing Mr Prentice to the Shadow Cabinet after he had already served as a Labour minister. Within months he had left the party, is now a Tory MP and an ardent supporter of Mrs Thatcher and her policies.

If this is an indication of the judgment of Labour MPs, then the quicker we extend our democratic reforms to include the election of the Shadow Cabinet and Cabinet by an electoral college or the annual *conference* the better for democracy and the party generally.

The author is President of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mine Workers.



Mike Thomas

The fatal college

"It's illogical but it works" is a *fair description* of much of Britain's political system. Of *nothing is it a truer description* than of the Labour Party's constitution. Conceived in a series of debates between 1898 and 1905 and finally brought to *birth in 1918, Labour's* structure was carefully balanced by the founding fathers to marry the federal and monolithic (unity is strength!) traditions of the trade unions with the realities of parliamentary democracy.

Who could defend in principle a party conference deciding policy in which 90 per cent of the votes are purchased in huge blocks by the trade unions; constituency parties in which, similarly, trade unions buy places for as many delegates to the decision-taking general management committees as they choose: and a National Executive Committee which contains no grass roots party activists, no representatives of Labour in local government and no representatives of the Parliamentary Party as such?

What makes Labour's illogical constitution work is that a clear buffer is placed between the exigencies of a structure, originally designed to bring *together* the trades union and socialist societies for political action (*individual membership* came much later), and the Parliamentary Party and individual Labour MPs.

The buffer had three main components: on policy, Clause V of the party constitution provides that policies passed by the conference do not become part of Labour's manifesto unless jointly agreed between the Parliamentary Party's representatives and the National Executive Committee.

Individual MPs were protected by the understanding *that they could not and should* not be under instruction from their constituency parties or under threat of losing their nomination simply because their views did not coincide with those of their general management committee.

Collectively the PLP's independence was clearly accepted; and its right to act without instruction from the conference and to elect its own leaders was unchallenged.

The party is now in the process of unbalancing that constitution so as to make it unworkable; indeed actively to damage the party's electability and capacity to govern.

Clause V survives but is under continued threat. We already have the NEC's draft manifesto, written without even consultation with the Parliamentary Party.

Reselection and a mood of intolerance in many constituency parties threatens the independence of individual Labour MPs and their right and duty to judge the best interests of their constituents (and of the country as a whole) without intimidation.

Collectively the PLP's rights to determine its own affairs and to elect its leader—and Britain's alternative prime minister—are to be undermined by the proposed electoral college.

Labour's founders—the trade union and socialist giants of their day—devised our constitution precisely to avoid these pitfalls. They knew that a parliamentary government in Britain should not become the subject of party dictate or the prisoner of one vested interest, the trade unions. That is why they did not simply make the party a department of the Trades Union Congress, why they built in the checks and *balances, carefully preserved* the rights of the PLP and of Labour MPs.

In the 1980s there is no doubt that our constitution is in need of revision. It is a scandal that the individual members of the party have so little say in how it is run. Moves to "one member, one vote" in a postal ballot for the election of our leader, in the selection of Labour candidates and in the running of constituency parties would be legitimate and democratic changes to make.

But who can honestly regard as legitimate and democratic proposals that will take effective decision-making from elected Members of Parliament and place it in the hands of a narrow band of trade union and constituency activists, who may or may not act in accordance with the wishes of their members (many of whom in the case of the unions are not Labour supporters anyway)?

It is this that makes an electoral college unacceptable and no amount of tinkering with percentages can get away from it. The central question that proponents of the electoral college fail to answer is: "Why should the British people believe that a Labour prime minister constantly looking over his shoulder at the union block vote will be able to run the country in the interests of every citizen, weighing all claims equally, giving special privilege to none?"

This special conference could irrevocably change the nature of the Labour Party. *No other* socialist party in the world would contemplate an electoral college of the kind proposed. It is a recipe for the demise of Labour as a national party and we *should not suppose* the electorate will be unaware of that.

The author is Labour MP for Newcastle Upon Tyne, East.

Lord Longford

Why I must stay



I joined the Labour Party in 1936 after laboriously extricating myself from the Conservative Research Department a few years earlier. After the war I served for six years in the Attlee administration, rising from Lord-in-Waiting to First Lord of the Admiralty. I was a member for three years of Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet, resigning on an educational issue. By that time I had spoken for the Labour Party for 22 continuous years, from one front bench or the other. After a 13-year interval I wound up for the party in a debate on disablement last week.

Now we are told that there is a crisis in the party. I cannot deny it. Not since 1931 have we had a situation where four much respected ex-Cabinet ministers and a number of MPs seem likely to leave the party and start a new one. I was pressed the other night for instance by two old friends and their children to say whether it is honourable for me to stay in a party whose present trend constitutes a threat to democracy.

Put in that way I find no difficulty in disposing of the question. The special conference today is concerned on the face of it with the simple issue of how the leader should be chosen. I cannot feel that some basic principle of democracy is violated if the leader is not chosen by the Parliamentary Party alone, though I would much prefer that the present arrangement should continue.

Other socialist parties have other methods of choosing their leader. It is not unknown to have more leaders than one. Until quite recently the Conservative Party allowed their leader to emerge in a very *mysterious* fashion, as Lord Butler has the best of reasons for knowing.

I shall be told, however, that the use of the block vote in this connexion is indefensible. In a sense I agree. But the whole idea of the block vote is non-democratic. The Labour constitution, as we all know, is a bit of a monstrosity, an historical accident. Yet we so-called "moderates" (Attleeites, Gaitskell-ites), put up with it happily while the trades union majority agreed with us. Now their attitude has become *quite unpredictable. It is a bit* late in the day to start belly-aching, though if anybody knows how to persuade the Labour Party to adopt a completely new constitution he will render an enormous service.

We are told about sinister influences ("Commies", "Trots" and such like) burrowing away in the constituency parties. Certainly there were some unpleasant demonstrations at the recent party conference. I am in danger of complacency here. When I was elected to the Oxford City Council for the Cowley and Iffley Ward in the late 1930s, my colleague on the ticket was a communist organizer, who was narrowly defeated. "Crypto-coms" were not unknown in our party, but complacency or, alternatively, impotent rage are no substitute for dealing firmly with anti-democratic forces. I must hope and pray that democratic socialists will bestir themselves more actively than in the past.

At the moment the party is becoming anti-EEC and I have always been pro-European. But this is a relatively new issue, not connected with the fundamentals of socialism. What to my mind is far more menacing is the possibility that a Labour Party in office would take us out of the western defence system and turn us into a neutralist state.

That, if it ever came about, and I cannot somehow believe it will, would be a real betrayal of this country and of freedom everywhere. I will always fight it tooth and nail, with any teeth and nails left to me. Whether such a fight should be carried *on inside or outside the party* is for each one of us to decide in conscience.

When I joined the party I said that I had become a socialist under the influence of the Gospels. There have been many failures since, but also many fine achievements. The teaching of the Gospels has not altered, nor in my eyes their application.

The Labour Party with all its faults stands, as it has always stood, for an ideal, for the belief that all men and women are of equal significance in the sight of God and should be *treated accordingly in human* arrangements. Or to make use of a Christian text: "When thou givest a feast, thou shalt call the poor, the maimed, the lame and the blind, and thou shalt be blessed." Black, white, yellow and brown, all are included.

No one questions the motives, or for that matter the Christianity of those who adhere to other parties. But no other party proclaims as lofty an aspiration as does the Labour Party. As long as I can continue to work within the party, for the causes and ideals I believe in, I cannot see myself leaving it.

The author was Leader of the House of Lords and Lord Privy Seal from 1964-68.

Tony Saunois

Back to socialism

British capitalism has entered an "irreversible" decline, according to a recent writer in *The Times*. In 1929-31 manufacturing industry dropped by 11 per cent: in 1980-81 it is expected to collapse by 14 per cent.

The bankruptcy of British capitalism is shown by the colossal rise in unemployment: 2.5 million or even 3 million workers will soon be on the dole.

It is the collapse of the economy and the Conservative Government's ruthless anti-working class policies — not some "red plot" — which explains the radicalization of the Labour Party, reflected in its decisions on democracy.

In the past 17 years we have had 11 years of right-wing Labour governments working within the system. Yet working people are immeasurably worse off. The right wing is responsible for the disillusionment with recent Labour governments. But it seeks to use this disillusionment to launch a new party on the very policies which led to Labour's defeat.

The right wing has lost the argument on policy and programme and is now threatening to stab the Labour movement in the back. These "democrats" are not prepared to accept majority decisions. A reported £15,000,000 "gift" from big business has been used to tempt them to form a new party.

They wanted the Labour Party to be a fan club for parliamentarians. They demand that "all party members" should vote on the leadership and re-selection of MPs. They wish to dissolve the Labour Party into "the Labour voters". This proposal would take policy-making and control over Labour's parliamentary representatives away from those who do the work and build the party.

The active Labour Party members are the ones who can determine the outcome of elections by mobilizing the inactive workers.

The right wing is attempting to rewrite history, too. It claims the left is responsible for Labour's alleged "decline". But who controlled the movement for the past 30 years?

The biggest decline in membership took place between 1954 and 1970, when 149,000 left the party. More than 10,000 have joined since the recent leftward turn.

The smallest "caucuses" are precisely those dominated by the right wing. Mr William Rodgers had just 176 members in his constituency in 1977.

We are in favour of the largest element of the electoral college going to the trade unions—40 per cent. However, the proposal by the National Executive Committee that the unions, the constituency parties and the PLP should have equal one third representation would be a tremendous step forward.

The right wing has often threatened to break away, but like St Augustine—"God keep me chaste, but not just yet"—it fears the consequences.

The vicious class-war policies of the Conservative Government have resulted in an enormous class polarization in Britain. Former Conservative *voters are threatening in their* millions to swing over to support a left Labour Party.

The capitalists hope to avoid this by creating a "safety-net" in the form of a "social democratic" party, masquerading as the "real" Labour Party.

The fate of similar right-wing splits from the Labour parties of Holland, Australia and Japan, however, is not encouraging.

Initially they met with some success. But the class polarization in Australia, for instance, has brought the almost complete collapse of the right-wing Democratic Labour Party. The same fate awaits any "*social democratic*" party launched here.

This special Labour Party conference could mean the rebirth of a socialist Labour Party. The decisions on democracy are a step towards the adoption of a socialist programme.

Capitalism—the moderates' "mixed economy"—has failed. Under the stewardship of big business, British society has been brought to its knees. No lasting progress is possible within the confines of this system.

We shall therefore be demanding that a future Labour government introduces a socialist plan of production. This would involve the taking over of the 200 monopolies which control 80/85 per cent of the British economy with minimum compensation on the basis of proven need. The plan would be run under workers' control and management.

Only a democratic socialist plan of production could ensure the full utilization of the economy, the restoration of services that have suffered from public spending cuts, increased expenditure on housing, health and education and an end to mass unemployment, poverty and want.

Such a programme would capture the imagination and support of working people. It would ensure a massive Labour majority in a general election.

The author is the Labour Party Young Socialist representative at the Labour Party NEC.

David Marquand

Hoping for a split



I joined the Labour Party 26 years ago when I was 20. My father was a Minister in the post-war Labour government. My grandfather served for a while as a Labour county councillor. My great-grandfather joined the Independent Labour Party before there was a Labour Party to belong to, and founded the first Labour newspaper in Wales.

For most of my life, membership of the Labour Party has seemed not merely right but natural—almost inevitable. If anyone had told me five years ago that I would now be hoping for a split in the Labour Party and the creation of a new social democratic party, I would have thought him insane as well as insulting.

Yet so it is. It is so for reasons which go much deeper than the issues to be discussed at today's conference. Unquestionably, they are important issues. The changes which the left have been making in the Labour Party constitution are deliberately designed to strengthen the corporatist centralist, unrepresentative and anti-parliamentary elements in the Labour movement at the expense of the representative, decentralist and parliamentary elements.

The trade union bureaucracies will gain power while the parliamentary party will lose it. It will be harder for individual Labour MPs to represent their constituents, and easier for their party activists to turn them into delegates. The voice of millions of Labour voters who elect the Parliamentary party will be weakened. The voice of the tiny handful of *apparatchiki* who control the conference will become even louder than it is already.

All this will do enormous damage to a parliamentary system which is already dangerously enfeebled. Since the war British politics have become steadily more corporatist and less parliamentary, more plebiscitary and less participatory. The last thing we should be doing is to strengthen these trends. They have been strengthened already by the constitutional changes carried at the last Labour Party conference. They will be strengthened far more if today's conference decides that future party leaders shall be elected in part by trade union block votes.

But even if, thanks to some last-minute conversion on the road to Damascus, the conference were to reject the electoral college proposals and *adopt the gang of three's* alternative of one person—one vote, the deeper reasons for wanting a split in the party would be unaffected.

There are two such reasons—one negative and the other positive. The negative reason is that the gulf between the socialists left of the party and the social democratic right is now so deep that it can be kept together only by a combination of fudging and lying, which makes it ineffective in opposition and incompetent in government.

The positive reason is that the social democratic tradition in British politics is the only one which can steer this country through the shoals of the Eighties and Nineties without bitter social conflict; and that this tradition can be effectively articulated only by an explicitly social-democratic party...

Of course, there has always been a gulf between the Labour left and the Labour right. But in the past the gulf could be bridged. Now it cannot. The socialists on the left accept the fundamental Marxist proposition that social justice is impossible when the means of production are privately owned. The social democrats on the right are committed to a mixed economy, in which a strong and profitable private sector exists side by side with the public sector.

Once this difference was theoretical—almost, as Harold Wilson used to say, "theological" rather than practical. Now it is practical as well. The private sector is so weak that the old slogan of "Socialism in our Time" is no longer a fantasy.

A socialist government could perfectly well break the private sector's back and create a command economy on the East European model; a consistent socialist government would do just that. A social democratic government, on the other hand, would try to succour and even strengthen the private sector. No government could do both at the same time. A government composed of adherents of both points of view would end, as the Callaghan government did, by doing nothing.

So it is not enough for the social democrats to stop the left from winning. Social democracy has to win itself. The choice for Labour's social democrats lies between a break-out and extinction. They have a nation to save. They have only endless humiliation to lose.

The author is Professor of Contemporary History and Politics at Salford University. He was Labour MP for Ashfield from 1966-77 and PPS to the Minister of Overseas Development from 1967-69.



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WEMBLEY–THE LAST STRAW?

The special conference at Wembley today may well be of historic importance for the Labour Party. At one level the question at issue may seem to be largely technical. Who are the people best fitted to choose the leader? This is a matter of consequence for party activists and political scientists, but it is of wider interest only in so far as it affects the distribution of power within the party or some broad political principle.

When the issue was debated at the Blackpool conference in October the outcome seemed likely to be of immediate importance because it would determine who the next leader of the party would be. The parliamentary party, with whom the decision has lain up to now, has a centre-right majority. An electoral college composed of the parliamentary party, the trade unions and the constituency parties would be much more likely to choose a left-wing leader. So the theory ran. But in the meantime the parliamentary party has itself elected a left-wing leader. Pressure on MPs from the constituency parties was enough to secure this outcome without setting up a new electoral college.

The broad principle involved is whether the party in the country, particularly the trade unions through their block votes, should play a direct part in choosing the leader. It is undesirable that they should: MPs who see the rival candidates in operation day after day, and who have a personal career interest in electing the best leader, are more likely to make a wise choice. But one can hardly argue that it is contrary to democratic principle and practice for the party in the country to have a voice when other unquestionably democratic parties, including the British Liberal Party, follow that course.

The trade union block vote is a different matter. This is not just unwise: it is objectionable in principle. Yet that applies to the method not only of electing the leader, but also to determining policy. Labour policy is officially made by the party conference and filtered through the National Executive Committee and the parliamentary leadership before it is implemented by the party in Parliament—and both the conference and the NEC are dominated by the union block votes.

The creation of an electoral college today would therefore magnify undesirable features that already exist within the party. It would not change the person of the leader over the next few years: Mr Foot is already in place. But an electoral college would be more likely to choose a succession of left-wingers in the future. It would not be the only means by which the trade unions wielded excessive power within the party, but it would increase that power still further. The party leader would live in direct jeopardy of being overthrown by a rebellion from the unions. The extent of these dangers would depend on the whole composition of the college—whether it is fifty per cent for the parliamentary party, and twenty-five per cent each for the unions and the constituency parties, as Mr Foot wants, or one third for all of them—but whichever it was, it would be a change for the worse.

These considerations would hardly be enough by themselves, however, to provoke a breakaway from the party. That now seems likely because the creation of an electoral college would not be seen in isolation. If this is the outcome of today's conference, as is widely expected, it will be the latest in a succession of developments that have convinced a number of right-wingers that the left are in the ascendant and that the party has changed out of all recognition. It is the cumulative effect of these developments, rather than any one single event or issue, that will be decisive. Today's conference matters, therefore, for its practical effect, but still more for its symbolic implications—and for what may follow.

THE LIMITS OF REASONABLE FORCE

Towards the end of the trial of Mr Fowzi Nejad, sole survivor of the terrorists who seized the Iranian Embassy in London last year, counsel for the Crown commented on evidence which tended to show that the men of the Special Air Service Regiment killed the terrorists after they had thrown away their weapons and surrendered. There was a picture, Mr Richardson added, "of the SAS deliberately gunning down unarmed men who had to their knowledge surrendered". On the evidence that was "wholly misleading". It is right to point to the rapidity of events, the confusion, the knowledge that the terrorists had arms and had used them to kill some of their hostages, the presumption that they would resist arrest and of their desperation. All that made for an operation of the greatest hazard. It was no good messing about, and it was not safe to give those dangerous and fanatical criminals the benefit of any real doubt.

Nevertheless, some of the evidence by those who had been held captive did create a possibility that terrorists were shot by soldiers after they had surrendered, and surrendered in a manner that was quite plain to their embassy captives at least. The evidence was incidental to the charges against Mr Nejad. It was not fully tested. Nor was it contradicted. Its presence on the record makes it necessary to assert that soldiers who are called on to do dangerous work of this kind have no licence to kill beyond what the ordinary law allows.

Knowledge of these legal aspects forms part of the basic training of every soldier in the SAS. He knows—and is constantly reminded of the fact—that if he departs from the doctrine of minimum force he is exposed to the possibility of criminal proceedings. When soldiers are called to the aid of the civil power the ordinary law is in no degree suspended nor is any other kind of law put in its place. If they kill in the execution of their duty they must rely on one of the ordinary justifications in law.

The defence of killing in the prevention of crime is clear in principle and difficult in application. It boils down to the proposition that a person may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in the prevention of crime or to effect the arrest of offenders. For it to be reasonable to kill the circumstances would have to be of an extreme kind. It would probably be necessary to show that an attack likely to cause death or serious injury was imminent and that the only practicable means of preventing it was to kill the attacker.

In a situation fraught with danger, where the lives of the innocent are threatened, and where the confusion of battle forces men to take decisions in a flash, the probability that a killing in the prevention of crime is lawful will be correspondingly strengthened. But it is not a blanket defence. The tests of particular and imminent threat of murderous attack and of the impracticality of any other means of prevention still apply. They apply to soldiers, just as they apply to policemen, just as they apply to everyone.

LET DONS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE

Dons dispute as children squabble, to test out and develop their muscles. If the English Faculty at Cambridge is in uproar, as yesterday's meeting of bewildered students suggests, that is not in itself matter for censure, nor should outsiders let themselves be unduly diverted over the tumult which may surround the germination of a new idea. Much more reason for concern if Cambridge showed signs of slumbering asleep in port, like late tempestuous Bentley in *The Dunciad*. But it cannot be denied that the ruffling of gowns at the English Faculty has all the ingredients of a first-rate academic spectacle, with resignations, censure motions, political gibes and malicious whispers in full flight—with its own distinctive shibboleth of "structuralism"—and even with some genuine issues concerning the teaching of English half-lost in the furore.

The immediate cause of the dispute was the refusal by the university appointments committee to appoint Dr Colin McCabe, an assistant lecturer, to a permanent position on the teaching staff. It must be a matter of judgment for those concerned how far that decision was taken because of shortcomings in Dr McCabe's ability, and how far personal factors came into the account. There is no assurance that an assistant lecturer gains permanent status automatically when his five-year appointment ends, but it tends to happen. Dr McCabe's work on the Tripos curriculum and his published work had been controversial, but it had not been insignificant; the fact that he was rejected in spite of having the support of his own Faculty Board does make the case an unusual one.

The work he had been invited to do on the Tripos had been to do with language, rather than literature. That is where the shibboleth comes in. There are those on both sides who insist that "structuralism" has nothing to do with the case, and others who use it as a label (more often than not derogatory) for a very heterogeneous body of critical ideas. Structuralism is first of all about grammar—not grammar conceived in the prescriptive sense in which it was once taught in schools (and seems to be no longer), but grammar as a pattern of the collective and subliminal forms of language, and therefore of the human mind. Structuralism in this sense has existed as an often exhilarating approach for twenty years in Britain, and much longer abroad.

By extension, similar methods have been fruitfully applied to myth and custom in anthropological studies: we owe to them Levi-Strauss's delightful reflections on smoking, English hobbies and the naming of dogs. By further extension (or by strained metaphor, opponents would claim) the method has been tried in literary criticism itself. Since it is concerned with unconscious, involuntary, patterns, the overt intentions of the author of the work studied are assigned a diminished significance. Even the political and moral climate in which the author worked are made to seem less relevant the more influential these unconscious factors are seen to be. There is a parallel in this with Marxist ideas about the illusion of objectivity, although structuralism is quite out of sympathy with the Marxist insistence on historical process.

In the hands of some French writers (moved by a characteristic French love-hate relationship with rationality) criticism of this kind takes forms which may well be accused of being irremediably arid and negative. Such ideas always have some currency as a handy intellectual put-down, especially against desultory impressionistic commentaries of a kind which might be described as *Practical Criticism* run to seed. But there is little sign that structuralism in this sense is seriously followed or even widely understood in Cambridge.

Structuralism is a red herring, though one that it is fun to chew on. Peering beneath the rhetoric at the structures, we may guess that much of the force of the dispute comes from a sense of insecurity and discontent in the faculty generally. There are also some signs of personal friction, but that is no more adequate to explain the affair than the slogans of formalist criticism.

The academic world in general is having to come to terms with retreat after the great expansion of the sixties. When the frost came, the English Faculty had grown rapidly, but had not yet adapted itself structurally, so to speak. Now there is all too little money to do so. So the largest arts faculty in the university has one of the worst ratios of teachers to students. A failure to coordinate faculty and college teaching makes it difficult for students in some colleges to gain access to first class teachers. A shortage of teaching posts intensifies the competition between factions to secure them for their adherents. The political issues behind anything to do with public spending, whether it is dustbins or college faculties, lie *ready to be exploited by anyone* with a political axe to grind. The debate on improving the organization of the English Faculty is an important one, which deserves to be lifted out of the mire of personal rancour and irrelevant catchwords.

Child weavers

From the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society

Sir, Isabelle Anscombe in her interesting article "Child Weavers beside the Nile" (January 10), describes an industry which provides a useful training and perhaps a little money for the child weavers who are more *fortunate* than their neighbours. One would have welcomed a description of the children's working conditions.

As UNICEF generously indicated in reply to a request in 1980 from the United Nations Group of Experts on Slavery for information on the exploitation of child labour, the most likely source of such information is the Anti-Slavery Society.

Among the countries from which the society has reported exploitation of child labour annually since 1976 is Morocco, where children aged seven were working in carpet factories in some cases, a 72-hour week for no pay with no schooling and no holiday in the year. This their parents accepted, despite the conditions injurious to eyes and lungs, in the hope that at 12, no longer apprentices, they would be retained and earn a wage. The society's main report published in 1978, covered 62 private factories and 17 government ones in 17 cities throughout Morocco. The society's researchers have found on subsequent visits that, despite the annual protestations of improvement by Moroccan spokesmen at the United Nations, the only changes noticeable in the private sector since 1975 are that the factories criticized are now difficult to enter and the carpet industry has expanded beyond recognition.

The purpose of this letter is to say that unless foreign visitors show concern, not only by their questions but also by what they refuse to import, exploitation of children will continue as it did in our own industrial revolution.

A film depicting the Anti-Slavery Society's findings made by Norddeutscher Rundfunk was shown in West Germany, the principal importer of Moroccan carpets, and brought an immediate protest from Morocco.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAVIES, Secretary,
The Anti-Slavery Society,
180 Brixton Road, SW9.
January 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Return of hostages from Iran

From Mr Anthony P. Newbold

Sir, In view of what has now been learnt about the treatment of the United States hostages in Iran, it is somewhat surprising that your leader, "The United States is pledged" (January 23), *draws the* conclusion that the hostage question falls outside the subject matter of the United Nations Charter on the somewhat narrow ground that "the proper treatment of diplomats and taking foreigners hostage" is not covered by the charter.

In fact the Charter of the United Nations contains several provisions concerning the protection of human rights and one of the purposes of the organization is to achieve international cooperation in the promotion of, and encouraging respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all: see preamble and article 1, paragraph 3 of the charter.

Furthermore, under international law, a treaty is also void if it conflicts with a basic principle of general international law which is *accepted and recognized by the international* community as such. As far as I am aware, it is not disputed that there was a breach of such a basic principle caused by the invasion of a diplomatic mission and the taking of diplomatic agents as hostages.

Yours faithfully,
A. P. NEWBOLD,
9 Wimpole Street, W1.
January 23.

From Mr P. P. C. Barthropp

Sir, No one was more delighted than I was to see the American hostages safe and sound in Germany. The relief of Mafeking and our exit from Dunkirk have now been well and truly overshadowed.

I cannot, however, help reflecting on the return of Royal Air Force prisoners in 1945. After years of captivity we were packed 27 strong in Lancasters and flown from Brussels to an airfield near Aylesbury. On our arrival we were ushered into a hangar given a cup of tea and a Naafi cake, and then sprayed with de-lousing fluid.

A number of us rather wanted to use a telephone, but there was only one pay box and we hadn't any English money. After some hours we were put on a slow train to Royal Air Force, Cosford, in Shropshire, there to be kept for an unspecified period. Little wonder that most of us who were experts in the art of escaping never arrived at our destination.

After 36 years some of us are still endeavouring to get paid from the authorities the one third of our pay which was deducted from Royal Air Force aircrew at source during *our years of captivity.*

Per ardua ad astra,
PATRICK BARTHROPP,
66 Eaton Square, SW1.
January 23.

Mr Reagan and Nato

From Mr Brian Crozier

Sir, There is a contradiction at the heart of Richard Davy's article, "Will Nato really benefit from Mr Reagan?". (*The Times*, January 20.)

On the one hand, he seems worried by the new President's determination to build up America's strength again, after a lengthy decline. On the other hand, he says that Europeans are "increasingly unsure of the strength of the American commitment". Does he want America to be strong or not?

On "détente", he declares that Americans do not understand that it is seen in Europe "not as a concession to the Soviet Union . . . but as a broadly beneficial process . . .". Well, *some* Europeans, perhaps. In an important speech on January 28, 1980, the Prime Minister said that for the Russians, détente "has meant the preservation of their own security at the same time as they enjoyed access to Western foodstuffs and technology on easy terms and the chance to extend, by overt and covert means, their influence and political control wherever opportunity offered". Mrs Thatcher was far-sighted on this occasion as on many others; and she, too, is a European leader.

Perhaps the main difference between the outgoing and incoming American administrations is that the new men did not need the shock of Afghanistan (as President Carter did) to understand the Soviet threat; but this does not make them warmongers, any more than a pedestrian would be if he failed to realize that by stepping in front of a bus he might lose his life.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
112 Bridge Lane,
Temple Fortune, NW11.

Trees for energy

From Dr A. S. Thomas

Sir, With reference to the letter from Mr Malpas (January 15), please may we use some practical common sense on the subject of hedgerow trees, for either there is a *stock-proof* fence, as *produced* by flailing, or there is a fence with trees and with gaps. I learnt that 60 years ago when, with a gang of men, we planted quicks (hawthorn seedlings) to fill gaps in the hedges of my father's meadows. The quicks grew in the open, but they died under the trees.

"Of course, quicks can't grow under them big trees", said one of the men.

The trees were oaks, under which some plants can grow. Any countryman knows that woody plants cannot grow under beech trees, and only a mass of suckers, through which stock can pass, will grow under elms. The gaps have to be filled with barbed wire, fastened to the trees with staples, which become embedded in the trunk and *make the timber of little value.*

The natural way for trees to grow is in forests. Why do those people who demand retention of unnatural lines of trees sometimes protest when they are planted naturally in forests?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR THOMAS,
Goodings,
Sloe Lane, Alfriston, Sussex.
January 15.

Safeguards on historic buildings

From Mr R. P. Cook

Sir, Mr Gayton (letter, January 16) need have no faith in the Prime Minister. Her Government has recently demonstrated, in the granting of listed building consent by the Secretary of State for the Environment for the demolition of *Kelsall Lodge, Tunbridge Wells,* designed by C. F. A. Voysey's principal, George Devey, a regrettable failure to pursue its own policies.

Sanction was given less than three weeks after Mr Heseltine's department had issued Circular 22/80, which states that "Secretaries of State will not be prepared to grant listed building consent for the demolition of a listed building unless they are satisfied that every possible effort has been made to continue the present use or to find a suitable alternative use for the building".

A two-day public inquiry had resulted in a clear recommendation by the Department of the Environment-appointed inspector in favour of preservation following representations made by this society and by the Victorian Society.

It is unfortunate that lobbying at Westminster can make nonsense of what is generally considered otherwise to be a fair and satisfactory procedure for determining planning applications.

Yours faithfully,
R. P. COOK, (Chairman, Royal Tunbridge Wells Civic Society),
2, Brickfield Cottages,
Blackham,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
January 17.

From Mr Alec Clifton-Taylor

Sir, Is not the letter from the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (January 21) somewhat naïve?

Surely the very last thing that a disreputable person intent on demolishing a listed building would be likely *to do would be to report* his intention to the RCHM, who, one hopes, could be expected to take immediate action to prevent him from doing so.

The only answer, so far as I can see, is for the courts of law to insist on the vandal re-erecting, at his own expense, what he has illegally destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC CLIFTON-TAYLOR,
15 Clareville Grove, SW7.
January 21.

From Mrs Candida Lycett Green and others

Sir, The Ivy, Chippenham, Wiltshire, a grade one historic house, through serious neglect, is in great danger of eventual demolition. It is a rare and fine example of an early eighteenth-century English Baroque mansion. Nikolaus Pevsner, in his *Buildings of England*, devotes half a page and an illustration to its importance.

The present owners are not keeping it rain- or wind-proof. There is a dangerous outbreak of dry rot and through insufficient guarding vandals have done and are doing considerable damage.

The future of this house is to be debated by the North Wiltshire council on January 27. We urge the owners, the councillors and everyone concerned to do their utmost to save this building.

Yours faithfully,
CANDIDA LYCETT GREEN,
SHELBURNE,
ROBIN EDEN,
JAMES LEES-MILNE,
Pickwick,
Corsham, Wiltshire.

From Dr John Shannon

Sir, For Nicholas Wapshott to describe the city walls of York as "largely a fraud . . . a Victorian reconstruction" (report, January 17) is something which calls for immediate rebuttal. Built during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries upon still earlier defensive ramparts, they stand today as the finest remaining circuit of medieval walls in England, still retaining their original gateways or "bars". Of other English historic cities only in the walls of York can be seen, together and on a large scale, work of the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. Certainly the walls were restored *in* the nineteenth century, but a study of their history shows that they have been more or less *continuously under repair* from the sixteenth century to modern times —a fact which reflects great credit on York's citizens. The walls were scheduled as ancient monuments in 1922 *under* the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, and are listed as historic buildings Grade I, distinctions they would hardly have attained had they been "largely a fraud".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SHANNON,
Chairman, York Civic Trust,
14 St Peter's Grove, York.

Recording and copyright

From Mr R. W. Montgomery

Sir, In his article (December 16) on the problems of the home recording of music, and the suspension of the MCPS Licence, Mr Levin raised some points to which perhaps I may be allowed to reply.

1. Copyright in a musical work is infringed by recording.

2. Copyright can exist both in a musical work and in a recording, whether or not the music is copyright.

If you tape a record of a Wagner opera, you infringe the record company's copyright.

If you tape a record of a Richard Strauss opera, you infringe both the record company's copyright and the publisher/composer's copyright.

If you buy a record of copyright music, the royalty is included in the price you pay in the shop.

The rise in home recording has resulted in both record and music copyright owners suffering a loss of protection and income. To help counter this, in the 1960s MCPS, in conjunction with the British Phonographic Industry, issued an amateur recording licence at £1.50. MCPS, acting as an agent, looks after the interests of publishers and composers where their works are recorded and is able to license home recording. Increasingly the record industry has expressed reservations concerning its ability to grant the public the right to tape and this, coupled with the high cost of administering the amateur recording licence, has caused us to suspend the licence.

We hope that the expected green paper on copyright law reform will support our contention, as did the 1977 Whitford Committee Report on *Copyright and Designs Law*, that a levy on recording equipment, as well as, we believe, on blank tape, is the only practical way of allowing the public to record music while discharging their copyright obligations.

Such a levy is already in existence in West Germany and Austria.

If the sum were reasonable I do not believe it would be opposed. Provision can be made for recompensing those who it is felt should be exempt, and the proceeds of a levy can be distributed to copyright owners through existing organizations.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. MONTGOMERY, Managing Director,
Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society Ltd,
Elgar House,
380 Streatham High Road, SW16.
January 20.

Taking the uphill path

From Mr David Craig

Sir, I am concerned to find that at several points the Cornwall North Coast Path is being re-routed and spoiled. As you walk north from Sennen Cove, you cross a stream (just south of Maen Dower) and follow a white arrow up a rise. This leads to green fields with barbed wire round them, and you regret the tameness, but it soon gives way again to more miles above the sea's *edge with fine vistas of bays.*

If you take the same path south, you see a notice, near Gribba Point, warning you to turn back and take a detour higher up. A parson-like gentleman may even shout a courteous warning and signal you to follow this higher line, which he keeps manicured with a spade.

If you do as you are told, you miss two miles of shaggy coastline which are pure West Penwith. The real path is wetted by spindrift and you are near enough the breakers to be followed along by seals eyeing you in their lovely alert way. Twice you have to detour a few yards uphill to avoid bites torn out of the land by storms—these are plain to see, and using your own eyes and legs to find the way is part of the pleasure of such wild country.

The irony of this tinkering with the path (at Nanven there is even a road sign, an ! surrounded by a red triangle, cemented into the turf to warn you of a most obvious landslide) is that it is being done by hard-working and well-meaning people. Unfortunately they are nullifying and taming the wilderness which it is one aim of the path to *introduce us to.*

I believe I am as concerned as they are that lives should not be lost needlessly. But our lives should be in our own hands—that is the challenge of the wilderness. I appeal to the good people involved to think again and reverse their over-protective policies, and to people in general to pick their own way along our coastline.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID CRAIG,
Hill House,
Main Street,
Burton,
Carnforth,
Lancashire.

EEC attitudes

From Mrs Janey Buchan, MEP for Glasgow (Labour)

Sir, Shirley Williams has made another attack on the decision of our Party's conference to leave the Common Market. She seems to believe that this will lessen international understanding. If that is so I think that she should travel, as I have to, with some of the Euro-fanatics with whom she found common cause in the referendum campaign. Such anti-French feeling—so freely contemptuous of other peoples; they make me ashamed. Being a Francophile and an Italophile in the EEC, and in this Assembly in particular, is a very difficult job indeed.

Finally, if our party is to be persuaded to change its mind on the EEC, could Shirley give us some reasons—as distinct from asser*tions—to chew over?* After all there has to be something now to say to 3,000,000 unemployed people who remember the campaign slogan used by Shirley and her confrères, "Out of the Market, Out of Work".

Yours sincerely,
JANEY BUCHAN,
Centre Européen,
Boite postale 1601,
Luxembourg.

Decline of the otter

From Mr Oliver Nicholson

Sir, Thank you for your Agricultural Correspondent's neat, fair piece yesterday (January 14) on the present plight of the British otter. He observes that otters leave two main evidences of the presence, footprints and dung, but that otherwise it is hard to be sure where they are.

In fact otters also leave another sort of evidence, a line of scent along river banks—their "drag"—which is remarkably long-lasting. This scent could be valuable evidence for otter surveys, if trained dogs were used to follow it. There exist such packs, organized by people with intimate local knowledge and with an understanding of the otter as a wild animal.

Why, now that there is so much public interest in the survival of the *otter, are otterhunters, who were* among the first to notice the sudden drop in numbers in the early sixties and were in no way responsible for it, denied the opportunity to contribute their skills and experience?

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant.
OLIVER NICHOLSON,
Wolfson College,
Oxford.
January 15.

Zeal and methods of Opus Dei

From Mrs I. E. Whiteley

Sir, I was in Spain in the mid-sixties and experienced something of the evangelizing zeal and techniques of the Opus Dei.

I, too, found them elitist, narrow and hysterical. *I also found them* charming and clever, and it was a source of amazement to me that intelligence, a quality they apparently prized so highly, should be so lacking in their spiritual thought.

Of sectarianism, however, I could not have accused them. I found them sincere and zealous Christians whose loyalty to the Church of Rome could not be doubted. Nor did I find them any more claustrophobic and hysterical than some of the evangelistic sections of the Church of England or fundamentalist non-conformist groups in this country.

That they practised some of the more extreme forms of mortification seemed to me to arise naturally from their Spanish-Catholic heritage. I myself, a non-Catholic, was given a *cilis*, a metal bracelet that *inflicts pain, by a Jesuit whose* spirituality and open, intelligent exposition of Christianity and the Church became a great source of joy to me.

If I found anything sinister about Opus Dei it was the quasi-psychological manipulation of possible new recruits: the "bombing" with love and affection, the building up of the ego, the cosseting, until the individual was in a sufficiently vulnerable position to undergo a harsh interview with a distinguished member of the group, where one was faced with a make or break situation.

My interview took place in a darkened room lit by a lone candle with a *priest* whose face was indistinguishable and whose voice droned on and on to the effect that I had no choice but to become a Christian and a member of Opus. It was at this point that I rejected Opus Dei, but fully comprehend the concern of Dr Roche (article, January 12) for those less lucky or more susceptible than myself.

Yours faithfully,
IRA E. WHITELEY,
21 The Brendons,
Sampford Peverell,
Tiverton, Devon.
January 21.

From Miss Carol Moffat

Sir, Speaking as an outsider to Opus Dei, yet being in the fortunate circumstance of working in one of their educational establishments, I would like to report my own experience of this organization.

I have yet to encounter the "old-fashioned and strict quasimonastic regime in an Opus Dei numerary *residence" referred to in The Times's* profile (January 12). Indeed I have found a happy environment for staff and pupils alike at Ashwell House.

Furthermore, the profile conveys the impression that Opus Dei fosters elitism among its members. In my experience this is contradicted by the equal respect accorded to Jews, Muslims, members of the Church of Scotland, such as myself, Anglicans and Roman Catholics alike.

Yours faithfully,
CAROL MOFFAT,
Ashwell House Study Centre,
29 Pembridge Square, W2.
January 15.

Rugby tactics

From Mr P. J. E. Morgan

Sir, There are a number of points arising from the deception practised in Saturday's international by Brynmor Williams which led to the award of a penalty for offside against Clive Woodward (report, January 19).

It is said that such a deception should be legislated against, firstly on the basis that there is a difference between a deception practised by a player in possession of the ball, eg a dummy, and one practised by a player not in possession of the ball, eg that practised by Williams.

I submit that such a distinction is unworkable. Rugby by its nature is a game whereby one side attempts to outwit the other and having done so, score. Where is the distinction to be drawn? If the penalty should not have been given because Williams did not attempt to play the ball, should not Hare's try have *been disallowed because Carleton's* run without the ball, and with no intention of taking it, deceived the Welsh defenders thereby allowing Dodge the room to make the try for Hare? Of course not.

Instead I submit that the onus in the circumstances was on Woodward to satisfy himself that the ball was out of the scrum before moving beyond the offside line. He chose to attempt to gain a yard on his opposite number by anticipating the pass without waiting to see the ball and was rightly penalised.

Secondly, it is said that such deceptions are a recent and growing unsportsmanlike aspect of the game. I have watched first-class rugby since 1960 and, during that period, this deception has been part of a scrum-half's repertoire. The game's legislators have had years in which to stop this practice. I wonder why it took a virtually last minute penalty in an England v Wales international to draw attention to it after so many years. Am I the only Welshman who amidst all this detects the sour flavour of English disappointment?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP MORGAN,
3a Ashbourne Mansions,
Finchley Road, NW11.
January 22.

Voice from the past

From Mr E. H. Slaymaker

Sir, Can you find space for one more Ronald Brittain story? On one memorable occasion at Mons the voice rebuked one CSM for "that fifth man in the second rank of the 3rd Company."

"I've got him in my eye, Sir."

"Well get him out of your eye and put him in the Book!"

Happy days.

I am Sir, yours faithfully,
E. H. SLAYMAKER, late Royal Fusiliers,
43 Esher Green,
Esher, Surrey.
January 22.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 23: The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, left Royal Air Force Marham this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, this morning at Gatcombe Park received Major-General Peter Leuchars (Chief Commander, St John Ambulance) and Major-General Sir John Younger, Bt (Commissioner-in-Chief, St John Ambulance Brigade).

Birthdays today

Lord Duncan-Sandys, 73; Mr Bamber Gascoigne, 46; Sir George Haynes, 79; Admiral Sir Andrew Lewis, 63; Dr Desmond Morris, 53; Mr Paul Paget, 80; Earl Spencer, 57; Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill, 64.
TOMORROW: Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, 85; Mr Ian Harvey, 67; Sir John Moores, 85; Lord Morris of Grasmere, 83; Sir John Musker, 75; Sir Rowland Smith, 93; Professor Edward Ullendorff, 61; Viscount Watkinson, 71; Admiral Sir Peter White, 62.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. P. M. Lydon and Miss C. Morris
The engagement is announced between Donald, son of Mr and Mrs F. D. Lydon, of Rhiwbina, Cardiff, and Carole, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. Morris, of Uplands, Swansea.

Mr N. Lynch and Miss R. Cave
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs Peter Lynch, of Shepperton, Middlesex, and Rowena, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs Roderick Cave, of Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr A. P. Magill and Miss C. R. Claridge
The engagement is announced between Aidan, elder son of Mr and Mrs Brian Magill, of Malahide, co Dublin, and Carola, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs Geoffrey Claridge, of Dormans Park, East Grinstead, West Sussex.

Mr A. Mainz and Miss B-J. Stewart
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Helmut Mainz and the late Carla Mainz, and Beverley-Jane, daughter of Philip and Marion Stewart.

Mr P. J. G. Stayt and Miss J. K. Skirrow
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs Robin Stayt, of Maisemore, Gloucestershire, and Jane Kathryn, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Skirrow, of Prestwich, Manchester.

Dr D. E. J. Unwin and Miss G. M. Franklin
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Dr *and Mrs Peter Unwin*, of Abbotskerswell, Newton Abbot, South Devon, and Gilly, younger daughter of Mr Peter Franklin, of Clifford, Yorkshire, and Mrs Philip Wayre, of Earsham, Norfolk.

Marriages

***Dr deB Ashworth* and Mrs H. M. *Maxwell* O'Shea**
The marriage took place on January 16 in London between Dr deB. Ashworth and Mrs Helen Macdonald M. O'Shea.

Dr D. Simpson and Miss C. Chmerling
The marriage took place on Saturday, January 17, at Notre Dame de France between Dr David Simpson, son of Mr and Mrs J. Simpson, and Miss Caroline Chmerling, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Chmerling, of Kew, Richmond.

Latest appointments



Mr Ian Hunter, impresario and festival director, who has been appointed chairman-designate of the Royal Society of Arts for 1981-82. He will succeed Dame Diana Reader Harris in October.

Christians, Muslims and Jews join a unique venture

Three well-known St John's Wood landmarks are the mosque in Regent's Park, the church at the roundabout, and the synagogue opposite Lord's. Recently these three houses of worship concluded the second series in a unique inter-faith venture. Never before, to my knowledge, have Jews, Christians and Muslims in this country sat down together in each other's place of worship in order to learn what the three faiths teach on topics as diverse as prayer, the status of women, war, marriage, inter-marriage, and the breakdown of marriage. The interest that the six meetings aroused was reflected in attendances of several hundred people.

We were sufficiently apprehensive to ask the diplomatic correspondent of *The Times* to exercise his skills as chairman of the first meeting last *February, at which the tense curiosity* was palpable. Everything went well, and the atmosphere relaxed at subsequent meetings in the church and mosque, so much so that the mixed audience made clear its wish for further contact. As a result, a small group of doctors, psychiatrists and social workers met to discuss problems of family life affecting the three religions; the clergy of church, mosque and synagogue held the first of regular luncheons together, and we organized the second series of public meetings.

I would sum up progress to date by *saying that the experiment* in "trialogue" has been surprising for Christians, illuminating for Jews and reassuring for Muslims. It has been surprising for Christians, because it has shaken up their assumptions about the special relationship between Judaism and Christianity, with Islam as the outsider. That there is a special bond between the two religions is of course true. But it has largely grown out of our joint European background. Centuries of European—mainly Christian—civilization have moulded us both. Yet rub away these *layers of shared culture* and what became clear at our meetings was that the religious thought-processes of Judaism and Islam have more in common than those of Judaism and Christianity. Christianity derives its inspiration from an individual, Judaism and Islam derive theirs from two holy books. The Christian will strive to emulate the example of Jesus. The Jew will take his Torah, the Muslim his Koran, and turn and turn it again in order to discover the will of God. Christianity is built on a few profound *sayings* which are interpreted according to the dictates of conscience. Judaism and Islam are erected on vast legal foundations which seek to give guidance for every conceivable detail of life. It is here that Christianity, with its emphasis on Faith, takes a different path from Judaism and Islam, with their allegiance to Law.

Centuries of doctrinal and economic animus against the Jews culminated in the European Holocaust. So raw, still, are the scars of that tragedy that Jews and Christians approach the wound gingerly, not yet capable of exploring its full enormity. Yet one sad by-*product of it is there for all to* see. And that is that many Jews, with an instinctive, irrational intensity, have cast contemporary Arabs in the same role as erstwhile Christian persecutors. Jews who lived through the Holocaust are prone to take the lessons of our persecuted European history and transfer them indiscriminately to the Middle East. Islam, which in fact has a relatively good record in its treatment of Jews, is regarded with the same suspicion as was Christianity.

Because of Arab-Israeli hostility, few Jews have built up any contact, familiarity or trust with Arabs. So for us it was illuminating to sit with Muslims, to recognize similar religious attitudes, to give and receive hospitality.

And for those Muslims who administer the mosque, it was reassuring that Islam emerged sympathetically from its comparison with Judaism and Christianity. We who tend to regard Islam as the exotic bloom of Arabia or the Indian subcontinent forget that if the Muslims had pushed just a little further, from the Loire to the Thames, then, in Gibbon's words, "perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might demonstrate to a circumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of Mahomet". Inroads that Islam failed to achieve by the sword are now being made through economic and migratory pressures. Muslims are present in almost every European country. The director of the mosque is insistent that they should contribute to the culture of their host society. "We must learn from you Jews", he said at one of the meetings. "In the West we are not in the majority. We must learn to adapt to minority status, yet retain our identity, as the Jews have done."

It would be naive to suggest that social contact between several hundred Jews, Christians and Muslims in an affluent London suburb is a harbinger of world peace, but in an age when political and religious extremism are *accounted virtues, and confrontation* is regarded as the best way of clarifying differences, it is reassuring that the followers of three proud religions, each one convinced of being "chosen", could come together and amicably discuss controversial topics. To that extent our meetings have been worthwhile. They have given us a platform on which to build towards a little more tolerance and understanding in today's multi-racial, multi-religious Britain.

David J. Goldberg
Minister, The Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held in honour of the leader of the Israeli Labour Party, Mr Chimon Peres, at Admiralty House yesterday.

HM Government
Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held in honour of the Korean Finance Minister, Dr S. Y. Lee, at 1 *Carlton Gardens yesterday.*

British Council
Mr John Burgh, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Cafe Royal in honour of the President of Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia.

Dinners

Lord Brockway
Lord Brockway entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday. Among those present were:
The Ambassador of Senegal and Mme Saliou Diodj Faye, the Ambassador of Zaire and Mme Matungulu N'Kuman Tavun, the Acting High Commissioner for Sri Lanka and Mrs V. Vamadeva, Mr and Mrs Abdulaziz Mansour Al-Turki and Dr R. U. Hingorani, chairman.

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress held a dinner party yesterday at the Mansion House to celebrate the 82nd birthday of the Master of the Rolls, Lord Denning. The other guests included:
Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald and Lady Denning, Lord Justice and Lady Eveleigh, Mr Justice and Lady Fox, Dr and Mrs Christopher Gardner-Thorpe, Judge and Mrs J. W. Miskin and Mrs John Stuart.

Supper

Caledonian Club
A Burns Night supper was held at the Caledonian Club last night. The principal toast, the Immortal Memory of Robert Burns, was proposed by the Rev Donald Stewart Wallace. The toast to The Lassies was given by Mr Bill Dunwoody, to which Miss Anne Donaldson responded.

Service Luncheon

48th Pilot's Course (1943) Fleet Air Arm
To mark the anniversary of joining the Royal Navy, members of 48th Pilot's Course (1943), Fleet Air Arm, held a luncheon yesterday at the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly. Among those present were:
Captain K. A. Leppard, Mr R. C. Ashworth, Mr R. Ball, Mr A. L. Budd, Mr J. A. L. Carter, Mr R. P. Dallosso, Mr O. W. Foyle, Mr S. Grinstead, Mr J. W. Maybank, Mr L. W. Rouse, Mr D. Turner and Mr F. W. Woodhouse.

Today's engagements

Bridge: International Paris Championship, Hyde Park Hotel, Piccadilly, 2-6, 8-12.

Exhibitions: Ian Breakwell, the artist's dream, Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery, 9-5; Charlotte Forman, Woodlands Art Gallery, 90 Mycenae Road, Blackheath, 10-6; Henri Carpreau, Drain Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, 10-1.

Talks and lectures: Famous Victorians, *Angela Cox*, National Portrait Gallery, 3.30; Early medieval and Romanesque art, Martha Patrick, Victoria and Albert Museum, 12; Late medieval and Gothic art, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3; Suicide by Grosz, Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3; Mythological paintings, Eve King, National Gallery, 12; The Parthenon sculpture, Ian Jenkins, British Museum, 11.30; Sir William Hamilton, British Museum, 2.30; Early man in Africa, fossils and footprints, Professor Michael H. Day, Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, 3.30.

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra with Paul Tortelier, cello, Leeds Town Hall, 7.30.

Walks: Theatrical/literary, meet Holborn Underground station, 11; Kensington, a royal London village, meet High Street, Kensington, 2.

Tomorrow

Antiques fair, Kensington Palace Hotel, De Vere Gardens, 11-6.

Bridge: International Pairs Championship, final session, Hyde Park Hotel, 2-6.

Talks and Lectures: *The Three Magi*, by T. S. Eliot, Douglas Thackeray, Christian Community, 34 Glenilla Road, 12; Namibia; Britain's nuclear colony (films followed by discussion), Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 11-5; Can a Marxist *believe in human rights*, by Steven Lukes, Conway Hall 11; The blessing of unemployment, John Wilde, Conway Hall, 3.

Exhibitions: Dutch landscape prints of the seventeenth century, British Museum, 2.30-6; Jasmina Draskovic Johnson, Woodlands Art Gallery, 90 Mycenae Road, Blackheath, 2-6. Austro-Hungarian graphics of the Great War, 1914-1918, Imperial War Museum, 2-5.50; Shelley, Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, 2-5. Last day.

Walks: Parliamentary and royal London, meet Westminster station, 2; Murderers' London, meet Embankment station, 2; Belgravia "upstairs and downstairs", meet Sloane Square *station*, 2.

Concerts: Manesh Chandra, sitar, Ken Zuckerman, sarod, and Indra Dhanu, tabla, Indian classical music, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 3; Monica Huggett, violin, and Jakob Lindberg, chittarrone and baroque guitar, Wigmore Hall, 3.30.

University news

Warwick
Grants
Science Research Council: £34,846 to Dr R. E. Critoph for study of free-piston compressor-expanders for direct-fired heat pumps; £24,750 to Professor J. L. Douce for interactive mini-computer system; £31,260 to Dr J. M. Dixon for study of the determination of crystal fields in dilute magnetic alloys; £28,578 to Dr J. Bennell for assembly of the light harvesting chlorophyll a b binding complex within isolated intact chloroplasts; £165,160 to Professor D. J. Whitehouse, Dr D. G. Chetwynd, and Dr F. A. McKee for the establishment of a centre for instrumentation and meteorology; £187,000 to Dr M. H. E. Larcombe for work on a free roving automatic industrial truck; £53,555 to Dr G. R. Martin for study of television picture coding techniques for very low bandwidth communication networks; £30?,300 to Professor S. K. Bhattacharyya for integrated graduate development for BL Cars and Lucas Industries.

Cancer Research Campaign: £55,135 to Professor D. C. Burke and Dr A. G. Morris for study of the effect of interferon on transformation by murine sarcoma virus; £20,715 to Dr A. Colman for study of secretion of proteins by oocytes of xenopus laevis; £22,31? to Dr M. J. Morser for study of molecular biology of human gamma-interferon (type II) formation.

National Research Development Corporation: £37,026 to Dr H. Dalton for study of microbial oxidation processes; £20,000 to Professor P. W. McMillan for study of members for reverse osmosis.

Special Trustees for St Thomas's Hospital: £52,500 to Professor J. R. Porrin for St Thomas's activity budgeting project.

Social Science Research Council: £58,386 to Professor N. H. Stern for a programme of research in development economics.

Agricultural Research Council: £31,540 to Dr N. J. Dimmock for treatment of influenza virus infections with defective-interfering virus.

Nuffield Foundation: £24,491 to Dr N. H. Mann for study of control of differentiation in Rhodomicrobium vannielii swarm cells.

Department of Health and Social Security: £20,916 to Professor M. Stacey and Miss C. Currer for case study of migrant Asian women in Bradford.

Aston
Grants
Science Research Council: £69,850 to Professor I. L. Dillamore for research into sheet metal deformation and flow under complex stressing; £36,400 to Dr R. G. Forbes and Professor T. Mulvey for experimental and theoretical studies on liquid metal field ion emission sources.

Department of Industry: £22,217 to Professor K. Foster for research into contamination control in oil hydraulic systems.

Services tomorrow: Third Sunday after Epiphany

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M and S 10.30 Jubilate (Britten in C); TD: Leighton (St Cecilia Setting); The Dean. HC, 11.30, Schubert in G. Introit: How lovely are the messengers, Mendelssohn (St Paul). E and S, 3.15. Mag and Nunc dimittis: Howells (St Paul's Service). A: Blessed city, heavenly Salem (Bairstow), Iustorum animae (Stanford). Archdeacon of London. 6.30 Council of Churches Service for the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity, Rev Dr R. Gibbins.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Gibbons Short Service, Rev S. Charles. The Three Kings (Cornelius). Sung Eucharist, 11.40, O salutaris Hostia (No 2) (Elgar), Whitlock in G. E, 3, SS Wesley in E. Lo! star led chiefs (Crotch), Rev D. P. Wilcox. 6.5 Organ Recital by Christopher Herrick. E, 6.30, Rt Rev E. G. Knapp-Fisher.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9. Cathedral Eucharist 11. Missa Sancti Domini (Rubbra). A: O taste and see (Vaughan Williams), Iustorum animae (Byrd). Rev K. Pound. Cathedral Evensong 3.30. Walmisley in D minor. A: How we are ambassadors (Mendelssohn), How lovely are the messengers (Mendelssohn). Canon Parrott.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30; MP 11.15. A: O God have mercy (Mendelssohn). Canon Gillingham.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): MP 11.15. TD V. Williams in G. Canon Young. A: Here is the little door (Howells). HC, 12.30.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public welcomed): HC, 8.30. Morning Service 11. O Quam Gloriosum (Victoria). Rev T. L. McCabe. HC, 12.

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks: M, 11. The Venerable Archdeacon R. H. Roberts. HC, noon. HC, 6.30.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL (public welcomed): 11.15, Canon James. Lincoln's Inn Chapel (public invited entry via Lincoln's Inn gateway): M, 11.30. A: When Jesus our Lord was born Bethlehem (Mendelssohn). Canon Tydeman.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15; M, 11, B. Howells (Windsor Service). O beatum et sacrosanctum diem (Philips). The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15. TD Laudamus Dyson in F. Canon Webster.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30. Mattins and Sermon: 11, TD, Wellikes. Short service. A: I praise thee, O Lord my God (Mendelssohn). The Resident Chaplain: HC, 12.15.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11, Ireland in C. A: The Spirit of the Lord; E 3.30, Purcell in G minor. A: Blessing, glory, and wisdom, and thanks (G. G. Wagner, 1698-1756).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER. Sung Eucharist, 11, Rev P. Kefford.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15; HM, 11, Rev D. A. Sparrow. Oquam gloriosum (Victoria); Solemn Evensong, 6, Rev C. J. Somers-Edgar. H. Purcell in G minor.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11. Mass in A minor (Casciolini). Oquam gloriosum (Victoria). Rev Dr A. W. Marks.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Road: HC, 8, 9 (sung); M, 11, Rev S. Millar; E, 6.30, Rev J. T. C. B. Collins.

HOLY TRINITY, Sloane Street (Sloane Sq tube): HC, 8.30; Eucharist, 10.30, Canon Roberts. HC, 12.10.

ST ALBAN'S, *Holborn*: SM, 9.30; HM, 11, Fr Gaskel. Missa O Quam gloriosum (Victoria). Cast me not away (Wesley). LM, 5.30.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9; Hunt. A: Almighty God We Beseech Thee (Headson); E, 6.30. Hunt in G. A: Diffusa Est Gratia (Nanini). Canon Bartlett.

ST BRIDES, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30; Choral Matins and Eucharist, 11, Rev T. Hoare. Choral Evensong, 6.30 (Sermon in Music).

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Blake in D. A: *O come let us sing* (Ramsey). The Rector.

ST GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, St Giles High Street: HC, 8 and noon; MP, 11.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.15; Eucharist, 9.15.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15, Choral Mattins, 11, Canon Baker. HC, 12.15.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion, 9.45, Norman Ingram-Smith; Morning Service, 11.15, Rev C. Hedley. Choral Evensong, 4.15; E, 6.30, The Vicar.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30; M, 11.15; E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: 11, Bishop M. Hodson. Missa Sancti Dominici (Rubbia). Almighty and Everlasting God (Gibbons). Ave Verum Corpus (Hobson); E, 6.15, Solemn Benediction.

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, and 11, Canon Blows. Mass in G (Schubert). Tu es Petrus (Palestrina); 6.30, Dss Juno Winfield.

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15 and 12.15; M, 11, Rev P. Whitworth. E6, Rev A. G. C. Pearson.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist, 11. Missa Orbis Factor (plainsong). Lord Bishop of London.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11, Canon Sutton, 6.30 Rev G. Jones.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; MP 11; EP, 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 8, 9; HM, 11 Missa Oquam gloriosum (Victoria). Rev H. Moore; E and B, 6, Rev D. Priest.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11. Missa Brevis (Walker). Rev G. Reddington. My lips shall speak of thy praise (Greene).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: HC, 11, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey. HC 3 Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey. 6.30 Rev A. G. Wilson.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15, The Dean of Westminster, 6.30 Rev J. M. Scott.

THE ORATORY, SW7: M 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Buxtehude Bach), 12.30, 4.30, 7. Vespers 3.30.

ASSUMPTION, Warwick Street, W1: SM, 11 (Latin).

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Missa "Pastor Bonus" (Lemacher). Dextera Domini (Schumann).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm. Missa Regina Paris (Gino Visona). Dextera Domini (Palestrina).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place, 11 and 6.30 Rev Dr Daniel Jenkins.

ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8, 11, Rev J. Miller.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr M. Barnett.

KINGSWAY HALL, WC (West London Mission): 11 and 6.30.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, EC: 11, Rev Dr Brian Johanson. 6.30, Combined Service at St Paul's Cathedral.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: 11, Rev Dr R. G. Gibbins.

Pavlova tribute: Miss Dilys Blum putting the finishing touches to the restoration of a Russian dance-costume once worn by Anna Pavlova. It will appear in an exhibition to mark the centenary of the ballerina's birth which will open at the Museum of London on Tuesday.

Diversion of river to save a bird

From Our Correspondent
Stratford-on-Avon

The habitat of a small waterbird in Warwickshire was preserved yesterday when a river was diverted for a day.

The Severn-Trent Water Authority agreed to divert the river Alne near the village of Wootton Wawen in Warwickshire to allow officials from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to fit a special nesting box on to the side of a weir wall.

The location was the only known nesting site of the dipper in Warwickshire, but conditions for breeding were destroyed when the authority did reconstruction work on the weir and filled in crevices beneath the curtain of water where the bird had nested.

"The dipper is most specific about its habitat and although the fast-running water and gravel beds in this area are ideal we were most concerned because there was nowhere suitable for the bird to breed after the reconstruction work", Mr Carl Nicholson, West Midland regional officer of the RSPB said.

Bird lovers made a nesting box of marine plywood with an intricate drainage system to dispose of any water that might splash inside while the birds were sitting on eggs.

"*This experiment has been* tried once before with success in Czechoslovakia and we are hopeful it will work here, Mr Nicholson added. "The box was fitted beneath the curtain of water pouring over the weir and we have fitted a special post to part the flow so that the dippers can fly in and out without too much trouble."

Swedes lead in international bridge contest

By Our Bridge Correspondent

The leading invitation international bridge pairs championship under the aegis of *Now!* magazine opened at the Hyde Park Hotel London, on Thursday evening and will continue until tomorrow.

The two British pairs were in contention in the first round when R. A. Priday and C. Rodrigue scored a resounding victory by 57—3 against the holders, B. Shenkin and V. Goldberg, but later fell away to score only 49 out of 120 in the next two rounds.

After three rounds, the Swedish champions, P. Sundelin and S. Flodqvist, held a narrow lead over B. Shapiro (GB) and Jean Besse (*Switzerland*). *Twelve rounds* remain to be played.

Placings: 1, P. Sundelin, S. Flodqvist (Sweden), 122; 2, B. Schapiro (GB), J. Besse (Switzerland), 121; 3, S. Moeller, P. Schaltz (Denmark), 118; 4, M. Granovetter, N. Silverman (USA), 112; 5, H. Vergoerd, H. Kreijns (Netherlands), 110; 6, R. A. Priday, C. Rodrigue (GB), 106; 7, Omar Sharif (Egypt), C. Mari (France), 99; 8, N. Fitzgibbon, A. Mesbur (Eire), 89.

Competitive bidding for English furniture

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A sale of English furniture and works of art at Sotheby's yesterday totalled £101,907, with only 2 per cent left unsold. Despite being an early season sale with middle-quality items the bidding was competitive. A buyer from New Orleans spent £7,500 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) on a George III mahogany double breakfront bookcase; the piece dates from about 1775 and is more than 12ft across.

A set of 10 George III mahogany shield-back dining chairs went to a London dealer at £6,200 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) and another London dealer paid £4,800 (estimate £1,500-£2,000) for a compactly squared-off mahogany display cabinet of about 1740 and 7ft 8in high.

The group of tea caddies also held some price surprises. A rolled paperwork tea caddy of about 1790 made £700 (estimate £300-£400) and a clever pear-shaped mahogany caddy with the stalk for a handle of the early nineteenth century made £520 (estimate £200-£300).

At Christie's a routine sale of Old Master pictures made £103,690, with 16 per cent unsold.

Latest wills

Lord Coleraine, of Notting Hill, London, a member of the Coalition Government of 1940-45, left estate valued at £40,469 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid).

Birdwood, Mr Hubert Broderick, *of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire* £166,573
Cope, Mrs Mary Beatrice Josephine, of Nottingham £192,600
De Pomeroy, Miss Gladys Etta, of Ashford, Kent £246,334
Jones, Mr Ernest Alexander, of Bebington, Wirral, legal executive £137,627
Matthews, Mr Ernest Walter, of Stamford, Lincolnshire £172,811
Nuckey, Catherine, of Sewardstonebury, London £270,137
Nalty, *Mrs Matilda* Lee, of Eastbourne, East Sussex .. £214,431
Packard, Mr Charles Reginald, of Caversham, Berkshire £152,054
Paul, Mr Robert Gordon, of Westbury Park, Avon £157,304
Philip, Mrs Audrey Winefride, of Cambridge £166,360
Purchase, Mr Richard Paton, of Chichester, West Sussex £150,700
Waterhouse, Mrs Annie, of Cemetery Road, Pudsey, West Yorkshire £160,366

Science report

Nutrition: Improvements in pulses

By the Staff of *Nature*

One way to heed the call for more fibre and less fat in the western diet might be to increase the general consumption of pulses, the seeds of peas, beans and their leguminous relatives, and decrease that of meat. That is a suggestion endorsed by Dr A. F. Walker, of the Food Science Department of Reading University, who points out in the current *Nutrition Bulletin* that pulses could be a neglected part of the diet.

In contrast to legumes such as soyabeans and groundnuts which have stores of fat, pulses are distinguished by their stores of starch. Dr Walker notes that they also contain twice as much protein as most cereals and are well endowed with certain minerals and vitamins. Available information, although not extensive, indicates that their content of dietary fibre is high.

Nevertheless pulses constitute a minor part of the diet in most parts of the world, although their role differs from place to place. While in countries such as the United Kingdom green peas, green beans and baked beans are the most commonly eaten pulses, in many developing countries there is considerably more variety. Various other peas and beans, with names often difficult to sort out, serve as an important accompaniment to staple cereal foods such as maize and rice.

Cereals have remained dominant and increased *in output* in part because of the success of breeding programmes that have led to hardier and more productive varieties well adapted to growing in various regions of the world. Pulses have not made similar progress, and breeders face several difficulties.

A big snag is the tendency of the plants in question to be highly sensitive to the length of daylight to which they are exposed. A plant that flourishes at a breeding centre may not flower if moved to another latitude, where the length of day is different. Similarly, it may be sensitive to changes in temperature.

Some pulses contain toxins and although their effects are mostly neutralized by suitable processing, they could pose difficulties for breeders. Plants selected for *superior resistance* to attack by insects are likely to contain enhanced amounts of toxin. However, Dr Walker thinks that such snags will be solved provided processing keeps pace with changes in toxic components.

The need to develop improved varieties of pulses, and legumes in general, has been recognized all over the world for the past 10 years. Breeding programmes are in progress in several international centres, and in spite of the difficulties, some improved varieties have already emerged.

Source: *Nutrition Bulletin*, January, 1981 (vol 31, page 30).

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25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, January 24, 1956

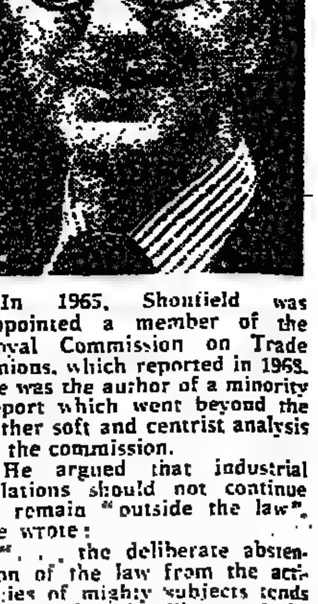
The genius of Korda

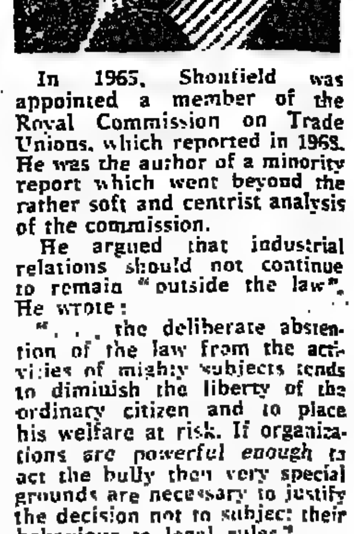
Sir Alexander Korda, who died at his home in London yesterday at the age of 62, was one of the leading figures in the film industry and signally contributed to its development not only in this country but in the United States and on the Continent as well. Born at Turkeve, Hungary, on September 16, 1893, he was the eldest of three brothers whose father, a land agent, died when he was 14 . . . Renting a small, dilapidated building in a suburb of Budapest, he bought a camera and, unaided, produced films, the scripts for which he wrote himself. Other pioneers were also at work and seeking greater opportunities, he went to Vienna where he obtained a post as director of the then flourishing firm of Sascha Films. His first picture, The Prince and the Pauper, created a new standard in production and was a conspicuous success. A bold experimenter with a highly developed artistic sense, he paid particular attention to the improvement of technique, and his patient study of the mechanical processes involved brought its reward . . . From well equipped studios at Isleworth and Denham—Korda founded the latter centre which later became a film colony—were issued many pictures which were hailed as masterpieces and established British prestige far and wide. In 1935 Korda became associated with United Artists and was elected to the board.

OBITUARY

SIR ANDREW SHONFIELD

Distinguished journalist and economist





Sir Andrew Shonfield, who died in St George's Hospital, Tooting, yesterday, at the age of 63, had been Professor of Economics at the *European University* Institute, Florence, since 1978.

The son of Victor Schonfield, he was born on August 10, 1917 and educated at St Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford where he took an Honours degree in Modern *Greats*.

Andrew Shonfield was one of the most interesting members of the intellectually powerful pre-war Oxford generation of the left that included the late Anthony Crosland and Mr Denis Healey. Like them, his mind was formed in the period im*mediately before the war when* he took a leading part in the arguments and discussions that wracked the undergraduate socialists of Oxford.

He served with distinction in the RA during the Second World War and shortly after, in 1947, he joined the staff of the *Financial Times*. He was one of the first of the young intellectual journalists to be recruited, and he served as Foreign Editor under Sir Gordon Newton during the period when the *Financial Times* was being converted from a comparatively narrow *business* newspaper into the broader and highly successful newspaper which it became. With his war-time experience, he was more mature than most of the young graduates and had a correspondingly influential role in the intellectual development of the paper.

His views were those of a moderate socialist, sympathetic to the Labour Party, but in*creasingly detached* from any narrow view of political theories. He was in the 1950s concerned that Britain should both take an international view, and should rid herself of delusions about her own post-war strength. In 1958, Shonfield went to *The Observer* as Economic Editor, and in 1961 he moved to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, of which he was Director from 1972 to 1977.

Both as a journalist and at *Chatham House* he took a leading part in the development of an internationalist and intellectual understanding of world affairs. He always retained his strong interest in social policy and two of his books, *Attack on World Poverty*, 1960, and *Modern Capitalism*, 1965, show a great understanding of social problems. One of his virtues as an economist was that he always related economic issues to the broader needs of society.

In 1965, Shonfield was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions, which reported in 1968. He was the author of a minority report which went beyond the rather soft and centrist analysis of the commission.

He argued that industrial relations should not continue to remain "outside the law". He wrote:

". . . the deliberate abstention of the law from the activities of mighty subjects tends to diminish the liberty of the ordinary citizen and to place his welfare at risk. If organizations *are powerful enough* to act the bully then very special grounds are necessary to justify the decision not to subject their behaviour to legal rules."

He gave the Reith lectures in 1972. In 1978 he was knighted and in that year took up his new post at the *European University Institute* in Florence. He had throughout been a leading advocate of Britain *joining fully* in Europe and, indeed, was himself a leading European intellectual. At the time of his death, he was working on a new edition of *Modern Capitalism*, his major work.

The characteristic of Andrew Shonfield's thought was that it was both broad and deep. He was a world man, rather than a local man, and in economics he was a human man rather than a theorist. He always wanted to look beyond the conventional view, and he was often ahead of his time in recognizing new developments.

He had great gifts as a teacher which he showed at all stages of his career. He was in particular a teaching journalist, and both on the *Financial Times* and *The Observer* he raised the level of the public understanding of events.

He married in 1942 Zuzanna Maria Przeworska. They had a son and a daughter.

BRIGADIER H. E. HORSFIELD

Brigadier Herbert Eric Horsfield, CBE, MC, who had a distinguished career as a soldier and later as a civilian engineer, died on January 17. He was 85.

Born on August 23, 1895, he was educated at Bradfield College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1914, serving then in France and Flanders where he was awarded the Military Cross and two bars.

He went to India in 1920, being posted to the 3rd (later Royal Bombay) Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, later serving with that Corps at Quetta. He returned to England in 1936, but was soon asked to go back to India to become Commandant of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners in 1938, and thus responsible for the great expansion of that Corps in 1939-40.

In 1942 he was appointed Chief Engineer, Eastern Army, which eventually became XIV Army (under General Slim) in 1943. There his organizing and engineering abilities bore full fruit.

He had at first the planning and execution of roads and airfields for XIV Army. Priority was given to the Assam airfields from which the Americans flew across the Hump to supply the Chinese, and later to the Imphal Road to maintain 4 Indian Corps for the recapture of Burma.

Probably his outstanding achievement was the 120-mile Arakan coastal road from Chittagong to Akyab, only a small part of which could be adequately surfaced. The rest was covered with a hardcore of brick, burnt with inferior coal brought by coastal craft. There were innumerable tidal creeks which had to be bridged (5 miles in all of bridging), use having to be made of local river craft with improvized decking; standard bridging equipment was not yet spared from Europe.

All those who served over and under him say he always knew exactly what he wanted, and got it from them in his own quiet way. He made a great contribution to the eventual triumphal progress of XIV Army. For this he was made CBE.

He retired from the Army in 1948, and joined John Mowlem & Co, for whom he worked in East Africa (on the groundnut project), and in India and Iran.

He became a councillor of Bognor Regis in 1960, and was its chairman in 1964-66. He was a faithful member of the Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners Officers' Association and regularly attended functions such as the annual dinner in spite of severe arthritis in his later years. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts from 1948 to 1970.

He is survived by his wife Harriet (known as Tiny) whom he married in 1924, and by a son and daughter.

COLONEL C. M. USHER

Colonel Charles Milne Usher, DSO, OBE, one of the best all-round Scottish sportsman of his day, died on January 21, at the age of 89.

He played rugby for Scotland both before and after the First World War and captained the national team, the Army and London Scottish. A forward, he scored the winning try in his first international match against England at Inverleith in 1912 to give Scotland her only Calcutta Cup victory between 1909 and the Murrayfield game in 1925.

He was also an international fencer and played cricket and hockey. From 1946 to 1959 he was Director of Physical Education at Edinburgh University.

The son of Robert Usher of Edinburgh, he was born on September 6, 1891, and educated at Merchiston Castle School and RMC Sandhurst. He was commissioned in The Gordon Highlanders in 1911. He was taken prisoner in the First World War, and for his success in relieving the monotony of fellow prisoners by organizing *sports he was made* OBE in 1919.

During the regrouping of the Allied forces in 1940 after the German advance in France and Belgium, he was put in command of one of the improvized "forces". This was known as "Usherforce" and his command of it won him a DSO. He was also mentioned in dispatches, made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm. He was a Citoyen d'honneur of the town of Caen.

He married in 1919 Madge, daughter of F. Carbut Bell. They had two sons.

VISCOUNT AMORY

FSD writes:

May I be allowed to emphasize three personal characteristics of the late Viscount Amory? The first two were his sense of humour and high intelligence which made conversation with him pure delight. His aphorisms will be remembered for their commonsense and a wit entirely devoid of malice, and by the way in which he used them with unerring skill to resolve a difficult problem and achieve a smiling consensus.

The third was his gift for *establishing warm human relations* with everyone whatever their walk in life. This seemed to spring from a natural friendliness and approachability allied to a genuine concern for others, their views and their problems.

He was the easiest of men with whom to talk for he always paid the unspoken compliment of taking seriously what one had to say; and, often, such a talk with him would be followed by a letter in which, based on his own long experience, he would go deeper into the matters which had been discussed.

As a Tiverton man he must have been the obvious choice for Chancellor of Exeter Uni*versity, and many will* testify that his friendliness, urbanity, wit and experience gave to that office a dignity and purpose which will long be remembered.





SPORT

Football

Cup of cheer for the less privileged

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Wembley will be on the minds of more genuine left and right wingers than are today assembled to discuss the Labour leadership. The fourth round of the FA Cup brings nearer the "fruits" of a form of industry that may not have been considered by those who wrote the party constitution. By the shortest route, the Cup Final is four matches away and the opportunities for the less privileged are promising.

Five of the teams playing in the five all first division ties come from the top half of that division, and with Arsenal, last year's losing finalists, and Aston Villa, one of the earlier favourites, already dismissed, the chances of a team from less elevated areas reaching Wembley are reasonably good. West Ham, the holders from the second division, are gone but there is room for a successor from the lower ranks.

There are two distinguished ties and several with fascinating possibilities. The whim of the draw takes Liverpool across Stanley Park to Everton for a game of intense and yet usually peaceful rivalry, at least among the spectators, and at the City Ground in Nottingham, Manchester United meet Forest to debate which of them will have something to look forward to for the rest of the season.

The 11th FA Cup confrontation between Everton and Liverpool will attract all of the usual excited expectation and scarcely a thought for a history of too many commonplace derby matches. The result is everything, especially on Cup day, and to predict that is to insult half of Merseyside. It may be politic, and obvious, to suggest a draw but the pattern of the 1977 semi-final is an attractive pointer: a draw and then a 3—0 victory for Liverpool in the replay.

Liverpool's undulating season, their unusually heavy crop of injuries, and involvement in four different competitions all weigh against a repeat of such a decisive victory, but in the end they should go forward. Thompson has returned to give the defence greater confidence when under pressure and the loss of Alan Kennedy with a knee injury hardly weakens the team because Cohen is a more constructive, if less abrasive full back. Everton may also need defensive rearrangement now that Gidman is challenging for a place.

For the losers at Nottingham the season will almost certainly be dark. Both Forest and United are beyond serious striking distance of the championship but, whereas Nottingham folk may be expecting the remainder of the term to be a period of rebuilding and farewells to the older stalwarts, the United followers expect Dave Sexton to finish with some silverware, irrespective of earlier problems with numerous injured players.

The interest, which is deep enough to attract a rare full house to the Forest ground, will be centred on Birtles, sold by Forest and now making his first return visit. His departure must have contributed to Forest now finding themselves in need of another today to maintain spectacular interest for the rest of the season. Birtles has the opportunity to upstage Francis whose recovery and remarkable confidence after such a serious injury plants the hint of suspicion that United will have to finish this tie in their own ground next week.

By including Ponte in midfield, Forest avoid the need, or excuse, to play Francis anywhere but in attack; and Burns, chosen as a forward for last week's postponed game at Stoke, will be in the centre of defence, blocking Jordan and intercepting the centres from Thomas and Coppell.

After listening for the result of plucky Enfield's attempt to keep the non-league pennant flying at Barnsley, most neutrals will tune in to the outcome of a rather personal affair at Maine Road where John Bond's reviving Manchester City team play Norwich City, the club he left with some bad feeling that simmers all the while his son, Kevin, remains at Carrow Road.

Even without Ranson and Reid, Manchester City feel there is no need to shuffle the team to bring in Tueart. The presence of Booth after a six match absence adds to confidence that has some basis in a 1—0 victory over these same opponents in November.

Ipswich have been nominated by some as favourites, deservedly after beating the in-form Aston Villa team in the third round, and with a side at full strength today they ought not to defy logic by losing at Shrewsbury. Better to look to Watford, at home to Wolverhampton Wanderers, for a surprise (they beat Wolves last season) and keep a close watch on the progress of Southampton who could make a quiet journey to Wembley's gates.

Curtain up: can Birtles do an upstaging act on his old stage?

Boxing

Alcohol and nationalism -a brew too potent

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The bottle-throwing incident which followed the three-round defeat of Alan Minter, of Britain, at the hands of Marvin Hagler, of United States, at Wembley on September 27 was a "minor disorder" in the eyes of Superintendent Pountain, of Wembley Police. "I know a riot when I see one," he told the special committee set up by the British Boxing Board of Control at the request of Hector Monro, the Minister for Sport. The disturbance, which seemed an eternity, did not last even a minute, the report out yesterday said. Alcohol and nationalism were blamed for the flare-up.

The five-man committee, who included a barrister, solicitor and magistrate, said that the "unfortunate remark by Mr Minter that he would not lose his title to a black man probably produced an element of racialism". Minter, who was one of 11 interviewed, greatly regretted that utterance and "admits to a degree of responsibility for the incident", Alexander Elliot, chairman of the board, said yesterday.

The report adds that nationalism may have been fanned by the pro-crested nature of the ceremonies. I remember the day after the bout Hagler's camp and Bob Arum, head of Top Rank Inc, blamed the affair on "rampant nationalism".

Fanfares, anthems and banner-waving in the build-up to the bout did not help matters and "served to heighten an electric atmosphere which had been noticeable from the beginning", the report said. Also, an unusually large amount of liquor was consumed, beer being bought in packs of 24, and this together with more visits to the bar than usual because of a poor supporting programme fuelled the fires. And when the bout was suddenly ended the crowd in the gods, or ungodly area, thought that Minter had been disqualified or that Hagler had butted him with his shaven head.

The report recommends that in future drinks should not be allowed in the arena and be sold outside in plastic cups. Another suggestion was that the referee should telegram his intentions to the crowd before acting.

The crowd contained a large section of people not normally associated with boxing. As Mr Elliot said: "Boxing crowds are usually very well behaved." I can recall a large section of the crowd trying to damp down the flare-up and appealing for calm.

Mr Monro has welcomed the report and is satisfied with the board's recommendations. "Having read the report and having discussed it with Alexander Elliot, chairman of the board, and Ray Clarke, the general secretary, I am convinced that the board have taken every reasonable step to prevent a recurrence of the scenes witnessed at Wembley", he said.

Another kind of bother has hit the Mike Barrett promotion at the Albert Hall on Tuesday, when Dave Green meets Gary Holmgren, of the United States. Holmgren has arrived not only without his licence, but sans passport, wallet with $400 in it and credit cards. They were stolen on the plane.

Rugby Union

Southend's cup hopes set on wider stage

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

A perennial joy in knockout competitions—for winners and neutral observers—is to see Goliath slain by David. In the third round of the John Player Cup this afternoon there are four minor clubs dreaming of a glory day against the bigger battalions.

Southend, in front of the television cameras, have borrowed stands from Essex County Cricket Club to accommodate 4,000 spectators for their match with Gloucester. Elsewhere in Essex, at Epping, Upper Clapton are hosts to Bristol. In the Midlands, Camp Hill take into their contest against Nottingham a belief that what they achieved in the first round over Broughton Park they can accomplish again. Much farther south, Bournemouth are at home to Exeter, now playing their fifth successive cup tie out of Devon.

Only Walsall, of the lesser fry, have been drawn away from home and they face—perhaps without their former England scrum half, Webster, who has a knee injury—a daunting assignment against an Orrell side which not so long ago knew what it felt like to be ambitious underdogs.

It is not often in rugby that the book gets overturned. If likely form is maintained, there is a chance that all four divisions will have equal representation when the draw for the fourth round is made on Monday morning. London must have at least two clubs in it, whatever the outcome of the ties between Harlequins and Rosslyn Park, and Wasps and London Scottish. They will have two more if London Irish and Metropolitan Police journey successfully to Redruth and Camborne respectively.

Bath should be capable of winning at Richmond and, in that event, would be expected to go into the hat with Gloucester, Bristol and Exeter from the West Country. Gosforth v Fylde and Waterloo v West Hartlepool can only produce successful northern teams. Orrell should join them, and so will Sale (without Cotton, flu) if they win at Northampton against a distinguished club experiencing taxing times.

For the Midlands, Moseley look a home banker against Bedford, and Coventry an away one against Saracens, although they must make do without the new Cambridge captain, Davies. The holders, Leicester, whose last cup defeat was in the final of 1978—and who will win the trophy outright if they make it three in a row—ought to win at Roundhay but expect a stern battle. Nottingham should prevail in another hard encounter at Camp Hill.

Wasps beat London Scottish 31—0 last month when the losers were much depleted by district calls. But Wasps, for whom the adrenalin is surely flowing these days under Taylor's captaincy, were below strength too. Harlequins, who have lost only once since late October, will have Bryan at stand-off against Rosslyn Park at Twickenham. Their All Black, Allen, is injured. At the Athletic Ground, Bath's captain, Lye, will be making his 400th appearance. The England right head prop, Blakeway, has not been chosen by Gloucestershire for the final of the county championship but he will be making life uncomfortable for someone at Southend.

Ireland, who start their championship against France in Dublin a fortnight hence, stage a trial and a further chapter in the story of two Lions stand-off halves: Campbell is in the senior side, Ward in the other.

Barbarians join the great tour exodus

By Peter West

The Barbarians have just confirmed arrangements for a fortnight's tour of Zimbabwe, embracing four matches, in the second half of May. I understand they will also be sending a team to compete in the Cathay Pacific seven-a-side tournament at the end of March. This event attracts an entry from all the rugby-playing countries in south-east Asia, as well as New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Tonga.

The Barbarians last toured abroad, in Canada, in 1976. Their last expedition south of the equator was in 1969, when they were in South Africa. Plans for the forthcoming trip were formulated during Zimbabwe's recent short tour here.

England's tour of Argentina, Ireland's of South Africa and Scotland's of New Zealand—all due in May and June—will leave the Barbarians restricted in choice of players. But is should not be difficult to find a combination to give their hosts an excellent run for their money. The name of Phil Bennett at once springs to mind as the sort of player the Barbarians would want to have with them.

Setback for Roberts

Nigel Roberts, who was elected captain of Oxford University Rugby Football Club last week, broke a bone in his hand in his first game against Edinburgh University and is unlikely to play again this season.

Southend's great run ends

Southend United dropped their first home point of the season in a goalless game with Northampton Town at Roots Hall, last night—and the League's only 100 per cent home record finally fell. Southend, however, are still six points clear at the top of the fourth division. The Shrimpers suffered another second blow when their striker Mercer was carried off on a stretcher after 63 minutes. He was taken to hospital with a suspected collar bone fracture.

Northampton, without an away win in their past eight visits, built up their attacks with promise from midfield and enjoyed better support on the wings. But they failed to capitalize on hard-earned openings.

Further twist in Palace deal

Malcolm Allison's future as manager of Crystal Palace was still in doubt last night after the completion of the £600,000 sale of chairman Ray Bloye's shares. "Malcolm will stand as much chance with the new board as he did with the old one," Mr Bloye said, but there was nothing to lessen speculation that Mr Allison may eventually be ousted as a result of the controversial deal. Mr Bloye's shares have been transferred to a consortium headed by the Wimbledon chairman Ron Noades.

The sale was agreed five days ago, but on Thursday night Mr Bloye said he was having second thoughts because of suggestions that the new regime would replace Mr Allison with Wimbledon's manager Dario Gradi. Yesterday the on-off deal produced another twist when Mr Noades and Mr Bloye met and the transaction completed—without any guarantees about Mr Allison's position.

After signing the contract for the shares sale, Mr Bloye said: "I am sure that the Crystal Palace staff will agree with me that it is best for the deal to go through." The saga began when Fulham's chairman Ernie Clay tried to buy Mr Bloye's shares. At that stage Mr Noades stated: "Wimbledon have not and will not make an offer to buy control of Crystal Palace."

Then Palace were linked with Queen's Park Rangers, whose chairman Jim Gregory said he had been offered Mr Bloye's shares but was not interested.

Brighton and Hove Albion also entered the picture when it was said they proposed to build a new ground near Gatwick Airport to share with Palace.

Mr Bloye is expected to remain chairman of the new board, with Mr Noades becoming a director. But as head of the six-man consortium which now owns Mr Bloye's 75 per cent holding in the club, it is Mr Noades who will have effective control. His task will be to bring stability to a club whose season has already seen the departure of Terry Venables to Queen's Park Rangers, the appointment of Ernie Walley as Mr Venables's replacement, and then Walley's demotion to assistant manager when Mr Allison returned to the club.

Last night's result

Fourth division
Southend (0) 0 Northmptn (0) 0
5,854

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend U	30	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	43
Lincoln C	27	15	7	4	47	17	[illegible]
Mansfield T	[illegible]	16	4	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	36
Doncaster R	28	14	5	[illegible]	35	34	33
Peterborough	28	12	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	31	[illegible]
Hartlepool	29	13	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aldershot	30	13	7	10	29	28	33

Fear lies over the Border

Fear lies over the Border

Celtic, the Scottish Cup holders, begin the defence of the trophy today against the biggest giant killers in the history of the competition. The words "Berwick Rangers" can still bring beads of cold sweat to the forehead of the Glasgow Rangers manager, John Greig, who played in the tie 14 years ago which went down as the greatest Cup upset

Berwick, the Scottish League side whose home is half-a-dozen miles into English soil, beat the mighty Rangers 1—0 at the same third round stage of the tournament in 1967. Celtic's manager, Billy McNeill, prefers to neglect the obvious comparisons between 1967 and 1981 which find the Cup holders travelling to Shielfield Park at the start of a new campaign.

Celtic may use the tie to bring back MacLeod, out for three months through injury. Berwick's manager of only two months, Frank Connor, refuses to concede that his former employers (he coached the Celtic reserve team until recently) are invincible. "If we can contain Celtic for the first 20 minutes and ruffle them up, who knows?", he said.

Rugby League

Barrow seeks a way in from the cold

By Keith Macklin

Out on a limb at the toe end of the Furness peninsular, Barrow is a town of great parochial self-sufficiency and pride. Consequently, the achievements of citizens and sporting organizations are taken with great seriousness, since success "puts Barrow on the map". Hence the prairie fire enthusiasm that has coursed through the shipyard and engineering town since the locals defeated Hull and reached today's final of the John Player Trophy at Wigan.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 supporters from the town will travel to Central Park, believing that after 25 years in the sporting wilderness, Barrow can again land a senior trophy in the final against Warrington. "It's like the great days of the fifties again", the chairman, Bill Pears, said. He was recalling the decade when Barrow were one of the great sides, taking the Lancashire Cup and the Challenge Cup in 1955. The confidence of the Barrow team and supporters is based on a *splendid attacking performance* from behind against Hull.

However, exuberant enthusiasm alone does not win trophies and Barrow must still start as underdogs. Warrington are a team for all seasons, powerful in defence, concerted in attack, and possessing an individual match winner in Hesford, who kicks goals from every angle and distance.

Warrington have their own match winner in the international Kelly, at half back, and their pack contains six men who tackle ferociously. For this reason, Warrington are likely to win their third John Player Trophy in five visits, though for the uncommitted and for Barrow's big following, this will be a sad outcome.

Motor rallying

Newcomers seek to break Italian stronghold

Paris, Jan 23.—The 49th Monte Carlo rally, which roars off from eight different European starting points tomorrow, is set for another tense battle between the big car manufacturers.

The last decade was dominated by Fiat, with its high-powered Lancia Stratos cars pulling off five victories. The Italian company maintained their virtual monopoly of the event by succeeding last year with the Fiat 131 Abarth.

However, three newcomers could disrupt the Italian stranglehold this year. Renault, the French state car company, have their Renault 5 Turbo, the West German Audi company have entered their four-wheel-drive Quatro, while the Peugeot-Citroen group will be hoping their Sunbeam Talbot Lotus can repeat the achievements of last November's RAC Rally of Britain win.

They are all new to this event and victory in the Principality on January 31 could be a vital step along the road to commercial success in international markets.

The revolutionary Renault 5 Turbo has already made its international debut, but in both the Tour of Corsica and Tour of France last year mechanical problems led to an early retirement after promising starts.

Jean Ragnotti and Bruno Saby, the French drivers, are hoping for clear roads and mild weather to bring the best out of their car and give the State-owned firm their first Monte Carlo win since Jean-Claude Andruet drove his Renault Alpine to success in 1973.

The Audi Quatro drivers, Finland's Hannu Mikkola and Michele Mouton, of France, however, want *just the opposite* as their new four-wheel drive has reportedly turned in "astonishing" performances on snow-covered roads in trials.

American football

Superdome, Super Bowl

New Orleans, Jan 23.—Another of those sporting extravaganzas for which the United States effectively comes to a halt takes place on Sunday, when Philadelphia Eagles are narrowly favoured to beat Oakland Raiders in the Super Bowl. The annual match to decide the championship of professional football in the United States rivals the world series in baseball and the Kentucky Derby in horse racing in American sporting affections.

The 52 American hostages freed by Iran on Tuesday have been invited to attend the contest as guests of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), who will televise the game, which starts at 11 pm GMT and will be broadcast over 222 United States TV stations and in 21 countries, including Britain, Japan, West Germany and Mexico.

A sellout crowd of more than 75,000 will pack the indoor Louisiana Superdome for the match. At stake for the National Football League (NFL) championship is the Vince Lombardi Trophy, named after a legendary American football coach, and a bonus pool of $1.6 million.

Basketball

Replacement who became the most valuable player

By Nicholas Harling

Half fit or not, Crystal Palace still proved far too god for Doncaster, their old adverstries, in the final of the National Cup, sponsored by Asda, at Coventry last night. Palace won the third successive final contested by the two clubs, 91—74, to retain the trophy and complete a double, having earlier won the junior event by beating Team Fiat 51—49 in a more stimulating final.

Palace's seniors had gone into their game wondering whether Byrd's ankle sprain would stand up to the most jarring falls and knowing that Jeremich's knee injury would not permit him as much time on court as they would have liked. If Palace were concerned they had no need, for Byrd lasted the course, displaying much of his trickery and elegant ball skills in the process. Jeremich's young replacement, Hartley, so excelled that he received the award for the most valuable player.

Hartley, in fact, would have collected more than his 19 points had he put away more of his shots from the free throw line. Doncaster seemed to decide that it was the safest policy to illegally prevent him from shooting in open play and then to let him waste his foul shots. Doncaster still trailed by 11 points at the interval and only dispelled fears that they would not be routed during their one inspired spell in the second half.

It was then, with Richards atoning for a disappointing first half, that Doncaster, after facing a 70—53 deficit, scored 17 of the next 21 points to have their most optimistic supporters envisaging a close finish. It was not to be. Day, their Great Britain guard on whom so much depended, was not at his best and nor were the three players who shared in the ball-carrying duties with him. Doncaster patently required more than the aggression of Cliff Bell and Danny Randall under the boards to contain Palace, for whom Roma and Byrd seemed able to sink points whenever they wanted to raise the tempo.

Palace had little need of Jeremich. They had indicated beforehand that they would bring him on only in a dire emergency. Yet is was when they had established their biggest first half lead, of 11 points, with five minutes left before the interval that he appeared for the first time. He immediately scored six successive points for his side before retiring to spend most of the second half on the bench.

SCORERS: Palace: Roma 24, Hartley 19, Byrd 16, Lloyd 10, Stimpson 8, Rudd 6, Jeremich 6, Lee 2. Doncaster: Bell 20, Randall 17, Richards 16, O'Shea 11, Day 6, Bycroft 4.

Tennis

Mitchell needs two to take his place

By Lewine Mair

Not one but two reserves have been called upon to take the place of Tony Mitchell (Yorkshire) in this weekend's junior international match, sponsored by Saab, at West Hampshire LTC between Britain and Sweden. Anton Lakatos (Middlesex) will be slotted into the singles, with Ben Knapp, a former under-12 nationals champion, preferred for the doubles.

Mitchell, the outstanding player in the 16 and under age group, was not long over an ankle injury when he was involved in a car crash in Portugal. He is attending a sports clinic in Leeds but, at least as yet, the specialists cannot give a definite answer about when he will be back on court. The injuries—mostly in the region of the back—are not severe

Swedish youngsters dominated the European team championships last summer and, at their last *meeting, defeated* the British juniors 12—8. Winnie Wooldridge, the former Wightman Cup player who is captaining the girls on this occasion, feels that the Swedes, especially on the boys' side, are rather more mature than our own players".

TEAM: Boys: 16 and under, P. Moore (Surrey), A. Lakatos (Middlesex), B. Knapp (Gloucestershire). 14 and under: R. Wichello (Kent), J. Goodall (Yorkshire). Girls: 16 and under, A. Brown (Norfolk), S. Walpole (Surrey). 14 and under, J. Louis (Devon), C. Bhaguandas (Middlesex).

Squash rackets

New tournament to give rising stars experience

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Players from 11 nations will compete in the inaugural British under-23 championships, to be played at Wembley from today until next Friday. Many of the long-distance travellers assembled in Europe for last weekend's Belgian championship in Brussels. Andrew Shelley, tournament secretary of the Squash Rackets Association, says of the entry: "It's super to get a full 64 draw and the standard is very good. Except from Glen Brumby, who will not arrive in time because he is committed to play tournaments in Australia, we have got everybody who is anybody."

The field is, indeed, remarkably interesting and impressive for a new event that, largely because it lacked a track record, failed to attract a sponsor. That ambition should be made good next year. But too many sports are too dependent on sponsors and it is to the credit of the SRA that they have had the initiative to "go it alone" without waiting for someone else to make things happen.

Understandably, the prize money is modest. Only £3,820 will be at stake, but the £3,705 allocated to the main event is (as usual in squash) more sensibly graded than the prize money scales applied in tennis, which put too much into the later rounds. The Wembley winner will receive £650, the runner-up £375. Even the first round losers will collect £15 each and a chance to win between £15 and £55 more by advancing to or beyond the last four of the Plate event.

It seems odd that the championship should be restricted to players who are under 23 years of age on the first day but in recent years most of the prominent players in the British amateur championship (extinct now that distinctions have been abolished) have been in this age group.

The new tournament has been devised to serve a similar purpose: as a "minor" British open championship that gives rising players experience of severe international competition and tells them whether or not they are good enough to make it in what Americans would call "the major league".

The top seed, Jahangir Khan, is *already good enough to be* regarded as the main threat to Geoff Hunt in the British open championship at Bromley in April. He leads a contingent of seven Pakistanis. In the Wembley final Jahangir is seeded to play Gawain Briars (Britain), whose preceding opponent is expected to be Ross Norman (New Zealand), the player who beat Briars in last year's open championship. These three, are ranked at 10, 11 and 16

Hockey

Slough take the high road

By Sydney Friskin

Slough will set out on a long journey tomorrow in defence of their national club hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox. After playing Blackheath today they will take to road to the north of England to play Durham University who seem unlikely to offer much opposition.

Ian Taylor, Slough's No 1 goalkeeper, is not available for this trip, nor is Saini, who suffered a serious eye injury in the indoor match against Scotland at Cardiff *on January 10*. Saini and Manjit Flora were originally selected from Slough to play for the Lions tomorrow in the indoor club tournament at The Hague, but they would not have been released because Slough like to get their priorities right. Their places in the Lions team have been taken by Ashby (St Albans) and Ward (Firebrands).

St Albans, Beckenham, Bromley and Preston have released players for the indoor event in spite of being committed to the outdoor club championship. They may get away with it as not more than one or two players are involved and the opposition in the club championship at home is, in each case, not too formidable.

Bromley could, in the absence of Smith, beat Harborne. Beckenham, without Rule, should also overcome the Midland club, Olton and West Warwickshire. St Albans have little to fear from Royal Naval Air Command but Preston, without Nicholson, could be in a little trouble against Havant.

Among the 32 clubs engaged in the first round are Guildford, who won the title in the 1977-78 season. Guildford, who entertain Bishop's Stortford, have picked a strong side which includes Carley, Pinks, Cottrell and Jeans. They obviously have some regard for Bishop's Stortford who are second to Westcliff in the premier division of the East League.

Golf

Scotland may be back on map

By Lewine Mair

An extraordinary feature of the European Tournament Players Division calendar both in 1980 and 1981 is that no event has been scheduled for Scotland, the so-called home of golf.

However, the signs are that this omission may yet be rectified. Haig Whisky, who sponsored the Tournament Players championship at Moortown last season, have been visiting courses north of the *border this week with a view to* settling this year's championship September 10-13.

No announcement will be made until early in February but the chances are that their ultimate choice will be the Dalmahoy golf and country club on the outskirts of Edinburgh. Bernard Gallacher, holder of the Tournament Players title, was a member of Dalmahoy in amateur days.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated.

FA Cup, fourth round

Barnsley v Enfield
Carlisle v Bristol C
Coventry v Birmingham
Everton v Liverpool
Fulham v Charlton
Leicester v Exeter
Manchester C v Norwich
Middlesbrough v W Bromwich
Newcastle v Luton
Nottm F v Manchester U (2.15)
Notts Co v Peterborough
Shrewsbury v Ipswich
Southampton v Bristol R
Tottenham v Hull
Watford v Wolves
Wrexham v Wimbledon

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington v Bangor City; Frickley v Kettering; Gravesend v Nuneaton; Maidstone v Stafford Rangers; Northwich Victoria v Altrincham; Scarborough v Barrow; Telford v Boston United; Weymouth v Bath; Worcester v Wealdstone; Yeovil v Barnet.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Alvechurch v Stourbridge; Bridgend v Enderby; Bromsgrove v Trowbridge; Cambridge City v Redditch; Gloucester v Witney Town; Kidderminster v Corby; Milton Keynes v Barry Town; Minehead v Cheltenham; Wellingborough v Banbury. Southern Division: Aylesbury v Ashford; Basingstoke v Tonbridge; Canterbury v Fareham Town; Chelmsford v Bognor Regis; Crawley v Dover; Dartford v Andover; Folkestone v Waterlooville; Hastings v Poole; Margate v Dorchester; Salisbury v Hillingdon.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Basildon v Alton Town; Burnham v Banstead Athletic (2.15); Chertsey Town v Windsor and Eton (2.15); Edgware v Hoddesdon Town; Grays Athletic v Fleet; Leyton-Wingate v Uxbridge; Marlow v Chalfont St Peter; Welling United v Redhill.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Merthyr Tydfil v Swansea City.

Second division

Bolton v Derby Co
Cambridge U v Sheffield W

Third division

Brentford v Walsall
Chester v Millwall
Gillingham v Chesterfield
Huddersfield v Rotherham
Plymouth v Oxford U
Portsmouth v Blackpool
Swindon v Reading

Fourth division

Aldershot v Wigan
Bournemouth v Torquay
Darlington v Bury
Doncaster v Hartlepool
Halifax v Stockport
Lincoln v Crewe
Mansfield v Port Vale
Rochdale v Tranmere
York v Hereford

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion v Worksop; Gainsborough v Marine; Goole v King's Lynn; Macclesfield v Netherfield; Matlock v Gateshead; Morecambe v Runcorn; Mossley v Buxton; Oswestry v Southport; South Liverpool v Witton Albion; Workington v Lancaster.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood v Bromley; Dagenham v Slough Town; Dulwich Hamlet v Harrow Borough; Harlow Town v Walthamstow Avenue; Hitchin Town v Barking; Leytonstone and Ilford v Wycombe Wanderers. First division: Chesham United v Billericay Town; Farnborough Town v Ware; Lewes v Clapton; Oxford City v Aveley; St Albans City v Wokingham Town; Tilbury v Maidenhead United. Second division: Cheshunt v Hungerford Town; Corinthian Casuals v Epping Town; Eastbourne United v Hemel Hempstead; Egham Town v Harwich and Parkeston; Hornchurch v Horsham; Molesey v Letchworth GC; Worthing v Rainham Town.

Scottish Cup, third round

Airdrie v Rangers
Arbroath v Cowdenbeath
Berwick v Celtic
Brechin v Dundee U
Buckie Th v Stirling
East Fife v Clydebank
E Stirling v Inverness Th
Falkirk v Dundee
Hamilton v St Johnstone
Hibernian v Dunfermline
Kilmarnock v Ayr
Morton v Hearts
Partick Th v Clyde
Raith v Aberdeen
St Mirren v Dumbarton
Stenhousemuir v Motherwell

Scottish second division

Albion v Forfar
Meadowbank v Alloa
Queen o' Sth v Queen's Park
Stranraer v Montrose

IRISH LEAGUE: Ballymena v Portadown (2.30); Bangor v Larne (2.30); Coleraine v Glentoran (2.30); Crusaders v Distillery (2.30); Glenavon v Ards (2.30); Linfield v Cliftonville.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Spennymoor v Shildon; Durham City v Tow Law; Crook v Willington; West Auckland v Ashington; Billingham v Blyth Spartans; Horden v North Shields; South Bank v Bishop Auckland; Evenwood v Whitby.

FA VASE: Fourth round: Hallam v Chester le Street (2.0); Guisborough v Norton Woodseats (2.0); Thackley v Kiveton Park; Willenhall v Congleton.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE (2.30): Old Aldenhamians v Old Foresters; Old Ardinians v Lancing OB; Old Brentwoods v Old Etonians; Old Carthusians v Old Reptonians; Old Chigwellians v Old Cholmeleians; Old Malvernians v Old Bradfieldians; Old Wykehamists v Old Harrovians.

Rugby Union

FINAL IRISH TRIAL: Probables v Possibles (at Lansdowne Road, Dublin, 2.30).

JOHN PLAYER CUP: Third round: Bournemouth v Exeter (2.30); Camborne v Metropolitan Police (2.45); Camp Hill v Nottingham (2.30); Gosforth v Fylde (2.15); Harlequins v Rosslyn Park (2.30); Moseley v Bedford; Northampton v Sale; Orrell v Walsall (2.30); Redruth v London Irish (2.30); Richmond v Bath (2.15); Roundhay v Leicester (2.30); Saracens v Coventry (2.30); Southend v Gloucester (2.15); Upper Clapton v Bristol (2.30); Wasps v London Scottish (2.30); Waterloo v West Hartlepool (2.30).

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v Bridgend; Birkenhead Park v Cambridge University; Blackheath v Birmingham (2.15); Broughton Park v Wilmslow (2.45); Cardiff v Aberavon; Cross Keys v Neath; Edinburgh University v Heriot's F.P. (3.15); Kelso v Jedforest (2.15); Liverpool v Hawick (2.30); Maesteg v Ebbw Vale; Middlesbrough v Hull (2.30); Newport v Llanelli (3.15); Northern v Headingley (2.15); Otley v Harrogate (2.30); Pontypool v London Welsh; Rugby v Lydney (2.30); [illegible] v Launceston (2.15); South Wales Police v Glamorgan Wanderers (2.30); Stewart's Melville F.P. v Ayr (2.15); Swansea v Sheffield; Tredegar v Plymouth Albion; Wakefield v Hartlepool Rovers (2.30); West of Scotland v Boroughmuir (2.15); Weston-super-Mare v Nuneaton (2.30).

Athletics

AAA/WAAA indoor championships (at Cosford); Herne Hill Young Athletes League (at Brockwell Park).

Badminton

Ebbisham american tournament (at Epsom); Hampshire Building Society tournament (at Alton); Suffolk Open (at Ipswich); Famous Grouse Scottish championships (at Edinburgh). Sussex junior open (at Worthing).

Cross country

Welsh CCA v The Army; Prestige meeting (at Morden Park); Veterans AC meeting (at Petersham).

Race walking

Metropolitan Police v British Industries 10 miles (at Chigwell); Surrey 10 miles (at South Croydon); Brighton inter-club 15 kms (at Peacehaven).

Rugby League

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Barrow v Warrington (at Wigan, 2.30).

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Second round: Heaton Mersey v Cheadle; Old Stopfordians v Stockport; Sheffield University v Old Hulmeians; South Manchester & Wythenshawe v Mellor.

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Timperley v Sale; Urmston v Old Waconians.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Semi-final round: Hampstead v Lee; Oxford University v Purley.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division plate: Buckhurst Hill v Hillcroft; Croydon v Kenton. First division: St Helier v London University.

WOMEN: AEWLA territorial reserves (at Eastbourne).

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Blackpool v Kelly Girl Kingston (8.0); Stockport Belgrade v Fiat Birmingham (8.0); Talbot Guildford v Sunderland (8.0). Second division: Hemeling Wolverhampton v Brunel Uxbridge (6.0); National Breakdown Leeds v Colchester (7.30). Women: Scandinavian Homes Solent v Sheffield (5.30); Tigers Hoddesdon v Crystal Palace Toppys (7.30).

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cheam v RAF (at Cheam).

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham v Oxford University; Dulwich v Teddington; Guildford v Purley; Hounslow v London University. Old Kingstonians v Southgate; Reading v Surbiton. Richmond v Mid-Surrey; Slough v Blackheath; Spencer v Hawks; Tulse Hill v Cambridge University; Wimbledon v Bromley.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford v Broxbourne; Bedfordshire Eagles v Bishop's Stortford; Chelmsford v Cambridge City; Ipswich v Blueharts; Norwich Grasshoppers v Southend & Benfleet; Pelicans v Norfolk Wanderers; Westcliff v Colchester.

WOMEN Territorial match: South v West (at Seaford College, Petworth). County matches: Berkshire v Cambridgeshire (at Bisham Abbey); Hampshire v Dorset (at Southampton SC, 10 30); Surrey v Bedfordshire (at Imber Court); Chelsea CPE v Sussex (at Eastbourne, 2.0). UAU Championship, quarter-final round: Bristol v Leeds.

Tomorrow

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford v Workington Town (3.30); Featherstone Rovers v Hull; Halifax v Salford (3.30); Hull KR v Leigh; Leeds v St Helens; Widnes v Wakefield Trinity.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley v Blackpool B; Bramley v Rochdale Hornets (3.30); Fulham v Huyton; Huddersfield v Doncaster (3.30); Keighley v Dewsbury (3.15); Whitehaven v Hunslet (3.30); Wigan v York.

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Crystal Palace v Trafford (3.30); John Carr Doncaster v Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead (4.0). Second division: Liverpool v Brighton (4.0); Solent v Nottingham (4.0).

WOMEN: First division: Crystal Palace Toppys v Nottingham (1.30). Scandanavian Homes Solent v Southgate (1.0); London YWCA v Avon Cosmetics Northampton (3.0).

Athletics

Oxford University AC Open Meeting (Iffley Road).

Badminton

Ebbisham American Tournament (Epsom); Famous Grouse Scottish Championships (Edinburgh); Sussex Junior Open (Worthing).

Cross Country

Downs League (Epsom); Eastern Veterans AC 10kms Championship (Cambridge).

Hockey

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: Beds Eagles v Brean; Bromley v Harborne; Chichester v RAF Strike Command; Doncaster v Chesterfield; Durham Univ v Slough; Gloucester City v Amersham; Gore Court v Neston; Guildford v Bishop's Stortford; Havant v Preston; Isca v Westcliff; Leicester Westleigh v Blueharts; Newcastle Univ v Southgate; Olton v [illegible]; Richmond v Nottingham; St Albans v Royal Navy Air Command; Spencer v Blackheath.

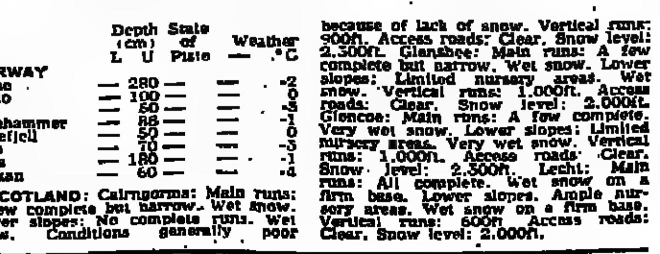
COUNTY MATCHES: Bedfordshire v Oxford (Bedford School (2.30); Essex v Lincolnshire (Brentwood HC (2.15). LONDON LEAGUE: Purley v Richmond.

WOMEN: County matches: Kent v Suffolk (Aylesford). Shropshire v Herefordshire (Bridgnorth SC). Representative: WRAF v Oxford Eteeteras (RAF, Brize Norton). Tournament: Midland Clubs Indoor (Alfreton SC).

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Conditions Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans Montana	80	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
Good skiing conditions							
Davos	200	300	Good	Powder	Good	Sun	-5
Excellent skiing conditions							
Flaine	170	510	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-6
Good skiing conditions							
Kitzbühel	110	210	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-8
Very good skiing conditions							
Les Arcs	165	315	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-1
All connexions open							
Saas-Fee	30	80	Fair	Bad	Fair	Clear	-7
Lower south facing slopes icy							
Sauze d'Oulx	30	30	Poor	Varied	Poor	Fine	-2
Worn patches on piste							
Verbier	100	260	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	0
Few runs still closed							
Wengen	120	250	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-4
Excellent skiing conditions							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
NORWAY					
Finse	—	280	—	—	-2
Geilo	—	100	—	—	0
Gol	—	50	—	—	-3
Lillehammer	—	88	—	—	-1
Norefjell	—	50	—	—	0
Oslo	—	70	—	—	-3
Voss	—	180	—	—	-1
Rjukan	—	60	—	—	-4

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: A few complete but narrow. Wet snow. Lower slopes: No complete runs. Wet snow. Conditions generally poor because of lack of snow. Vertical runs: 900ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,300ft. Glenshee: Main runs: A few complete but narrow. Wet snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas. Wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs: A few complete. Very wet snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas. Very wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,300ft. Lecht: Main runs: All complete. Wet snow on a firm base. Lower slopes. Ample nursery areas. Wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 7, St Louis Blues 3; New York Islanders 3, Detroit Red Wings 0; Philadelphia Flyers 5, Minnesota North Stars 4; Los Angeles Kings 3, Toronto Maple Leafs 3.

Skiing

GSTAAD: World Cup, 90m jump: 1, J. Saetre (Norway), 246.3 pts. 2. A. Kogler (Austria), 245.3; 3, R. Ruud (Norway), 242.3; 4, P. Kokkonen (Finland), 241.7; 5, H. Neuper (Austria), 240.3; 6, K. Ylianttila (Finland), 239.

SPORT

Cricket

Century by Gower gives ample reward

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Pointe-à-Pierre, Jan 23

Things went wonderfully well for England in the opening match of their tour against a President's XI here today, though not without some early anxiety. Put in on a pitch that was wet at one end after heavy overnight rain, they lost Rose without a run on the board, after which, for a time, Boycott and Gower had to take great care to save their skins. The way they did so was admirable and they were amply rewarded for it as the day went on and the runs began to flow. At close of play England were 329 for two, Gower being 154 not out.

To see Boycott applying himself to the problems of the opening overs was not in the least surprising. The way Gower, the happy-go-lucky one, did so was less expected and therefore more specifically encouraging. Nor in an excellent second-wicket partnership were there any undue alarms between the wickets. Gatting, too, was splendid, coming in just before tea, when Boycott was out for 87, and playing some glorious strokes through the covers.

Batting at much the damper of the two ends, Rose would have been no likelier to find three more awkward balls at Midsomer Norton with which to start a winter's cricket, than he did this morning. The first bounced slowly over his head before pitching some way short of the wicketkeeper; the second threatened his ribs; the third, which stopped and lifted, finished in short leg's hands. In preparing for the match Texaco had thought of everything, including the purchase of some new tarpaulins with which to cover the pitch. What, unaccountably, they had failed to foresee was that the tarpaulins would leak.

There being a hot sun and a firm breeze the pitch was dry within the hour. Although England by then were only 22 after 13 overs Boycott and Gower, to their credit, were still there. Marshall and Alleyne, two of the countless West Indian fast bowlers playing first class cricket, tended to underpitch, as the West Indians did in England last summer. Marshall tested Boycott from round the wicket, but not for long. After 40 minutes Harper, with off breaks, replaced him, and by lunch England, at 70 for one, looked safely launched.



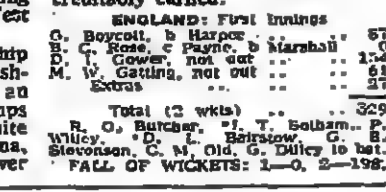
The happy-go-lucky Gower: encouraging application.

There was a long spell of very slow, left-arm unorthodox spin from Alston Daniel, the first Tobagonian to play first-class cricket. After his first appearance last week for Trinidad, the islanders of Tobago offered up prayers for the young man's success. Daniel is 18, Harper a year younger. But it was off the off spinner, Austin, who is 26 and has played twice for West Indies, that Boycott when he was 36 was dropped at backward short leg.

In the first hour after lunch the President's XI bowled no fewer than 25 overs, off which Boycott survived a second chance when he was 66, Marshall putting him down at deep square leg with all the casualness he could muster, Gower a first one when he was 53, in the covers off a long hop. With spin at both ends for much of the time it was unlike anything England can expect in the Test matches.

The second wicket partnership was worth 198 when Boycott, pushing forward to Harper, played an off break down into his stumps off a pad perhaps. This was quite a coup for the boy from Guyana, 23 years Boycott's junior. Gower was obliged to reach his 100 twice. Having been cheered for doing so when he hit the last ball before tea through the covers for four he was told during the interval that he had been wrongly credited with four byes. However all was well soon afterwards. Gower's last 100 on an England tour was in a Test match at Perth in December, 1978.

This evening found Gower in no mood to be outshone. Of the 131 they have so far made together, Gatting's share is a chanceless 61. Gower seemed keen to put his concentration to the test by batting for virtually the whole day, which he did. Alec Bedser, chairman of selectors, would have been delighted with him. Gatting was sturdily confident. Considering that so few runs had come in the first hour, the final tally was a respectable one, creditably earned.



ENGLAND: First Innings

G. Boycott, b Harper	87
B. C. Rose, c Payne, b Marshall	0
D. I. Gower, not out	154
M. W. Gatting, not out	61
Extras	27
Total (2 wkts)	329

R. O. Butcher, *I. T. Botham, P. Willey, †D. L. Bairstow, G. B. Stevenson, C. M. Old, G. Dilley to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—198.

Catch that failed brings Australia to life

From Dilip Rao
Adelaide, Jan 23

Seeking protection from the fury of Lillee, Pascoe and Hogg at the Adelaide Oval, where pitches tend to be lively on the first morning, India sent Australia in first in the second Test today. Indeed, they will bat on a more tranquil pitch. But not before Australia have raised a monumental total, for today they scored 319 for only three wickets.

They achieved prosperity without any great contribution from Greg Chappell, who made only 36, although in the fashion of a master. The most productive Australian batsmen were two Western Australians, Graeme Wood and Kim Hughes, who both needed to restore faith in the hearts of the selectors.

Wood, who could not hold his place through Australia's last series with India, avenged himself with an innings of 125 after being dropped in the first over. Hughes, playing with mature judgment and flair, was in sight of his first Test hundred since his Lord's masterpiece in the Centenary Test.

Considering the long intervals between the fall of Australian wickets—the shortest was 68 runs—the pitch would not seem to have contained the fires that Gavaskar anticipated when deciding to field. The pitch was, in fact, quite resilient and the foundations to the Australian innings would have taken more effort to raise had Wood, then scoreless, not been dropped in Kapil Dev's first over.

Wood edged him towards first slip, where Viswanath would have needed to perform no acrobatics to make the catch. But Kirmani decided to claim the prize, went after it with a dive and an outstretched left arm and dropped it. With only two seam bowlers in their armoury, one of whom, Ghavri, tired quickly, the Indians could not then redeem themselves.

They did not break through until a quarter of an hour after lunch when Australia had made 84, which was the best start they have made this season in five Test matches. It was Kapil Dev who claimed Dyson, having him caught at second slip from a sliced drive. Dyson probably had done just enough not to lose the selectors' favour, although he had moments of doubt in playing Doshi.

The morning was not an hour old when Wood, running between the wickets, damaged a muscle in the thigh. Still, he was perfectly poised to play his aggressive shots. He hooked a bumper from Ghavri for six and he cut and pulled 10 fours. Chappell bent the bowling to his will for 74 minutes and then, in trying to pick up Doshi on the half-volley and hoist him high to square leg, miscued. The ball soared towards a vacant spot in the region of mid-wicket where Chauhan, running like a scalded cat and then diving, made sure the spot was occupied when the ball came to earth.

Wood was third out at 238, three-quarters of an hour after tea, sweeping against the break at Yadav. It was good to see the young off-spinner playing again in a Test match but disappointing to notice him forsake flight in the interests of economy. Today he bowled at a quicker pace and with a flatter trajectory.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

J. Dyson, c Gavaskar, b Kapil Dev	30
G. M. Wood, c Doshi, b Yadav	125
*G. S. Chappell, c Chauhan, b Doshi	36
K. J. Hughes, not out	85
A. R. Border, not out	33
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, nb 6)	10
Total (three wickets)	319

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—84, 2—152, 3—234.
K. D. Walters, †R. W. Marsh, B. Yardley, D. K. Lillee, R. M. Hogg, L. S. Pascoe to bat.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 21—3—70—1; Ghavri, 16—0—66—0; Doshi, 31—5—93—1; Yadav, 26—6—80—1.
INDIA: *S. Gavaskar, C. Chauhan, D. Vengsarkar, G. Viswanath, Y. Sharma, S. Patil, K. Dev, †S. Kirmani, K. Ghavri, D. Doshi, S. Yadav.

Table tennis

Mrs Hammersley outlasted by the Korean defence

By Peter Walker

England's hopes of making an impression on the individual competitions after Thursday's somewhat ignominious showing in the team events at the Stiga Welsh Open, suffered their first blow at lunchtime yesterday when Jill Hammersley was beaten in five games by An Hae Sook of South Korea.

The match lasted an hour and 25 minutes and with both players totally committed to defence, rallies were long and predictable with neither player prepared to risk anything at all. The expedite rule was invoked in the fifth game, when stalemate had been reached after 15 minutes of manoeuvring. The English girl, who had made repeated inquiries of the umpire to establish how much time had elapsed, then conceded the next two points in quick succession and so bowed out of the ladies' singles at the quarter final stage.

Miss Hellman, of Sweden, seeded No 2 behind Jill Hammersley, also went out at the same stage, beaten in straight games by Kim Kyung Ja, one of the nine-strong team sent by South Korea.

The current European men's champion, John Hilton, of Manchester, continued his unhappy run—he lost three of his singles in the team events—when he was rushed to a four-game defeat by the 17-year-old West German, Jurgen Rebel. Hilton later said he was playing too much and not practising enough. He announced that he intends to live in Germany next season, where he plays for Saarbrucken, because he finds the present strain of travelling continuously 10 days a month is affecting his game.

Desmond Douglas, the only British player to survive the third round after beating Peter Stellwag, of West Germany, in five games, is another who claims that the strain of travelling to and from the United Kingdom is affecting his performance. Certainly the former England No 1 looked listless against Stellwag.

To round off a disappointing day for Britain, Paul Day and Douglas were easily beaten by the young Swedish combination of Thorsell and Appelgren in the third round of the men's doubles. Despite a leading position in the men's European Superleague, this has not been the happiest of tournaments for England's principal players, male or female.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round (England unless stated) includes: J. Hilton beat P. Bradbury 21—23, 21—13, 21—17, 21—11; M. Plum (G) beat N. Eckersley 13—21, 21—14, 14—21, 21—18, 22—20; N. Jarvis beat S. Mills 21—19, 21—14, 19—21, 21—15; I. Kenyon w/o beat M. Orlowski (C) scratched; G. Sandley beat A. Fletcher 21—16, 21—16, 16—21, 21—17; B. Parietti (F) beat P. Bowen 21—15, 21—17, 21—19; A. Griffiths (W) beat K. Morishita (J) 17—21, 21—18, 17—21, 21—9, 21—19; J. Nolten (G) beat D. Johnson 15—21, 21—16, 21—17, 21—15; S. Bengtsson (S) beat C. Slevin (I) 21—11, 21—10, 21—8; D. Douglas beat S. Andrews 21—7, 21—12, 21—7; K. Jackson beat Y. Maas (L) 21—14, 21—13, 21—10; Kim Ki Taek (SK) beat R. Yule (Scot) 21—16, 21—13, 21—18; Lee Sam Kook (SK) beat M. Crimmins 21—12, 21—19, 21—11; S. Dryzel (P) beat K. Rodger (Scot) 21—19, 20—22, 21—14, 23—20; P. Gulbrandsen (N) beat G. Evans (W) 22—20, 21—8, 21—15; J. Dvoracek (C) beat K. Beadsley 21—13, 22—20, 21—14; U. Thorsell (S) beat R. Potton 21—11, 21—18, 21—7; P. Renverse (F) beat D. Welsman (W) 21—18, 21—13, 21—17; D. Parker beat D. Barr 21—14, 18—21, 21—13, 21—16; P. Day beat J. Eng (Can) 21—16, 16—21, 21—11, 21—5. Second round: J. Rebel (G) beat Hilton 23—21, 17—21, 21—16, 26—24; Jarvis beat Kenyon 21—10, 21—16, 21—10; G. Gergely (H) beat Sandley 21—8, 22—20, 21—11; J. Pansky (C) beat Griffiths 25—23, 22—20 21—15; Douglas beat Jackson 21—11, 21—13, 21—14; A. Grubba (P) beat Parker 21—14, 21—11, 21—19; T. Inoue (J) beat Day 21—19, 21—12, 21—16.

Third round: Rebel beat Plum 21—9, 14—21, 21—15, 21—14; I. Jonyer (H) beat Jarvis 21—19, 21—19, 12—21, 21—18; G. Gergely (H) beat C. Pedersen (D) 21—14, 23—20, 18—21, 14—21, 21—19; Bengtsson beat J. Pansky (C) 21—10, 21—12, 20—22, 21—16; Douglas beat P. Stellwag (G) 21—19, 15—21, 21—12, 17—21, 21—17; Dvoracek beat Dryzel 21—18, 22—20, 21—16; Thorsell beat A. Grubba (D) 21—10, 21—16, 21—12; T. Klampar (H) beat T. Inoue (J) 23—21, 21—17, 21—10.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round (England unless stated) includes: J. Hammersley beat M. Stork (G), 21—6, 21—14, 19—21, 21—15; A. Hernvall (S) beat A. Gordon, 21—13, 14—21, 21—8, 14—21, 21—14; Y. Hayashi (J) beat K. Witt, 15—21, 24—26, 28—26, 21—17, 21—14; M. Lindblad (S) beat S. Jones (W), 21—13, 21—15, 21—18; B. Thiriet (F) beat L. Jarvis, 21—17, 18—21, 21—17, 23—21; M. Hrachova (C) beat A. Stevenson, 21—9, 21—14, 21—9; C. Knight beat C. Risch (L), 21—16, 21—16, 18—21, 21—15. Second round: Hammersley beat T. Folmon (N), 21—13, 21—16, 21—8; Ann Hae Sook (SK) beat Hernvall, 21—14, 21—13, 21—13; Hwang Nam Sook (SK) beat Hayashi, 21—16, 19—21, 21—17, 21—6; Lindblad beat A. Pelikanova (C), 21—11, 21—16, 21—16; Lee Soo Ja (SK) beat Thiriet, 21—18, 21—14, 21—5; A Hellman (S) beat K. Maeda (J), 14—21, 21—12, 21—17, 22—20; Hrachova beat M. Lindvall (S), 21—10, 21—10, 12—21, 19—21, 21—13; Kim Kyung Ja (SK) beat Knight, 10—21, 21—15, 21—13, 20—22, 21—15. Quarter-final round: Ann beat Hammersley, 21—18, 8—21, 19—21, 21—14, 22—20; Lindblad beat Hwang, 21—11, 21—13, 21—17; Hrachova beat Lee, 17—21, 21—15, 21—17, 21—17; Kim beat Hellman 21—13, 21—13, 21—9.

Key: B-Belgium; C-Czechoslovakia; Can-Canada; D-Denmark; F-France; G-Germany; H-Hungary; I-Ireland; Ind-India; J-Japan; L-Luxembourg; N-Norway; P-Poland; S-Sweden; Scot, Scotland; SK-South Korea; W-Wales.

For the record

Tennis

MONTREAL: Women's singles, second round (United States unless stated): C. Reynolds beat C. Bally, 6—3, 6—3; P. Smith beat K. Sands, 6—4, 6—4; E. Vessies (Netherlands) beat L. Dupont, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4; J. Harrington beat G. Coles (GB), 6—4, 6—4; L. Autonopolis beat M. Skuherska (Czechoslovakia), 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; I. Villiger (Switzerland) beat B. Norton 6—3, 7—5; L. Allen beat H. Eisterlehner (WG), 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; K. Horvath beat T. Lewis, 6—4, 6—4, 6—7, 6—3.

[illegible]

Golf

[illegible]

Badminton

[illegible]

Athletics

[illegible]

Cricket

COLOMBO: Nondescripts [illegible] C.C.C. [illegible]

Racing

Little Owl faces his biggest test

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

What happens at Haydock Park, Kempton Park and Warwick today could have a considerable bearing on future events on which the jumping season rests. At Haydock, the Peter Marsh Steeplechase features a clash between Tied Cottage, who won the Gold Cup at Cheltenham last March but lost it on technical grounds during a subsequent inquiry, and Little Owl, who is widely regarded as a leading member of the up and coming set. If Little Owl is to have the remotest chance of beating Tied Cottage at Cheltenham he must surely deal with him in an effective manner this afternoon as he is receiving weight.

An interesting rival for both is Ballet Lord who was trying to give Sunset Christo 13lbs when he was beaten a little under four lengths by him at Wetherby on Boxing Day. Before that Sunset Christo had beaten another Gold Cup aspirant, Silver Buck, at Catterick.

Little Owl ought to win but interest there is not confined to his race. At the start of the programme Derring Rose can draw attention to his chance in the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle at Cheltenham by winning the Premier Long Distance Hurdle. With John Francome required at Kempton by Fred Winter, Derring Rose will be ridden by Andrew Turnell; but that should not affect his chance in the slightest because Turnell partnered the horse in all his races last season, when he was trained by Alan Jarvis. Arguably, he knows the horse even better than Francome. At his best Derring Rose is a class above Celtic Isle, Richdee and Hill of Slane, whose form is entwined.

Turnell appears to have an excellent chance of winning Haydock's Champion Hurdle Trial as well on Birds Nest, who would have run Celtic Ryde very close at Kempton on Boxing Day had he not taken the last hurdle off by the roots and completely lost his impetus. Birds Nest had won the Bula Hurdle at Cheltenham and before that he had finished a long way in front of Starfen, one of his rivals today, in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle in November. In the meantime Starfen has had a heavy fall in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle at Leopardstown. At the time he was lying second and going conspicuously well but his confidence could have been impaired.

Rathgorman should win the Blackburn Handicap Steeplechase and Highway Patt the Preston Handicap Steeplechase now that he is on a lefthand course again: when he was beaten into third place at Sandown earlier this month he was let down by a tendency to jump lefthanded on a righthanded course. With Peter Scudamore and David Nicholson in such irrepressible form at present no one, especially no one who was at Ascot last Saturday, should be surprised if Sir Gordon wins the Bury Novices Hurdle at the expense of Summary, Governor's Camp and Mirthful.

Some may insist that the high spot of the Kempton programme will be the clash between Dramatist and Easter Eel in the Fulwell Steeplechase; others will reason that it will be another glimpse of Easy Fella, an infinitely promising individual, in the Philip Cornes Novices Hurdle (Qualifier) or the sight of seven entries for next month's Schweppes Gold Trophy in the Lanzarote Handicap Hurdle.

The Lanzarote field includes Bootlaces, who won the big Newbury Lottery last year, and Random Leg, who happens to be my barber's tip for this year's event, so it should be well worth scrutinizing. A victory today for any of the seven will involve a penalty at Newbury. The rules of racing must be observed. The winner is likely to be Sir Titus.

The Fulwell Steeplechase is a fascinating encounter between cagey experience and flamboyant inexperience, represented by Dramatist and Easter Eel respectively. Dramatist is very good on his day, as he proved at Kempton two days after Christmas when he left Beacon Light for dead after the last fence. Yet he has never won over three miles, the distance of today's race. I am convinced that he will get the trip, especially this afternoon when there is a small field and, perhaps, no desire to set a strong pace, but I prefer to side with Easter Eel.

At Warwick, it could be the turn of Royal Exile, one of Easter Eel's stable companions, to win the Brooke Bond Oxo National by beating Narvik, who has already won the Welsh National at Chepstow this season. Eight days ago at Ascot Royal Exile's trainer, Fred Winter, told me to pencil his horse's name into my short list for Aintree after he had finished second. Clearly, he has no fears whatsoever about his horse lasting four miles and a furlong this afternoon.

Racehorses injured

Two racehorses were injured yesterday after escaping from stables at Uffington, near Shrewsbury. Calibunda and General Wood galloped onto a road and one collided with a car. They were treated for cuts.

A Fearless Imp runs off with the whisky

Mr John Truman, the Kent permit-holder, maintained a great record at Kempton Park when his front runner Fearless Imp carried off the Haig Whisky novices hurdle qualifier yesterday.

Fearless Imp won at Lingfield Park and Folkestone last month, and this time, when the final challenge came, the six-year-old held on grimly to resist Lucyfar.

Fearless Imp will have a month's rest. As he goes on good ground, the final at Chepstow on April 20 is the main objective. Robert Stronge has struck up a fine partnership with the horse and has Gerry Gracey to thank. He was due to ride Fearless Imp in a National Hunt flat race last season and when he discovered he was ineligible, Gracey recommended Stronge.

After One Armed Bandit had finished out of the first ten, the stewards interviewed Fred Winter's Oliver Sherwood and John Francome. The explanation given was that the horse had been stopped in his work since Cheltenham and that when Francome had improved his position near halfway, his mount had tired quickly and he had not pressed him in the final stages.

Conceding weight all round, Fort Belvedere, ran on courageously to win the Royal Mail novices handicap hurdle. Jenny Pitman's 23 winners so far this season is a record for a woman trainer under these rules.

Walter Wharton has every reason to be pleased with Seamus O'Neill his Irish rider, as he again demonstrated his skill when getting the consistent Braven home from Mr Gumboots and the Queen Mother's Special Cargo in the Sunbury novices chase (division two). There was only one casualty, but division one of this race saw a trail of disaster, only three, headed by Another Duke, surviving.

Michael Dickinson's powerful Harewood stable sent three fancied runners to Catterick Bridge yesterday, and brought off a double with Wayward Lad and Happy Hector.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton Park: Good. Haydock Park: Soft, heavy in back straight. Catterick Bridge: Soft. Warwick: Heavy. Monday: Leicester: Hurdles, heavy. Chase, good to soft. Stockton-on-Tees: Heavy.

Haydock Park programme

[Television (BBC1): 1.0, 1.30 and 2.0 races]

1.0 PREMIER HURDLE (£3,772: 3m)

1	033121	Celtic Isle (C, B), F. Rimell, 8-11-9	Mr E. Woods
2	110-p12	Derring Rose (B), F. Winter, 6-11-9	A. Turnell
3	0-04100	Golden Vow, R. Hartop, 7-11-9	Mr A. J. Wilson
4	00-1041	Charles Swift (C), W. Clay, 9-11-5	N. Clay
5	200-004	Padski (D), R. Hollinshead, 8-11-5	C. Astbury
6	11020-0	Preiko, J. Fitzgerald, 6-11-5	T. Carmody
7	310212	Richdee (D), N. Crump, 5-11-5	C. Hawkins
8	pf0003/	Silkstone (B), Mrs P. Saville, 13-11-5	C. Bell
9	330030	Tony, B. Bousfield, 9-11-5	P. A. Charlton
12	2-34004	Hill Of Slane, W. Wharton, 5-11-1	R. Barry

9-4 Derring Rose, 3-1 Richdee, 4-1 Celtic Isle, 7-1 Hill Of Slane, 12-1 Preiko, 14-1 Golden Vow, 16-1 Tony, 20-1 others.

1.30 CHAMPION HURDLE TRIAL (£5,631: 2m)

1	413-d12	Birds Nest (D), R. Turnell, 11-12-0	A. Turnell
3	02-0140	Meladon, A. Maxwell, 8-12-0	T. Carberry
4	211-241	Starfen (D), M. H. Easterby, 5-11-12	Mr T. Easterby
7	032211	Millondollarman, W. Jenks, 7-11-7	R. F. Davies
8	0/11-000	Vascar, J. Berry, 6-11-7	T. Carmody
10	400-000	Penscynor, J. Bingham, 5-11-5	G. Margarson

11-8 Birds Nest, 7-4 Starfen, 9-2 Meladon, 4-1 Millondollarman, 20-1 Vascar, 33-1 Penscynor.

2.0 PETER MARSH CHASE (£11,750: 3m)

1	040-030	Tied Cottage, Mrs J. Moore, 13-11-10	T. Carberry
2	1/111f-1	Little Owl (D), M. H. Easterby, 7-11-3	Mr A. J. Wilson
3	3100-f3	Ballet Lord (C,D), N. Crump, 10-10-9	C. Hawkins
5	0-21210	Straight Jocelyn (B), R. Armytage, 9-10-7	P. Scudamore
8	ff133/4	Fair View, G. Fairbairn, 11-10-7	R. Barry
10	23uu34	Milan Major, M. Oliver, 9-10-7	—

10-11 Little Owl, 7-2 Tied Cottage, 6-1 Ballet Lord, 8-1 Straight Jocelyn, 16-1 Fair View, 20-1 Milan Major.

2.30 BLACKBURN CHASE (£2,322: 2m)

1	1111-11	Rathgorman (D), M. Dickinson, 9-12-6	T. Carmody
4	3b4200/	Marshelstown, W. Clay, 11-10-0	R. F. Davies
5	203231	Mr Marlsbridge (D, B), D. Gandolfo, 8-10-0	P. Scudamore
6	110-0p0	Tonedale (D), C. Mackenzie, 9-10-0	A. Turnell
7	0-124u0	Heronford, W. Wright, 11-10-0	P. A. Charlton

4-6 Rathgorman, 7-2 Mr Marlsbridge, 7-1 Tonedale, 10-1 Heronford, 30-1 Marshelstown.

3.0 PRESTON CHASE (£2,418: 3½m)

1	0	Megan's Boy, E. Carter, 8-12-0	P. A. Charlton
3	132213	Highway Patt, D. Nicholson, 8-11-5	P. Scudamore
5	400p00	Jimmy Miff (D), I. Wardle, 9-10-10	R. F. Davies
7	13p-40p	Waggoners Walk, Miss C. Mason, 12-10-0	R. Earnshaw 4

2-5 Highway Patt, 9-2 Waggoners Walk, 10-1 Jimmy Miff, Megan's Boy.

3.30 BURY HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £1,086: 2m)

	32201	Sir Gordon (D), D. Nicholson, 10-12	P. Scudamore
	1	Summary (D), M. H. Easterby, 10-12	Mr T. Easterby
		Celtic Laughter, F. Rimell, 10-7	Mr E. Woods
	00	Down To Me, J. Berry, 10-7	T. Carmody
	0020	Go-It-Alone, J. Berry, 10-7	S. Houlker 7
	23	Governors Camp, G. Richards, 10-7	R. Barry
	300	Harvester Solar, R. Hartop, 10-7	Mr A. J. Wilson
	0C02	Kudu King, B. Cambridge, 10-7	Mr J. Cambidge 4
	2	Mirthful, W. Elsey, 10-7	A. Flint
		Rock Concert, R. Whitaker, 10-7	A. Bowker
	0	Scotsezo, P. Brookshaw, 10-7	R. Earnshaw
	p0	Shady Chaser, W. Jenks, 10-7	R. F. Davies
	p0	Welsh Dal, J. Bingham, 10-7	G. Margarson 4
	p	Welsh Display, P. Brookshaw, 10-7	M. Murphy
		*Westwood Deal, M. Naughton, 10-7	—

9-4 Sir Gordon, 5-2 Summary, 9-2 Governors Camp, 8-1 Celtic Laughter, 10-1 Harvester Solar, 12-1 Mirthful, 16-1 Kudu King, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 Derring Rose. 1.30 Birds Nest. 2.0 Little Owl. 2.30 Rathgorman. 3.0 Highway Patt. 3.30 Sir Gordon.

Catterick programme

12.45 DARLINGTON CHASE (Handicap: £981: 2m)

3	0821	Starlight Lad (CD), R. Bethell, 7-11-1	Tuck
5	2113	Why So (CD), Denys Smith, 8-10-8	Grant
6	2-44	Merry Legs (CD), H. Hanmer 9-10-4	Mr Crawford
9	4000	Romee King (D), F. Watson, 10-10-0	Charlton
10	3f32	Northern Despatch (D), A. Corner, 8-10-0	[illegible]

[illegible]

1.15 SWALE HURDLE (Selling handicap: £588: 2m)

[illegible]

1.45 LEEMING CHASE (Handicap: £1,744: 3m 300yd)

[illegible]

2.15 COWTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,027: 3m 300yd)

[illegible]

22	0402	Ingham, S. Nesbitt, 9-10-0	Fairhurst
23	0030	Heather Hawk, H. Fleming, 7-10-0	Avery 7
25	4003	Raise You, P. Asquith 7-10-0	Dudley 7
28	0-023	Cambro Boy, R. Hobson 8-10-0	—
29	44f0	Minimist (CD), D. MacDonald, 8-10-0	Goulding 4
34	003-0	Liberty Bodice, D. Dick, 6-10-0	Stringer 7
35	032p	Pink God, A. Potts, 9-10-0	Goulding
36	p00-0	Sin No More, M. Reddan, 6-10-0	Murphy 4
37	200-0	Regency Wood, T. Craig, 6-10-0	Hives 4
38	2100	Glendyne, J. Kettlewell, 8-10-0	Kettlewell 7

3-1 Happy Worker, 4-1 Red Mills, 6-1 Phil the Fluter, 13-2 Grid, 8-1 Fogbound, 9-1 Donjill, 10-1 Winning Brief, 12-1 Chebble and Vulgan's Gift, 16-1 others.

2.45 SEAMER CHASE (Novices: Div I: £851: 2m)

[illegible]

3.15 SEAMER CHASE (Novices: Div II: £844: 2m)

[illegible]

3.45 BEDALE HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £666: 2m)

[illegible]

Warwick programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,549: 2m)

[illegible]

2.15 LADBROKE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,864: 2m)

[illegible]

2.45 BROOKE BOND OXO CHASE (Handicap: £7,357: 4m 1f)

[illegible]

3.15 TEA BAG CHASE (Handicap: £1,632: 2m)

[illegible]

3.45 GAYDON CHASE (Novices: £960: 2m)

[illegible]

4.15 MAN APPEAL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,220: 2m 5f)

[illegible]

* Doubtful runner

Kempton Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1.30 PHILIP CORNES HURDLE (Qualifier: Novices: £1,591: 2½m)

1	2-1	Easy Fella, N. Henderson, 7-11-8	S. Smith Eccles
3	400-31p	Menbridge (CD), P. Dufosee, 6-11-8	P. Hobbs
5	00-4214	Royal Bowman (b), F. Rimell, 6-11-8	S. Morshead
7	00-4014	Walking Cane, J. Gifford, 6-11-8	P. Double 7
8	p0130p	Arts and Sparks (B), R. Atkins	[illegible]
9	4411	Mount Temple, D. Morley, 5-11	[illegible]
10	p00	Bookmarker, Mrs N. Smith, 6-	[illegible]
12	00000-4	Busiris, L. Kennard, 7-11-0	[illegible]

[illegible]

2.0 LANZAROTE HURDLE (Handicap: £3,960: 2m)

[illegible]

2.30 FULWELL CHASE (£4,159: 3m)

[illegible]

3.0 THREE FIVES YOUNG CHASERS RACE (Qualifier: £1,986: 2m)

[illegible]

3.30 WOKING CHASE (Handicap: £2,040: 2½m)

[illegible]

4.0 HAMPTON HURDLE (Amateur handicap: £1,528: 2½m)

[illegible]

616	224000	Ellenslad (D), R. Carter, 6-10-7	S. Richardson 7
617	333002	Genevose (D, B), D. Grissell, 9-10-7	Mrs D. Grissell 7
619	000-000	Jack Anthony, P. Kearney, 6-10-7	I. Raybold 7
620	440p40-	Jackstones, J. Spearing, 10-10-7	C. Reynolds 7
623	000100	Crook of Devon, J. Perrett, 8-10-7	K. Perrott 7
625	000-p40	Charvill Cavalier, E. W. Jones, 7-10-7	H. Webb 7
626	00/0	Beaufort Scalo, J. Bosley, 8-10-7	M. Bosley 7
627	0-30000	Levkimmis, D. Wintle, 8-10-7	K. Rankin 7
629	0-0p000	Warwick Flyer, O. O'Neill, 10-10-7	Miss S. Oliver 7
630	3-03fpb	Super Jas, S. Mellor, 11-10-7	A. Kilpatrick 7
631	000030	Provoking, N. Mitchell, 5-10-7	Miss A. Judd 7
632	000-0	Friendly Baker, Miss E. Chard, 6-10-7	Mrs H. Chard 7
633	3-00000	Gleniade, M. Baker, 6-10-7	N. Wheeler 7
634	p0p0/00	Poppa Fashion, A. Barrow, 8-10-7	Miss J. Barrow 7

9-4 Ascencia, 4-1 Norfolk Dance, 11-2 Genevose, 13-2 Willie Wumpkins, 8-1 Chevulgan, 10-1 Captain John, Ellenslad, 16-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Easy Fella. 2.0 Sir Titus. 2.30 Easter Eel. 3.0 Prayukta. 3.30 Song of Life. 4.0 Norfolk Dance.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Brown Veil. 2.15 Arc Prince. 2.45 Narvik. 3.15 Durham Town. 3.45 Upton Grey. 4.15 Bazz's Boy.

Catterick Bridge selections

By Our Racing Staff
12.45 Straight Lad. 1.15 Miss Kuwait. 1.45 Rednael. 2.15 Happy Worker. 2.45 Gulf Run. 3.15 Gorgeous Gertie. 3.45 Duke of Connaught.

Kempton Park results

[illegible]

Catterick Bridge

[illegible]

Cloudy (C. Bell), 4-10-0 P. Tuck (14-1) 1
Pittencrief .. R. Earnshaw (9-2) 2
Vronsky .. M. Hancock (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.79; places, 44p, 14p, 15p. Dual F: £4.69. CSF: £8.42. M. W. Easterby, at Sheriff Hutton. 5l, 1½l. 24 ran. Gunners Grove (7-2 fav). Wilton Beacon (25-1) 4th. NR: Dalham.

1.45 (1.46) STOKESLEY CHASE (Handicap: £2,008: 3½m)
CLEVER GENERAL, b g, by Spartan General — R.U.C.D. (Lord Cadogan), 10-10-0 C. Hawkins (13-2) 1
The Manofacturer P. Tuck (30-1) 2
Red Earl ...... A. Brown (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 16p, 68p. Dual F: £8.06. CSF: £26.77. N. Crump, at Middleham. 3l, 5l. 7 ran. Cashea (2-1 fav, p). Scrunch (7-2). 4th. NR: Another Captain.

2.15 (2.17) MANFIELD HURDLE (Handicap: £982: 2m)

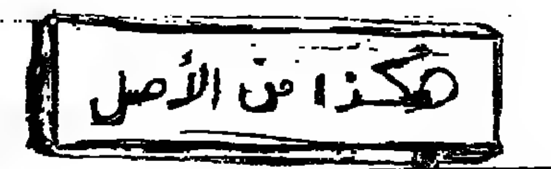
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2.45 (2.47) STAYERS CHASE (Div I: Novices: £996, 3m 300yd)
GORDON'S LAD, b g, by Connaught—Promotion Year (Mrs C. Rees), 7-11-6 Mrs G. Rees (7-1) 1
Mystic Match Mr A. Eubank (8-1) 2
Rheinray .. T. V. O'Conell (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.21; places, 10p, 34p, 23p. Dual F: £2.79. CSF: £6.27. J. Wilson, at Preston. 6l, 12l. 11 ran. Go Wimpy (1-4 fav). Three Brethern (33-1). 4th.

3.15 (3.16) STAYERS CHASE (Div II: Novices, £990: 3m 300yd)
WAYWARD LAD, b or br g, by Royal Highway—Loughnamore (D. Ingham), 6-11-10 T. Carmody (2-5 fav) 1
Midnight Love .. C. Grant (5-1) 2
Highway Dual C. Hawkins (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win 17p; places, 24p, 10p, 12p. Dual F: 18p. CSF: 33p. M. Dickinson, at Harewood. ¾l, 15l. 10 ran. Thirty Miles (20-1). 4th.

3.45 (3.47) MALTBY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £717: 2m)

[illegible]



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 455.7 down 1.4pts
FT Gilts 69.09 up 0.15pts

■ Sterling
$ 2.4070 up 37pts
Index 80.4 up 0.1

■ Dollar
Index 87.3 up 0.4
DM 2.0317 up 75pts

■ Gold
$ 552.50 down $6

■ Money
3 mth sterling 14⅛-14⅛
3 mth Euro $ 18⅞-18⅝
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅝

IN BRIEF

Broker may sell off underwriting interests

Brentnall Beard, the Lloyd's insurance broker at the centre of the Sasse syndicate scandal, is planning to sell off its underwriting interests as part of a rescue plan instigated by Mr Maurice Fullerton.

Brentnall, which earlier this month announced a £709,000 pre-tax loss for last year, intends to sell its Rose, Thompson, Young underwriting management company at Lloyd's to Mr William Cunningham, a Brentnall director, and others. The initial payment will be £537,250 and further payment will be linked to profits.

The deal is subject to approval of shareholders and the committee of Lloyd's.

Brentnall Beard and three of its directors, all suspended, face Lloyd's disciplinary action, mainly over business introduced to the ill-starred Sasse syndicate which resulted in losses of more than £8m.

Summons for Harvard

Harvard Securities, the licensed share dealers suing the Stock Exchange for damages and libel, has received a summons from the SE for attempting to vary the course of legal proceedings. Harvard wants the whole case heard before the Commercial Court. The SE says part of their claims should be before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court.

Oil demand down 6 pc

The demand for oil in the West and Japan fell by about 6 per cent during 1980, according to preliminary figures from the International Energy Agency.

Tate workers protest

Workers at the Tate and Lyle sugar refinery in Liverpool have been urged by union leaders not to accept the loss of 1,600 jobs. A 29-man action committee has been set up to fight the plant's closure.

Dearer cigarettes

Imperial Tobacco, whose brands include Players, Embassy and Lambert and Butler, are raising cigarette prices, mostly by 4p for 20, next week. Pipe tobacco and cigar prices are also going up.

Tax on natural gas

The proposed supplementary tax on North Sea oil, which is estimated to bring in an extra £1,000m in tax in 1981-82, will apply to natural gas as well as oil, MPs were told yesterday.

Microcircuit group

LSI Logic Corporation, a new microcircuit company, is being launched with factories in California and Britain. Backing will come from a group of outside investors including Technical Development Capital

Fewer vehicles

New vehicle registrations in December fell 17 per cent from a year earlier to 84,436 units, the lowest December figures for five years.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 0.25 down at 940.19. The $-SDR was 1.26396. The £ was 0.525555.

Training boards say state plans for reorganization are 'retrograde'

By John Huxley

Government intentions to reorganize the system of industrial training have run into fresh opposition. The chairmen of all but one of the 24 training boards have told Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, that a return to a voluntary system would be retrograde.

They say that many companies would discontinue training and resort to the practice of poaching trained personnel from more reputable and responsible companies.

The only chairman to decline signing the letter was Mr Leslie Kemp, of the Construction Industry Training Board. A spokesman for the board said yesterday that it preferred to adopt an individual approach to the Government.

Powers which will enable the Government to introduce far-reaching changes in the way industrial training is carried out in Britain are sought in the Employment and Training Bill published yesterday.

Mr Prior has indicated that the Government intends to phase out support of the operating costs of the industrial training boards (ITBs) in the financial year 1981-82, and withdraw it altogether from the following year.

It is widely expected that several boards will be abolished, and others reconstituted on a voluntary basis. The chairmen of all but one of the boards have written to Mr Prior expressing their "surprise and disappointment" over some key points in the blueprint for the boards.

They add that although it remains the majority view that the burden of meeting the operating costs of the boards should be returned to the industries they serve, this should await an upturn in the economy.

"In the present economic atmosphere it would be damaging to ask firms to undertake additional financial burdens."

Last November, Mr Prior announced that he had asked the Manpower Services Commission to conduct urgently a review of the future training needs of each sector of industry, so that the Government would have a sound basis for decisions *about the boards' future* this summer.

The MSC began its review earlier this month by sending questionnaires to some 2,000 organizations in industry and education.



Mr Leslie Kemp: declined to sign letter.

The two main purposes of the Bill are to allow Mr Prior to "set up, abolish or change the scope of an industrial training board without a recommendation from the MSC, and to enable an ITB to finance its operating expenses by a levy on employers".

At present, the cost to the Exchequer of financing the boards is about £50m. The Government believes that employers should pay for statutory boards. However, it has made clear that it recognizes the difficulties faced by many employers in meeting additional costs.

It is waiting for the review to be completed before deciding the fate of particular boards and the timing of the transfer of operating costs to employers.

However, boards are already experiencing budgeting difficulties because of uncertainty over their future. The Engineering Industry Training Board, one of the largest, has suspended plans for new training courses until the funding issue has been resolved.

Many boards regard themselves as being engaged in a struggle for survival, and view the future with foreboding. The ITB chairme nsay in their letter to Mr Prior that most are disappointed by the prospect that many industries will have to rely on voluntary means for training.

"With one exception, it is the unanimous conviction of the ITB chairmen that this will be a retrograde step."

NRDC chief welcomes closer links with NEB

By Our Technology Editor

Dr James Cain, managing director of the National Research Development Corporation, yesterday welcomed the prospect of a closer relationship with the National Enterprise Board after the expected appointment of Sir Frederick Wood, NRDC chairman, who will also become NEB chairman.

In a notice to staff at the corporation's headquarters, in London, Dr Cain confirmed that the NEB appointment had been offered to Sir Frederick by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. Whatever the outcome, Sir Frederick would continue as chairman of the corporation.

Dr Cain continued: "It is obvious that, should Sir Frederick accept this new appointment, it will assist in building up a closer and more effective working relationship between the corporation and the NEB which would be beneficial for both organizations."

Sir Frederick's involvement in both organizations, if the NEB chairmanship is confirmed, would presumably encourage the removal of ambiguities. It emphasizes the concept of a "linking director" between the two, an idea which has been discussed over many years but not implemented.

Among the areas in which both the NEB and the NRDC are involved are computer software and biotechnology. The staff skills of the two organizations tend to be different (though again there is an overlap), with the NRDC having a strong technical base and the NEB a particular financial expertise.

The two organizations have presented markedly different faces to the outside world.

Shipbuilders seek 3,200 job cuts

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

British Shipbuilders is to call for 3,200 voluntary redundancies over the next four weeks.

The job shedding programme, which has been the subject of lengthy meetings between the state corporation and leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions over the past two weeks, is considered to be crucial to the efforts to reduce costs as demand for new ships continues to weaken.

The corporation wants the programme completed by the end of March and implied that unless sufficient volunteers come forward over the next four weeks, compulsory redundancies will be necessary.

The corporation's plans were outlined to a delegate conference of the confederation in London yesterday. Shop stewards will now discuss them and the implications for jobs at local yards.

The biggest cutbacks are scheduled to take place at Vosper Shiprepairers at Southampton. It employs 1,100 workers and its whole future is now in jeopardy because of the decision of the British Transport Docks Board to close the two ship repair docks in the port which it owns, but which were used by Vosper.

The unions are particularly worried by the bleak outlook which British Shipbuilders see for ship repairing operations and that will be the subject of further talks next week.

The corporation, which is expected to lose about £100m in this financial year, said that it had been agreed that as a preliminary step it should call for voluntary redundancies in the subsidiaries affected.

During talks with the confederation, Mr Robert Atkinson, the chairman of British Shipbuilders, stressed the urgent need to reduce costs. If the industry was to survive and, in the medium term, return to profitability, it was essential that the retrenchment timetable was closely adhered to.

"For this reason the call for voluntary redundancies will be open for four weeks, after which there will be a further meeting to consider steps necessary to complete the restructuring programme in accordance with agreements", the corporation said.

It is now involved in preparing its latest corporate plan which is due to be submitted to the Government before the end of March.

But work on the drafting of the plan has been made more difficult by the announcement earlier this week of a slow down in the Royal Navy's ordering programme. There are fears that this will lead to further job cuts.

Bank offers £1,000m convertible gilt stock

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England is to resurrect an old idea—the convertible gilt-edged stock—for *the next stage of the Government's* funding programme.

Next week it will offer for sale by tender £1,000m of Exchequer 12 per cent 1985. Holders of the stock will have the option of converting into Treasury 13¼ per cent 1992 on specific dates, and at predetermined prices between September 1981 and September 1983.

At the minimum tender price of £97 per cent, the new 1985 stock will offer a gross redemption yield of 12.96 per cent to buyers who do not exercise their conversion *option*. The flat yield will be 12.37 per cent.

Investors who subsequently decide to exercise their conversion option will be able to obtain a gross redemption yield over 11 years, varying between 12.43 and 13.45 per cent, depending upon the date on which they choose to convert.

The aim of the Bank is to secure medium term funding *more cheaply than it could* by issuing a conventional stock at present. The existing Treasury 13¼ per cent 1992 stock *currently* yields 14¼ per cent.

If the Government continues to bring the inflation rate and interest rates down, holders of the 1985 stock will find the conversion option increasingly attractive.

However, the Government may only be reducing the cost of their borrowing over the medium term if one views the new stock exclusively as an 11-year instrument. One can argue that if the Government really succeeds in its policies then it would be cheaper simply to refinance the 1985 stock when it comes up for redemption.

US inflation rises to annual rate of 12.4pc

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 23

The pace of inflation in the United States accelerated last month to an annualized 12.4 *per cent and real expendable* earnings fell 0.6 per cent, down 4.8 per cent in the year, according to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

New car sales dropped sharply early this month and in New York Citibank said that it would maintain its prime lending rate at 20 per cent.

Consumer prices rose on a seasonally adjusted basis by 1.1 per cent in December, after 1 per cent gains in each of the previous three months, and Ford announced a 13.8 per cent fall in new car sales so far this month.

These announcements came as President Reagan met for lunch at the White House Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, the two men most likely to be the architects of American economic policy in the next few years.

Today's news is likely to have encouraged Mr Volcker to seek commitments from the new Administration for strong support of a tight Fed policy and for substantial cuts in public spending. President Reagan is most likely to have given Mr Volcker assurances today.

In a television interview, Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, today said President Reagan would not back off on his promise to cut taxes 30 per cent over the next three years.

Mr Murray Weidenbaum, who was named President Reagan's chief economic adviser, said *that tax cuts for business and* individuals remained "central" to the Reagan economic plan.

Earlier today after a meeting with President Reagan Mr Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, said that the Administration's economic plan was likely to be sent to Congress in mid-February and it was likely to contain some "jolting shocks".



Mr Paul Volcker: likely to have sought commitments on Fed policy.

The 1.1 per cent rise in the consumer prices index was greater than was widely expected and it is likely to strengthen the Fed's resolve to keep money under control. In the markets today the Fed acted to prevent the rate for Federal funds falling below 18¾ per cent

M1A, the narrower measure of money supply, fell $8,700m (£3,625m) in the week ended January 14 to a seasonally adjusted $374,100m (£155,875m). The previous week's figure was revised upwards by $360m to $382,800m. M1B, the broader-based measure, declined $2,300m *to $416,900m. The previous* week's figure was revised upward to $419,200m from $417,600m.

Pound gains against strong dollar

By Frances Williams

Sterling alone among the world's major currencies resisted the steady advance of the dollar yesterday. The pound rose 37 points to close at $2.4070, while its effective exchange rate index against a basket of currencies ended the day up 0.1 at 80.4, the highest closing level since April, 1975.

Sterling and the dollar both reached record levels against the lira at yesterday's fixing in Milan, and in Frankfurt the dollar was officially set at DM2.0295, the highest fixing since August 1978.

The dollar was the main focus of interest on the foreign exchange markets, boosted by high domestic and Eurodollar interest rates and expectations of higher rates to come.

Thursday's prediction by Mr Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers that American interest rates would hit new peaks this year continued to push up Eurodollar deposit rates and the American currency yesterday morning. The news yesterday afternoon that the consumer price index rose 1.1 per cent in December, and action by the Federal Reserve Board to drain *reserves from the banking sys*tem with the federal fund's rate at 18¾ per cent, confirmed market expectations that tight money policies and high interest rates were likely to continue for some time.

Sterling's buoyancy owes much to high interest rates relative to continental currencies, and lingering hopes that the pound will benefit from recycled Iranian funds.

The strong dollar and high interest rates have depressed the price of gold, which fell a further $6 yesterday to close at $552.50.

These factors increase the cost of buying and holding gold, by raising the cost of borrowing *money to buy and store it* and by increasing loss of income through holding the metal rather than dollars on deposit.

8.5 pc fall in beer output predicted

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Brewer's Society yesterday forecast a decline in beer production of 8.5 per cent in the fiscal year of April.

A delegation, led by Mr Derek Palmar, the society's chairman, who is also chairman of Bass, made the forecast when warning the Chancellor of the Exchequer that any Budget increases in excise duty would reduce beer consumption further.

That could put smaller breweries at risk, the society said, although in the trade it was expected that older production units operated by the large brewers were likely to be the first hit.

The forecast came as Ansells, the West Midlands brewing arm of Allied Breweries, threatened 1,000 workers with redundancy.

Unless Ansells' problems can be solved its brewery would have to be shut.

Ansells wanted to bring in four-day working for 800 production and distribution workers.

When the workforce refused to cooperate, the company declared 96 workers redundant. The workforce, except salaried staff, then went on strike. Ansells has now said that, unless 60 production workers return to work today and the rest on Monday, dismissal notices will go out.

Mortgage payments may become net of tax

By Margaret Stone

Housebuyers may be able to pay their mortgage interest net of tax relief in future if an Inland Revenue study, commissioned yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, finds it is a more efficient arrangement.

At the moment, the country's five million borrowers who are repaying a mortgage loan make their monthly payments gross. The tax relief on the interest is allowed for in each individual's PAYE tax code.

The present arrangement has been in operation for about 50 years, but recently, as both mortgage interest and income tax rates have changed more frequently, the system has become increasingly cumbersome to administer.

In 1978, for example, interest rate was altered in January, June and November and the basic rate of income tax was also cut.

That year the Inland Revenue reckoned that three million overtime hours were needed to adjust everyone's tax code. In some cases it took over a year for borrowers to be paying the *right amount of tax.*

Announcing the review of the present administrative arrangements for mortgage interest relief, Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that the Government had been encouraged by the success of giving tax relief on life assurance at source by deduction from the premiums.

The switch, in 1979, to paying life assurance premiums net with the tax relief directly to the insurance companies upset the industry because of the administrative burden. There were also fears that the Government would find it easier, if it wished, to alter the level of relief.

Building societies already undertake a great deal of the administrative chore in preparing the level of tax relief notes for the Inland Revenue, and less opposition is expected from them should such a switch be recommended.

However, if building society interest were to be paid net of tax relief, it would apply only to basic rate tax. Higher rate taxpayers would continue to have the extra relief adjusted in their tax codings.

Although Mr Lawson said yesterday that the study was not concerned with the levels oof tax relief, there have been suggestions that mortgage interest tax relief should be restricted to basic rate tax. A system of net payments would *make this easier to introduce.*

The Government could save about £150m—the amount of tax relief granted by the Exchequer in 1979-80, he added.

The option mortgage scheme would be considered but the Government was not looking at an extension of it, Mr Lawson added.

Bonn rules out extra spending

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 23

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, said today that the Bonn Government would not introduce any new spending programmes to boost economic activity, despite growing signs that the country was heading for an economic recession rather than a mere slowdown.

While presenting the 1981 federal budget to parliament, he said that the state could neither guarantee full employment nor an automatic increase in wages.

A reduction in interest rates could play a more important role in stimulating economic activity than any government spending programme, because a 1 per cent cut in rates across the board would cut about 8,000m Deutsche Marks (£1,590m) off cost burden to German industry.

His approach is unlikely to endear him to the unions, which have been calling for action on the part of the Bonn Government to head off the impending downturn in the economy.

Next week the cabinet is due to give its approval to the annual report on the economy in which, for the first time, the Government is expected to admit that gross national product will fall in real terms this year.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

BOC Int	5p to 113p	Richards & Wall	3p to 24p
Guthrie Corp	15p to 675p	Rush & Tom	6p to 210p
Horizon Tr	6p to 136p	Standard Chart	22p to 664p
Howard Mach	2p to 19p	Tate & Lyle	9p to 160p
A Reed	13p to 73p	Tilbury Cont	15p to 145p

Falls

De La Rue	18p to 667p	Marievale Con	24p to 174p
Dreamland Elec	3p to 17p	SA Land	30p to 249p
Kinross	39p to 571p	St Helena	£1 13-16-£16 3-16
Lucas Ind	16p to 166p	Vlakfontein	30p to 245p
Lydenburg Plat	13p to 133p	Weeks Petrol	15p to 390p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.12	2.04	Norway Kr	13.10	12.55
Austria Sch	35.90	33.90	Portugal Esc	134.00	126.00
Belgium Fr	80.75	77.25	South Africa Rd	2.13	1.98
Canada $	2.94	2.86	Spain Pta	198.00	189.50
Denmark Kr	15.50	14.80	Sweden Kr	11.15	10.65
Finland Mkk	9.78	9.33	Switzerland Fr	4.57	4.35
France Fr	11.57	11.12	USA $	2.46	2.39
Germany DM	5.03	4.80	Yugoslavia Dnr	85.00	80.00
Greece Dr	123.00	116.00			
Hongkong $	12.85	12.25			
Ireland Pt	1.35	1.30			
Italy Lir	2410.00	2300.00			
Japan Yn	511.00	485.00			
Netherlands Gld	5.45	5.22			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. *Different* rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Lonrho makes its peace after 'misunderstanding'

All friends at House of Fraser

Lonrho now says that its dispute with the House of Fraser has all been a "misunderstanding".

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, and Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of House of Fraser—whose public disputes reached new heights of acrimony last year—are said to have buried the hatchet after three hours of private talks in a Scottish hotel room.

But in doing so, it is likely that Fraser—in which Lonrho holds a 30 per cent stake—could change its merchant bank, S. G. Warburg, and remove Professor Roland Smith—appointed non-executive deputy chairman last August at £50,000 a year.

Mr Paul Spicer, director of Lonrho, said: "Sir Hugh and Mr Rowland had a very long talk and there was an identity of views on every point. Warburg's and Professor Smith were discussed, but we are not calling for anything.

"All we want to do now is work together for the good of the company, support Sir Hugh wholeheartedly as executive chairman of Fraser, but looking to the future there is no room for Professor Smith or Warburg's", Mr Spicer added.

Professor Smith took the job of non-executive deputy chairman from Mr Rowland after a Fraser boardroom vote. There is now speculation that Mr Rowland will be reinstated.

Sir Hugh Fraser was not available for comment last night, although it is understood there was a private meeting with Warburg's and the rest of the Fraser board, but excluding the two representatives from Lonrho who sit on the board.

"We did not have all this trouble until Warburg's and Professor Smith appeared on the scene", Mr Spicer said.

The dramatic reconciliation, was said to have been set up by Mr James Gossman, chief executive of Scottish and Universal Investments, Lonrho's Scottish subsidiary.

Five days ago at a special shareholders' meeting in the Merchants House, Glasgow, Sir Hugh beat off a Lonrho move to thwart Fraser's sale and leaseback of D. H. Evans, the Oxford Street store, for £29m.

Philip Robinson

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Insurance

When the doorbell rings: my code for would-be buyers

Some years ago there came a knock on our front door and there stood a life assurance salesman from one of the newer linked-life companies keen to tell us of his wares.

It was just the opportunity I had been waiting for: here was my chance, at last, to discover just how insurance salesmen, calling cold at a house, prepared their pitch and possibly clinched the deal.

Unfortunately, I never did get a chance to find out. My husband is basically a kind-hearted man. When the telephone rang in the other room, he took the opportunity to whisper to the young salesman to be careful, because his wife not only knew about his business and his company, but also wrote about it for her living.

I am reminded of the incident by this week's publication—at last— of the insurance industry's codes of conduct for those selling general and life insurance.

But I would like to suggest a code of conduct or practice for the self-interested would-be *purchaser* of insurance.

With these two codes the prospective policy-holder should be as well protected from the industry's fortune seekers and gold diggers as anyone could wish to be.

The code of conduct for life assurance intermediaries — all *kinds of salesmen, whether they* are directly employed or "independents" such as solicitors or accountants—is in four parts. They are:

● general sales principles, which cover the timing of unsolicited calls, to be at "a time likely to be suitable to the prospective policy-holder"; identification of the salesperson, including such relevant information as that he or she is about to try to sell life assurance; policies suitable to both needs and resources of the client; confidentiality; and competence.

This heading also includes an agreement not to pass on a prospective policy-holder's name without consent; not making inaccurate or unfair criticism of rivals; and not persuading policy-holders to cancel existing contracts.

● explanation of the contract, which involves making sure that the policy-holder "understands who he is committing himself to"; pointing out restrictions, notably the effects of early discontinuance and surrender; and the variable nature of life assurance income tax relief.

● disclosure of underwriting information, a provision designed to prevent intermediaries influencing the *proposer's answers and to ensure* that they tell prospective clients the penalties for not answering correctly.

● financial aspects and accounts, a provision that sellers must keep a proper record of all financial transactions and "forward without delay" any money received for life assurance.

Perhaps the most important feature of the whole code, which in practice goes no further than the standards already employed by life offices and their selling agents, is that the responsibility for enforcement lies fairly and squarely with the insurance companies.

It is a condition of membership of the Life Offices Association that members should "enforce the code".

So you know what to do when next someone with a clipboard stops to ask you a lot of questions about savings—before slipping in, almost as an afterthought, that fact that they are interested in selling you life assurance; or when some keen salesman or broker works hard to persuade you to discontinue an existing policy.

Write to the insurance company concerned, and send a copy to the Life Offices Association, Aldermary House, Queen Street, London, EC4.

But, worthwhile as the code of conduct is, I do not believe that it gives the householder all the guidance he should have, *when someone* comes out of the blue to try to sell him or her a policy. Here is a code of conduct, then, for prospective policy-holders, framed as a series of questions to ask when the salesperson finally pauses for air.

● What is his name, telephone number and the organization he is representing?

● Ask about the company—in particular, its size (remember sums assured always sound much better than premium income, but it is the latter which matters more) and ranking in the United Kingdom.

● Is it a member of the Life Offices Association?

● Can he recommend any other kind of policy which might suit your needs? The industry will not like this one. But a salesperson programmed to sell only one kind of policy might miss your crucial needs.

● Push hard to find out what *the insurance costs, the options* —when they occur— and in particular the company's attitude to surrender values. Salesmen turn uncharacteristically quieter at this point.

● Look at the growth projections and reject assumptions based on one growth rate only, say 15 per cent. You need a less *optimistic one* to balance it.

● Ask about the company's rivals. *It is not an open invitation* to get the salesman to get himself into trouble by knocking the competition, but it will furnish you with the names of a few other companies which you can approach and from which you can get a free quotation.

If you are interested in what is being offered, you owe it to yourself to find out more about the other opportunities in the market. Keep the salesman waiting. He needs you just as *much as you need him, if not* more.

Margaret Stone









Unit trusts

Fresh lease of life at Schroder

Schroder Unit Trust Managers will be launching a bevy of new unit trusts in the next week or two—its first major assault on the savings market since the group's original entry into the market in 1968.

Schroder's revitalization into a unit trust group of both substance and ambition springs from several events of 1980. The greater liberalization of the unit trust industry—in respect of charges, fund possibilities and capital gains—and the departure of Mr Ian Sampson from the Target group, now part of the RIT stable, are among them.

Schroder Unit Trust Managers, scion of merchant bankers J. Henry Schroder *Wagg & Co,* was considering expanding its unit trust activities; Mr Sampson was looking for a new unit trust vehicle to manage. It was almost inevitable that the two should come together.

Although Schroders has been in unit trusts since 1968—a *memorable year for the industry*—its approach throughout the seventies could be better described as half-hearted. In 1968 anyone could sell units. New *groups* abounded; sales were easy to achieve; and the net sales of £258m recorded that year remain the high spot in the industry's statistics.

Mindful, perhaps, of its merchant banking antecedents, the unit trust group fell into the fashionable trap of launching its first two funds, Income and Capital, with no initial charges and a high minimum investment. The theory that these funds would prove more rewarding (because of lower administrative costs and higher annual charges) failed to survive the sluggish growth of the unit trust industry in the seventies.

A few months into 1969, Schroder introduced its third fund, the complementary General unit trust. Schroder Europe was one of the original investment trust company unitizations, and in May, 1979, the unit trust group again followed the fashionable trend by launching its Smaller Companies fund.

Apart from the foray into the world of smaller companies, Schroders made very little effort to market or publicize its unit trusts. Originally most of the money came from the general public, but by the end of 1980 the group was relying on in-house clients to provide most of the new business.

By then, the 12-year-old unit trust group with a total of five public funds (excluding, for this exercise, the exempt trusts for pension funds) had only £31.8m under management, a disappointing growth record by any standards.

On the other hand, the performance record of the individual funds is good. The funds may not have been actively promoted but they have been actively managed, *witness their* rankings in the last year's league tables. The black sheep remains Schroder Europe, where the managers got the currency wrong in 1975-76. "Now", as Mr Sampson points out, "it's no greyer than the other European funds". And one day, doubtless, its day will come.

The imminent newcomers to the Schroder stable are an American, Japanese and a Gilt fund with an Australian one following at a more leisurely pace. As the parent merchant bank has operations in all the geographical areas listed, it makes sense for Mr Sampson to say, "we want the new funds to reflect the strength of Schroders world-wide".


Mr Ian Sampson, managing director of Schroder Unit Trust Managers.

The timing and launch of new unit funds carries more than a hint of risk. What was a good idea several months ago, can, by the time the legal department and the Department of Trade officials have finished, be rather a marketing "has-been".

But Schroder group has been lucky with an end of January start for the American and Japanese funds and mid-February for the Gilt trust. All three should catch their markets on the right, that is the upwards, side.

Investment management will be carried out from the merchant bank and Mr Gordon Popham, the chairman of the unit trust group, is investment director at the merchant bank. But otherwise, the revitalized group will have a considerable degree of autonomy.

This latter-day revival of the Schroder unit group is not without its advantages. For a start, the average holding in its existing funds is around £5,000. This gives the new managers plenty of leeway, in terms of administrative expenses, when it comes to buying in more funds.

Another advantage is that the relationship between Schroder Unit Trust Managers and its linked-life sister group Schroder Life, should be better than in most families. For example, the life company salesmen are being encouraged to sell units too.

MS

Schroder unit trust in 1980

Fund	Rise* 1980 %	Rise* 1977-1980 %	Sector ranking 1980
Capital	46.5	84.8	4th
Income	22.8	41.7	9th
General	34.3	65.9	20th
Smaller Cos	52.5	—	5th
Europe	−10.6	−10.3	94th

* Including reinvested income.

Investor's week

Market takes the bad news in its stride

Five days of advance, two of retreat, the *FT* index crawling from 451.9 to 455.7, brokers blaming the Budget on March 10 for lack of business. That was the week that was. It is *over—let it go.*

Make money by betting against the crowd, cry some; fine, as long as you get your timing right and how can you do that if you cannot detect a trend?

And there is no doubt that the stock market, along with the Chancellor, is going into purdah. Brokers understandably disapprove of this, just like publicans saloon bar television. Television makes customers gape, not drink, and budgets induce clients to talk, not buy or sell.

But it is the men of action, *not the men of talk, that we* should be watching. The second group avidly discuss the Budget, forgetting that, often as not, they have less influence on markets than chancellors imagine. But the first group, by contrast, may have discovered something. With *remarkable rapidity we are* becoming steeled to injured dividends and the mutilated profits or losses that go with them.

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
242p	115p	AGB Research	6p to 222p	Int plt 22 pc up
173p	115p	Davis (Godfrey)	12p to 160p	Monops Comm clears French deal
84p	58p	Gestetner	11p to 77p	Yr's figs a relief
254p	130p	Sun Life	16p to 254p	Brokers circs
207p	132p	Trusthouse F	9p to 197p	Yr's figs better than feared

Falls

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
385p	210p	Akroyd & Smith's	25p to 305p	Possible new Govt funding methods
152p	104p	House of Fraser	5p to 121p	Fading bid hopes
46p	19½p	Inveresk	4p to 33p	Georgia Pacific bid
402p	282p	ICI	8p to 284p	Div fears
264p	166p	Lucas Ind	18p to 168p	Redundancies

Consider: we had Gestetner, which has had a tough time switching from duplicators to photocopiers. It recently complained that it was being "crucified by the strength of sterling". A poor year to November 1 was feared accordingly, but the market hailed the fall from £19.3m to £16.2m in pretax profits and the maintained dividend.

The shares jumped with delight as brokers pointed to the 10 per cent yield and asset value of 230p a share. The point is not whether 10 per cent yields are uncommon or not (they are, in fact, as common as garden weeds), but that investors are sighing with relief at the least excuse.

Henly's the big BL motor distributor, was even more remarkable. In its year to last September the group slid from profits of £4.3m into losses of £387,000 and the final dividend was more than halved. Relief at the directors' refraining from lopping the dividend tree lower down had the shares up at once. Yet the first half of this year could well see Henlys once again losing money.

Rank Organisation had a full year drop in profits of 15 per cent to £111.2m, but, once again, the market sighed cheerfully, remembering that Rank had to cope with sterling strength and non-recurring losses (the cost of getting out of television set and film-making). Here again the dividend was maintained.

Finally, the market contemplated the agony of Tate & Lyle's streamlining with equanimity.

The market preferred to dwell on other things. It decided that Tate had paved the way for a strong recovery in profits and noted that the dividend was kept at 1.5p a share.

Peter Wainwright

Taxation

Pick the right home as your 'main residence'

When you sell your main home, any gain you make on it is normally free of capital gains tax. This very valuable exemption is one of the principal reasons why your home is likely to be one of the best investments you can buy. However, there can be a number of *complications if you own more* than one property, not the least of which is—what is your main residence for tax purposes?

A main residence must be a "dwelling house". Flats and maisonettes would, of course, be included as would a large caravan, so long as the wheels have been jacked up and it is supplied with services such as electricity. The land itself on *which* the building stands — normally up to one acre — is also included in the exemption. However, the Revenue may take the view that a larger plot is appropriate for a particular house, depending on its size and character. So, while a suburban semi is unlikely to warrant more than an acre, a country mansion could include a substantial area of parkland.

Problems can arise for people who own more than one home. By definition, it might be thought that a person could have only one main residence. But curiously enough your main residence for capital gains tax purposes may not be the same as your main residence for the purpose of mortgage interest relief. You are only eligible for capital gains *tax exemptions and the mortgage* interest relief on one property at a time—but as the rules differ they do not both have to be claimed on the same property.

For mortgage interest relief, the question is purely one of fact—essentially, where do you *spend the greater amount of* your time?

But for capital gains tax, you can choose which of your homes should be treated as your main residence—regardless of how long you spend in each one, by writing to the Inspector of Taxes. A man and wife should each sign the election if both own the houses.

You can change the position from time to time and backdate your choice for up to two years before the notice was served. It is worth your while to make the choice. If you do not then the taxman will make the decision for you, which will not necessarily be in your best interests.

This is no academic matter. Suppose you live in the country in a house that you own outright and which is worth £100,000; you decide to spend more time in London and, instead of commuting every day into the City, you decide to buy a town flat for £50,000 with the help of a mortgage. As you spend most of your time in London (at least five out of seven days—if not more) you should with any luck be able to persuade the Inspector of Taxes that as a matter of fact your main residence is London and *therefore the mortgage interest* should be allowable.

However, since your country property is more valuable, you may well want the capital gains tax exemption to continue to apply to it. So, within two years of the purchase you should write to the taxman *opting to have your country* home treated as your main residence for capital gains tax purposes only.

There is a *special exemption* for people who have accommodation tied to their jobs—such as clergymen, policemen or servicemen (but not part-time *company directors or* directors who control more than 5 per cent of the employing company) and want to buy a house which they hope to occupy one day. The exemption parallels the rules for mortgage interest relief under the same circumstances.

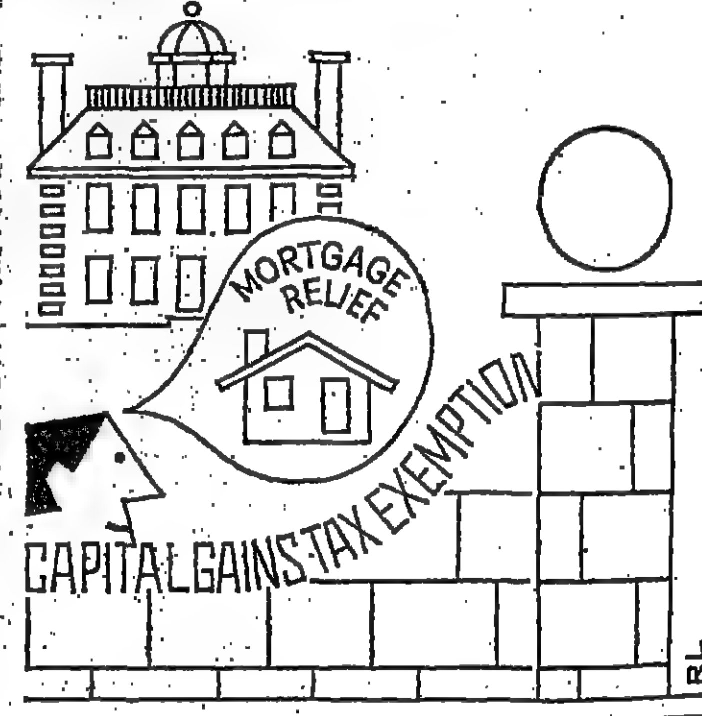
From July 31, 1978, a property owned by a person who lives in tied accommodation can be exempt from capital gains tax, even if it is rented to someone else. The important ingredient is the owner's intention to live in the property eventually as his main residence; actual eventual occupation is, of course, firm evidence of the intention, but *not* actually necessary in order to establish that the property is exempt.

If you live in tied accommodation and buy a house which you rent out and then sell before you occupy it yourself as your main residence, you would not necessarily have to pay capital gains tax on the increase in value, just because *you have* changed your mind. However, if it happens more than once, suspicions could be raised about whether your intentions are genuine.

The exemption also extends to a home which is owned by a trust and occupied by a beneficiary *as his or her main residence.* Similarly, a house can be purchased for a dependent relative and, as in the mortgage interest rules, widowed, single or divorced mothers and mothers-in-law automatically count as such.

But before you start buying, renovating and selling a succession of houses for yourself (or for beneficiaries of trusts or dependent relatives) be careful. Your ventures into the housing market may lead the inspector of taxes to ask whether you were really buying and/or improving a house for the purposes of living in it or whether it was in order to make a gain on the disposal. If the purpose was gain, then the capital gains tax exemption is entirely lost—even if you actually use the house as your sole or main residence.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey



Life assurance

The wrong side of fifty?

If you are the wrong side of 50, it is quite possible that you have received an offer of life assurance through the post. Thousands of them are going out (many through the insurance subsidiary of the Automobile Association). If you have not had one yet, it may come.

Or you may have seen one of the large advertisements in the national press and wondered whether there was some *catch.*

A lot of older people are buying life cover in this way, making it worth while for the few companies taking on such business to keep going. They are getting in the business at a satisfactory rate—although it is still a little too early to be sure that people will live long enough to provide a worthwhile profit.

Many people seem to be signing up on an impulse—partly because, unlike so much life assurance, there is not a long and detailed medical questionnaire nor is a medical *examination required.*

Under one scheme, you will be asked four questions:

Have you been an in-patient or out-patient in hospital during the past five years?

Are you currently receiving any kind of treatment (including drugs)?

Has any other life office quoted increased terms for life assurance for you?

Have you been incapacitated for more than two weeks during the preceding five years?

If you can truthfully say "No" to all those questions, the cover can be yours, without more ado. But now I have a question or two myself.

Is it something you really *need*? Or would you be buying it mainly because it appears to be a special offer, and there is no fuss or bother?

Here are some points to ponder. Be wary of a scheme where, should you die within, say, a couple of years, only a modest benefit will be paid. There is no reason why you should share the risk with the insurance company. There are, after all, schemes where the full cover comes into force immediately.

These types of policy are normally non-profit whole life assurance, generally one of the most profitable types of policy for a life office. You pay a fixed premium and, at your death, a benefit, which is fixed at the outset, will be paid out.

Since this is on a non-profit *basis, even if the life office has* a highly successful run with its investments, you will not share in those profits.

Finally, there is the small matter of the premium you pay. Under this type of special scheme, you are saved the bother and inconvenience of a *long questionnaire and* a possible medical examination which could result in you being unacceptable at normal rates of premium. You have to pay for that convenience.

In other words, the premiums are not lower than those which you would be charged if you completed the questionnaire, underwent a medical examination (if necessary), and came through with flying colours.

On the other hand, with such limited information being provided, some people are bound to get the cover when, under normal procedures, they might have had to pay increased premiums.

If you are over the age of 50, and genuinely want life cover, it could be better to consult a good insurance broker. You will be able to tailor a policy to meet your particular needs.

It could work out cheaper *than the offer through the post,* or advertised in the press. But it will mean that you will have to be much more forthcoming as far as medical evidence is concerned. It is up to you to take the choice.

Incidentally, if you do decide to go in for a special offer *because of the ease and lack of* formality, but find that you are not eligible because of one or more of the answers which you give, don't feel that you are uninsurable. If you really want the cover, a broker may well be able to fix you up, at a price—unless you have just had, for *example, a heart transplant.*

John Drummond

Pensions

'Do-it-yourself' scheme

The restriction which limited the amount which the self-employed could put into pension plans with full tax relief to £3,000 a year, irrespective of their earnings, was swept away in the last Finance Act. This has theoretically given the self employed—at least those earn*ing £20,000-plus—more scope to* save for retirement.

But how do life assurance companies persuade investors to hand over large amounts of money which they cannot touch *until they retire?*

The answer comes in the new contract issued by Sun Life *which allows the self-employed* both to take over the investment decisions on their money and to take out loans against the fund.

These facilities are not new. A limited number of life assurance companies offer one or the other, but it is the first time that they have been combined in one policy.

The idea is that a group of professional self-employed people can take out individual policies where their investment funds are pooled. They can then appoint their own investment manager—who must be a licensed dealer—and take an active part in how and where the money is invested between gilts, equities and property.

The most obvious advantage of these schemes—also offered by Trident Life and Albany Life —is that the property used for business purposes can be held in the pension fund. This solves the problem that arises when one or two of the senior partners own the building and want to sell, in order to realize capital on retirement. The other partners can then buy it with the combined assets in the pen*sion pool;* effectively out of gross rather than net income.

Once the property is in the pension fund the rental income, which is tax-free in the hands of the pension fund, enhances the value of partners' future pensions.

On top of this Sun Life Unit Assurance also guarantee that they will buy the property at the going market rate if the fund runs into liquidity problems on the death of one of the partners when his share of the property has to be paid back to his estate.

The scheme also offers loan facilities against the value of individual policies—as long as sufficient collateral is deposited either as a portfolio of stocks and shares or property. Like the plans run by Hambro Life and Vanbrugh Life it offers a tax efficient way of building up capital, in that you pay net contributions but can borrow back the gross equivalent.

For example as a 50 per cent tax payer you can borrow back £2,000 for each £1,000 paid in from net earnings. Loans are effectively interest-free, in that the gross interest—less a small charge—is credited to your pension scheme.

Schemes become all the more attractive if interest on a loan qualifies for tax relief —for example, working capital *for the partnership or house* purchase. Then you get tax relief on the interest you pay *while the gross amount* is credited to your pension fund.

Sun Life still has to iron out *the finer details of the* plan but the minimum loan is likely to be £5,000. It also intends to add this facility to existing contracts which already offer the self-employed the advantage of switching between unit-linked and with-profit policies. However, the new investment facility is, of course, *available only on a unit-linked* basis.

Schroder Life has also recently joined this growing list of life assurance companies taking a more flexible approach by adapting its policy to allow loans; but, like Hambro, it will accept only property as collateral against the loan. The minimum loan is £5,000.

Sylvia Morris

... and unit-linking at Equitable

Equitable Life, the mutual life assurance society whose "with profits" pension policies for the self-employed, have put up a consistently good performance, is now moving into the unit-linked pension field.

The 1980 Finance Act allowed the self-employed to put more towards their pensions than in the past and Equitable Life, traditionally a with-profits office in this field, is giving people the opportunity of a unit-linked approach to part of their provision for retirement.

The company is offering its Pelican unit trust, a general trust with a good record, as the investment link.

● House prices will rise by about 10 per cent this year, according to Mr Leonard Williams, chief general manager of the Nationwide Building Society, the third largest in the country. With the prospect of a fall in the mortgage interest rate, a growing demand for houses and a reasonable supply of mortgage finance, this year could turn out to be better than generally expected in the housing market.

Mr Basil Eckhard, chief executive of the Leicester Building Society, which ranks among the top ten, reports that some branches are already reporting a new buoyancy in home loan demand.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Capital gains on retirement home

In December, 1977, we purchased a small house needing modernization and repair for our retirement. It took 10 months to obtain planning permission which together with the subsequent bad winter of 1978/79 so delayed the building work that we were not able to occupy the property until May 23 last year having sold our main residence on the same day.

If we were to sell the property at any time after having occupied it for over one year as our main residence, would we be liable for capital gains tax on any increase in value between December, 1977, and May, 1980, when it became our main and only residence? (WS, Tunbridge Wells).

The total gain if and when you dispose of the property will be apportioned on a time basis, and the fraction attributable to periods when you did not occupy it as your main residence will be chargeable. Thus, suppose it were sold in November 1981 for an overall gain of £4,800, the fraction that would not be covered by the exemption would be December 1977-May 1980 over December 1977-November 1982 that is 30 months over 48 months and the chargeable gain would, therefore, be £3,000.

This may seem harsh but presumably you were entitled to the main residence exemption on your former home during that period. Also, bear in mind that expenditure on improving the property can be deducted in arriving at the overall gain and that the first £3,000 capital gains per annum attracts no tax.

My boyfriend and I are joint owners of a property on mutually agreed terms of division of resale value.

The property involves two mortgages: one with a building society (£15,000); one top up mortgage (£3,000).

The former has been in my name, because up until now I have been the larger earner.

I have recently stopped work in order to take a full-time MBA lasting two years, and I have arranged finance from the bank to cover the mortgage during this time.

I would like to know (1) if we could transfer the larger mortgage, or part of it to my boyfriend, so that he could benefit from the tax relief; and (2) if this is not possible, whether I should be considering an option mortgage.

In the first case, I would of course, be transferring my loan to my partner's account to cover the monthly mortgage payments. (MR, Kent.)

Do not forget that qualifying interest payable by you may be set against your earnings for the whole of the year concerned. You may have earned sufficient since April 6 to utilize the reliefs available to you for 1980/81 and a similar position will probably obtain in 1982/83 when your course ceases—so it may only be the intervening tax year where the problem arises.

I doubt that relief will be available against your boyfriend's income if the mortgage is transferred to him, as he did not obtain the loan to acquire his interest in the property.

The interest charged under an Option Mortgage does not qualify for tax relief, but the lower rate compensates for this. It is only possible to change once, so converting the existing mortgage to an option mortgage will be irrevocable. Three months' notice needs to be given of any such change, which is effective from the following April 1 so action needs to be taken fairly promptly if you decide to change to an option mortgage.

Whether it will be sensible to do so depends upon the level of your future income.

It may well be that when you resume employment your earnings will attract tax at the higher rates. The option mortgage system effectively gives the borrower the relief that he would have received against basic rate (30 per cent) tax. A person liable to higher rate tax therefore obtains more relief by not using the option mortgage arrangement. In the long term, it could be wiser to forgo relief for one year so as to obtain more relief for future years.

There is another way of arranging matters so as to ensure effective relief for year 1982/83. Your boyfriend could enter into a deed of covenant in your favour for a total amount equal to your available allowances and the mortgage interest payable by you. The period specified under the deed must be capable of exceeding six years but a deed providing for payments whilst you are a full-time student would satisfy this test.

Nevertheless, it may not be appropriate for your boyfriend to enter into such a legal agreement. Also care should be taken that such payments do not exceed £5,500 per annum and that they do not exceed his taxable income. It would also be necessary to explore the effect that this might have on any grant for which you are eligible while studying for your MBA.

To summarize, converting your mortgage to an option mortgage is probably the best alternative open to you, provided that you are satisfied that you will not forfeit substantial amounts of tax relief in future years.

My son, who is still at school, took it upon himself without my knowledge to swop his excellent hi-fi for a friend's motor cycle, which has now broken down after only two weeks use. As both boys are only 17 can I intervene and cancel the deal? His hi-fi cost over £100. The motor cycle I now learn is beyond repair and virtually worthless. (ARB, Bromley).

An agreement for goods supplied to anyone under 18 is prima facie void in law. However, your son had some use, albeit for very short period, from the motor cycle. Consequently there has not been a total failure of consideration, so your son cannot get his hi-fi back.

I am the owner of a freehold terraced house. There is a path running along the rear of all the houses in our terrace which gives access to our back gardens. However, there is no mention in my photocopy of the land register that I have any right to use that pathway. Several of my neighbours tell me that their houses (which are leasehold) have a right of way over this path. As I have no such right does this mean I can be prevented from using it? If so who can stop me? (MS, Essex).

It is likely that your house was formerly leasehold but the right of way over the path at the rear was overlooked when it was converted into freehold. Nevertheless, there is nothing you need worry about. The effect of section 62 of the law of Property Act 1925 is to give you as purchaser not only the buildings on the land but also "all ways, liberties, privileges, easements, rights and advantages whatsoever appertaining to . . . or enjoyed with the land". So you have the right to use the path also, provided your predecessor in fact used it, even though it is not mentioned in your land certificate.

Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	64	−1	6.7	10.5	5.8
42	21	Armitage & Rhodes	42	+2	1.4	3.3	17.3
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
87	38	County Cars Pref	38	−2	—	—	—
98	88	Deborah Services	96	+1	5.5	5.7	4.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	114	−1	6.4	5.6	3.6
110	56	Frederick Parker	57	+1	11.0	19.3	2.6
110	74	George Blair	77	—	3.1	4.0	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	−1	6.9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	119	—	7.9	6.6	9.7
334	244	Robert Jenkins	334	—	31.3	9.4	—
53	50	Scruttons 'A'	53	—	5.3	10.0	3.8
224	216	Torday Limited	217	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	12½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.4	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	36	—	3.0	8.3	5.5
102	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6
255	181	W. S. Yeates	254	—	12.1	4.7	4.1

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Leading shares firm in quiet trading

The account ended on a quiet note with leading shares firming up during the afternoon, but most interest was in second line stocks and special situations.

After falling steadily throughout the morning, down 3.7 points at midday, the FT Index recovered to close just 1.4 points off at 455.7.

Long gilts were reasonably active and firm until the widely anticipated new tap, a £1,000m convertible 1985 stock, was announced at 3.30 pm. After being £¾ better at the longer end, gilts then drifted back in after hours trading. Longs ended £½ to £¾ up on the day. Short-dated stocks also went better until the tap stock was announced. Then demand evaporated, sellers appeared and a £¼ gain on the day at best became a £½ fall after hours.

Leading shares were firmer after an encouraging annual statement from BOC, but remained content to look on rather than trade. BOC put on 5p to 113p. ICI held level at 284p and Glaxo added 2p to 252p. But Fisons lost 5p to 128p and Beechams eased 1p to 167p overall. Bowater did the same, at 186p.

Rank saw some modest trade, ending the day 3p down at 163p, after hours. In electricals, Granada A were busy and rose to 204p on demand in a shortage of stock before easing to 201p, for a 3p gain overall.

Fears that Tyco intends to sell its stake in Muirhead sent Muirhead's shares down 6p to 70p, but demand for Philips Lamps added 10p to its shares, to 305p. Major electrical shares were unwanted until a small amount of new-time buying after hours. GEC eased 3p to 585p, Plessey dropped 2p to 267p and Electrocomponents was flat at 633p.

Market men looking at Racal ahead of its interim results next week are wondering just how well it has coped with the extra debt it acquired with Decca. There is talk that Racal, 307p last night after some new time buying, would not be averse to a rights issue.

Confusion reigned over House of Fraser where Mr Rowland's assertion that Lonrho would hang onto its near 30 per cent stake sent the stores group up 7p to 127p at one stage, only to be knocked back down to 121p on rumours that the group's merchant bank wished to lessen the influence of the present chairman and Mr Rowland. The reports meant good two-way trade.

Differing views over GKN's dividend plans triggered active trade both ways there too and saw the shares down 4p to 138p. Other leading engineering shares were unchanged. Motors saw Lucas end 4p down at 168p after some new-time buying following the recent steep slide which brought it off the bottom of 164½p. Henlys slipped back in slight trade, losing 6p to 73p. But Godfrey Davis recovered 3p to 160p.

News International's shares ran up to 106p reacting to the planned acquisition of Times Newspapers, but then came back to 96p, 8p below Thursday's after hours price. The shares eased another 1p after hours yesterday. International Thomson gave up 1p to 274p.

Tate & Lyle gained another 11p to 162p yesterday in further response to its good figures. Sweet manufacturer Somportex gained 30p to 720p in speculative demand.

Newcomer to the market Sonic Sound, which was placed at 80p, started at 103p and eased to 101p before ending the day at 104p.

Buyers flocked into Austin Reed yesterday after a line of 100,000 "A" shares had changed hands at round 51p. Rumours varied from a take-over to enfranchisement of the "A" shares, and in a tight market the speculative interest pushed the "A" up 12p to 73p.

Equity turnover for January 22 was £115.887m (15,255 bargains). The most active stocks according to Exchange Telegraph were Somportex, Shell, GKN, Rank, Tate and Lyle, Lasmo, Premier, BAT, GEC, Midland Bank, National Westminister, Tricentrol, Lonrho, Lucas, BP and Ultramar.

Traded options were quiet with 643 contracts. Once again Lonrho was the busiest, with 108 contracts. Trading starts in BP July and October 360s on Monday.

Traditional options were also a little quieter. Puts were arranged in Town and City at 2½p, Premier at 9½p and Marler Estates at 8½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Burt Boulton (I)	21.8(22.2)	0.76(0.84)	—(—)	3.0(3.5)	2/4	10p(—)
J. and J. Dyson (I)	18.7(18.0)	0.2(1.1)	—(—)	0.5(2.5)	7/4	—(—)
Idris Hydraulic Tin	—(—)	0.19(0.55)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Olympia (Redacre)	0.8(2.8)	0.10*(0.5)	5.2*(2.6)	—(1.6)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

Dyson cuts interim as profits plummet

By Roman Eisenstein

Profits of J. & J. Dyson, the manufacturer of refractory materials and trailers, have collapsed in the first half, and the interim dividend has been slashed to a fifth of last year's level. Mr Gerald Lomas, the chairman, has refrained from making a forecast for the full year.

In the six months to September 30, profits before tax plummeted from £1.1m to a mere £232,000 while sales rose slightly from £17.9m to £18.7m. The interim dividend has been reduced from 3.57p gross a share to 0.71p.

Dyson's profits reached a record of £2.97m in 1978 but have been falling since. Last year they were down from £1.92m to £1.64m partly because of the strike at British Steel and partly because of the trailer side, which was hit by weak home demand and poor exports because of the strong pound. Some of these adverse conditions would inevitably have prevailed in the first half of the financial year.

Mr Lomas says in his statement that the refractories industry in particular "is experiencing the worst trading conditions that most of us have known in our business lives". He says that "in addition, we are having to contend with high energy costs, the impact of the increased strength of sterling and high interest rates".

Mr Lomas sounds one note of optimism. He says that M & G Trailers, one of Dyson's subsidiary companies, has signed an option with Shell Canada for the manufacture of a new type of road tanker. Dyson hopes to conclude soon a similar agreement with another company.

Renwick seeks meeting

By Philip Robinson

A further attempt by directors of the Renwick Group to meet the men behind Hong-kong-based Kangra International Holdings, which has built a 27.51 per cent stake in the group since Christmas, is expected next week.

Renwick's chief executive, Mr Kenneth Holmes, said yesterday: "I have now spoken to Mr Jonathon Bekhor (a partner in the London-based stockbrokers which bought Renwick shares for Kangra, and I expect to hear details of a meeting on Monday."

Kangra launched an aggressive buying raid on Renwick shares on December 23, spending £1.1m. It has since bought about 5 per cent a week. Little is known of the group despite efforts by the directors and their advisers, Samuel Montagu. The buying spree was a contributory factor to AAH Group dropping its £7.3m takeover bid for Renwick three weeks ago.

As Kangra's first Renwick raid was launched, the Takeover Panel said that a 22.5 per cent block of Renwick, which the company noticed had been amassed, was held by six unrelated clients of the Uto Bank of Zurich which has 200,000 shares itself. These deals were also carried out by Mr Bekhor's London stockbroking company.

Mr Holmes said: "I have told Mr Bekhor that the uncertainty caused by the percentage of shares owned by Kangra is extremely damaging to the morale of the staff and our business. He has promised to bring his clients to a meeting."

RIT plans bid for Sizewell

By Richard Allen

RIT, the investment trust headed by Mr Jacob Rothschild, has come up with an exotic formula for the takeover of Sizewell European Investment Trust, which specializes in European equities and has net assets of about £8m.

J. Rothschild International Investments, the Panamanian-based special situations fund in which RIT holds 15 per cent of the "A" voting shares and 74 per cent of the "B" non-voters is planning to make an offer based on joint net asset value.

The formula will take into account net asset value of Sizewell and the value of "A" shares in JRII calculated on the date on which the offer becomes unconditional. As part of the deal, immediately the offer goes unconditional Sizewell would be put into a members' voluntary liquidation.

RIT, which owns 23.7 per cent of Sizewell, intends to accept the offer, which JRII says will enable holders to eliminate the 23 per cent discount to net asset value which existed immediately before RIT bought its stake. JRII is seeking a stock market listing in Luxembourg.

Briefly

Olympia (Redacre): Turnover for the year to December 31 £1.8m (£2.9m). Net loss £104,000. Profit £53,000. Loss per share 5.2p (earnings 2.6p). No dividend (1.7p).
Warner Estate Holdings: Dividends 6.5p net (5p) for year to September 30. Turnover £7.15m (£5.86m). Pretax profit £1.69m (£1.21m). EPS 7.4p (6p). The Value of properties included in the accounts as fixed assets is estimated by the board to be £41.50m (£35m).
Idris Hydraulic Tin: Profit before tax and exchange adjustments for the year to December 31 £198,000 (£552,000) including profits from mine £58,000 (£466,500).
Startrite Engineering/600 Group: 600 Group now owns more than 98 per cent of each class of share capital of Startrite and intends to compulsorily acquire the outstanding shares.
United States and General Trust Corporation: Gross Revenue for 1980 £1.47m (£1.45m). Pretax profit £1.39m (£1.39m). EPS 10.96p (10.89p). NAV 330.8p XD (248.7p XD). Dividend 10.5p (10.29p) net.
British Land Co has completed a major letting at the Tameway Tower, Walsall. Tandy Corporation has taken in excess of 20,000 sq ft of office space for its United Kingdom headquarters at a rental of £3 per sq ft. They will also occupy a ground floor showroom unit.
R. Paterson and Sons: Acceptances have been received for 1.126m 11.5 per cent convertible preference shares (96.6 per cent) of the 1.165m shares offered by way of rights to ordinary holders.
Gnome Photographic Products: Sales for half year to November 3. Pre-tax profit £133,000 (£198,000). Eps 2.909p (4.429p). Mr H. J. Rees, chairman says in view of the present worldwide economic situation directors believe it would be unwise to attempt to forecast year-end results.
United Capitals Investment Trust (in members voluntary liquidation): A distribution of 5p ordinary shares in Parkfield Foundries has been made to shareholders in the ratio of 1 ordinary share of Parkfield for every 3 shares in United Capitals.
Portals Holdings: Renounceable provisional allotment letters in respect of the 9½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1994/2000, which is being issued by way of rights to holders of the ordinary stock, will be sent out. Dealings in the convertible stock, nil paid, will begin on Monday.
British Mohair Spinners is to acquire entire issued share capital of Jarol of Cliffe Mills, Great Horton, Bradford. Consideration £330,000 consists of £132,001 in cash and 521,050 ordinary shares. Additional cash may be payable up to a maximum of £20,000 dependent on profits of Jarol to June 19.
Jitra Rubber Plantations: Pretax profits for year to September 30, 1980, £137,000 (£116,000). Post-tax profit £87,000 (£74,000). Eps 3.91p (3.32p). Dividend 2.5p (2.2p). Proposed scrip-issue of four for one.

Burt Boulton down 10 pc as timber demand falls

By Rosemary Unsworth

Timber held back progress at Burt Boulton Holdings, the timber and road materials group, during the six months to September 30 as pretax slipped by 10 per cent to £761,000. Turnover dipped from £22.2m to £21.8m.

Mr Bruce Kilpatrick, the chairman, said he expected the three principal United Kingdom companies to make losses in the trading conditions of this winter.

"They are all suffering from a significant further reduction in the market available to them", he said. "The reduction in the demand for timber is particularly aggravated by the moratorium on council house building imposed by the Minister for the Environment."

He said that action had been taken to minimize losses and some redundancies had been made. The extent of the losses now depended on Government policies, the severity of the winter and the possibility of a writedown of timber stock values. Because of this, Mr Kilpatrick said, the interim dividend had been reduced from 5p gross to 4.3p.

Road surfacing maintained its contribution to group profits but the timber side, with its reduced markets and lower margins caused by the recession, was responsible for group borrowings which rose slightly.

"The achievement in holding the cost of finance at last year's level is worthy of note and reflects some of the benefit being derived from the steady progress being made to reorganize and develop that business", Mr Kilpatrick said.

Boustead ends transfer of its Malaysian assets

Overseas trader Boustead is completing the transfer of its direct interests in Malaysian plantations to local companies with the sale of its 3,511-acre Taiping rubber plantation in Perak to Malakoff Berhad for 20 million ringgit (£3.72m).

The sale will be subject to shareholders' approval on both sides because of the various links between the two. Malakoff is 56.8 per cent owned by Boustead Estates which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Boustead Holdings Berhad, which in turn owns 20.7 per cent of Boustead.

The Taiping estate made pretax profits of about £400,000 in the year to December 31 and independent valuers assessed it at 19.85 million ringgit at that date.

Brint stake in Rand London

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Brint Investments, formerly Hall Brothers Steamship, is to take a 28.7 per cent stake in Rand London Corporation. The cost of the 3.7m shares will be about 200p each, satisfied by £720,000 cash and the issue of 2.2m Brint shares.

Brint will buy 2.5m of the Rand London shares from Temple Investment and Finance — a private company owned by Mr Alan Ferguson, a director of Brint, which also owns 50.9 per cent of Brint.

Mr Ferguson gained control of Brint, now traded under Rule 163 (20), as a cash shell and is turning it into an investment company specializing in mining and natural resources.

Another company with which Mr Ferguson is involved, Anglo International Mining Corp, is buying a further 1.9m shares in Rand London, bringing its holding to 2.9m shares or 21 per cent. Mr Ferguson, along with Mr J. G. Pinckney and Mr B. W. Holtshousen, are directors of both Anglo and Rand London. Mr Ferguson is also associated with Caraway, a private company which controls Anglo.

Brint's balance sheet at August 31, 1980 showed net tangible worth of £1.6m, including £1.3m in cash and deposits.

Barclays Group takeover of Swedish company

Agreement has been reached, subject to the approval of the Swedish exchange control authorities, for Barclays Group to acquire the shares held by Masonite as well as the majority of the shares held by Bonnier and Bonnier Independent Finance in Independent Leasing of Stockholm.

Independent Leasing is engaged primarily in commercial and industrial leasing in Scandinavia, with total assets of more than £63.5m.

The acquisition of shares, at a cost of £5.25m, together with shares held already by Mercantile Credit, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank, will bring Independent Leasing under the control of the Barclays Group.

CIE acquisition gets clearance

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has concluded that the proposed acquisition by Compagnie Internationale Europcar (CIE) of the short-term rental business of the Godfrey Davis Group may be expected not to operate against the public interest and the acquisition may proceed.

The boards of Godfrey Davis and Europcar now intend to proceed with the proposals in all material respects on the basis previously circulated to shareholders including payment to them of 115p a share.

British Vending sells assets

British Vending Industries has sold its vending machines which were used as part of the service for supplying beverages and snacks to customers to the Four Square Catering and Vending division of Mars. Consideration was £1m cash.

The sale of these assets should enable the group to concentrate on developing its main business of selling vending ingredients, paper and plastics disposables, medical supplies, safety ware and hygiene products.

Greycoat Estates down midway

Greycoat Estates' turnover for the half year to September 30 was £480,952, against £592,171 the year before. The pretax profit slipped to £239,688 from £373,465.

The board says it expects profits for the full year to be ahead of those for the previous full year.

The company is actively considering certain further central London office development projects.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars were barely steady, £763.5-764.0 a metric ton; three months, £786.5-787.0. Sales, 17,200 mainly carries. Cash cathodes was idle £755-757; three months, £774.0-775.0. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £769.5-770.5; three months, £791.0-792.0. Settlement, £770.50. Sales, 13,800 tons, half carries. Cash cathodes, were steady £763.00-764.00; three months, £779.5-780.0. Settlement, £764.00. Sales, 435 tons.

TIN.—Afternoon.—Standard cash was easy, £5,720-40 a tonne; three months £5,890-5,900. Sales, 390 tonnes. High grade was idle; cash £5,720-40; three months £5,890-5,900. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash was easier, £5,740-5,750; three months £5,900-5,910. Settlement, £5,750. Sales, 640 tonnes. Mainly carries. High grade, was idle cash £5,740-5,750; three months, £5,900-5,910. Settlement, £5,750. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M130.46 a picul.

LEAD.—Afternoon was steady.—Cash £280-81 per tonne; three months £291.0-91.25. Sales, 2,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £280.5-281.00; three months £291.5-292.0. Settlement £281.00. Sales, 7,400 tonnes mainly carries.

ZINC.—Afternoon.—Cash £313.0-314.0 per tonne; three months £325.0-326.0. Sales, 2,225 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £316.5-317.0; three months £328.5-329.0. Settlement, £317.00. Sales, 3,650 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £212.60 ($512.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 590.60p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1425.0); three months, 610.20p (1474.25c); six months, 630.3p (1522.62c); one year, 670 8p (1579.5c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 580.00-81p; three months, 601.0-91.35p. Sales, 2,050 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 591.0-593.0p; three months, 613 00-613 5p. Settlement, 592.0p. Sales, 59 lots.

ALUMINIUM was easier. Afternoon.—Cash, £582.0-583.0 per tonne; three months, £603.0-03.5. Sales, 4,875 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £585.5-586.5; three months, £606.0-607.0. Settlement, £586 50. Sales, 1,850 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £2,580-90 per tonne; three months, £2,560-70. Sales, 192 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,585-2,600; three months, £2,565-2,570. Settlement, £2,600. Sales, 252 tonnes.

RUBBER: pence per kilo. Feb, 55.20-56.30; March, 55.90-56.80; April-June, 59 30-59.40; July-Sept, 62 40-62.50; Oct-Dec, 65.40-65.50; Jan-March, 68.50-68.60; April-June, 71.40-71.60; July-Sept, 74.40-74.60; Oct-Dec, 77.40-77.60. Sales, three at five tonnes, 235 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quietly steady.—(All pence per kilo). Spot, 55.50-56.75. Cif's. Feb, 59.75-60.50; March, 59.75-60.25.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan, 1,001-03; March, 1,023-33; May, 1,030-31; July, 1,042-43; Sept, 1,050-51; Nov, 1,055-60; Jan, 1,065-1,100. Sales: 1,146.8 lots.

ARABICA (officials at 16.45): Feb, 143.00-47.00; April, 143.00-47.00; June, 144.00-47.00.

COCOA was slightly easier (£ per metric ton).—March, 842-43; May, 868-69; July, 891-92; Sept, 913-14; Dec, 945-56; March, 967-68; May, 985-90. Sales: 2,310 lots including one option.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £10 higher at £255.00; the "whites" price was £9 higher at £289.00. ISA prices (Jan 22): daily 24.90c; 15-day average, 28.46c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly steadier (£ per tonne): Feb, 118.00-18.60; April, 123.40-23.70; June, 124.80-25.10; Aug, 125.90-26.40; Oct, 126.30-26.50; Dec, 127 00-27.50; Feb, 125.50-29.00. Sales, 550.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo quiet): Jan, 343; March, 353-60; May, 360-65; Aug, 371-76; Oct, 376-80; Dec, 377-83; Jan, 378-84; March, 383-88; May, 381-88. Sales 19.

GRAIN (The Baltic) — WHEAT — Canadian western red spring No 1 13½ per cent unquoted; US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent, Feb, £108.75; March, £109.65; trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent; Feb, £103.50; March, £104 trans-shipment east coast; EEC was unquoted. English Feed for April, £113.25 paid out of Dover Hull.

MAIZE: French, Jan, £121; Feb, £122.50 East coast S. African white unquoted: S. African yellow Feb/March £99.50.

BARLEY English feed fob. Feb, £102.50 paid King's Lynn.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady. March, £99.05; May £102.80; Sept, £95.35; Nov, £99.95. WHEAT was steady. March, £108.65; May, £112.80; July, £116.75; Sept, £100.65; Nov, £104.85.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£105.00	£98.50
E. Midlands	£106.00	£104.00	£97.50
N. East	—	£104.00	£97.50
Scotland	—	—	£94.10

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 23: GB cattle 84.14p per kglw (+0.01); UK sheep 141.55p per kgestdcw (+3.90); GB pigs 67.24p per kglw (+0.64). ENGLAND AND WALES: Cattle nos down 8.6 per cent, average price 84.17p (+0.00); Sheep nos up 25.4 per cent, average price 140.41p (+4.22); Pig nos up 7.5 per cent, average price 67.24p (+0.64). SCOTLAND: Cattle nos up 28.4 per cent average price 83.96p (+0.12); Sheep nos up 26.5 per cent, average price 141.80p (+2.70).

Shortfall in Soviet harvests

After repeated Western warnings that the Soviet Union's grain crop would fall below target, Moscow Radio said yesterday that the spring 1980 harvest was just over 189m tonnes, about 46m tonnes below planned output.

Although better than 1979's 179m tonnes, the outcome for last year calls into question the Soviet Union's ability to meet the average production of 240m tonnes a year set down in the 1981-85 five year plan.

The shortfall will also fuel speculation that the Soviet Union is still looking for grain purchases on world markets.

Soviet meat production is already declining. Figures also released yesterday indicate that meat production last year fell from 15.5m tonnes to 15.1m tonnes. Equally serious, milk production slipped from 93.3m tonnes in 1979 to 90.7m tonnes in 1980.

A slight improvement was managed in sugar beet, which added 7.4m tonnes to 79.6m tonnes last year. But it was nevertheless the second poor harvest in succession, falling about 20m tonnes below target. The Soviet Union has been a heavy buyer of sugar in the West, not helped by a poor Cuban crop.

Early reports from America say that the long range weather outlook for the 1981 grain crop is not good. Although it is very early to say, there is a widespread assumption in the grain markets that food prices will rise again this year.

Discount market

It proved another difficult day for the discount houses, though the assistance they needed of the authorities was scaled down to a moderate level.

The Bank of England provided this help via purchases of a small number of local authority bills and a moderate quantity of eligible bank bills.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar made fresh headway *against all but the pound* on foreign exchange markets.

Last night's sharp gains by the dollar in response to Mr Henry Kaufman's forecast of record U.S. interest rates later this year, were extended as the eurodollar rates advanced.

The pound, however, remained underpinned by the UK's high interest rates and by the prospect of recycled Iranian funds.

At the close, sterling was 37 points *better against the dollar* at 2.4070.

The effective exchange rate index was unchanged at 80.3, after 80.3 at midday and 80.2 at the opening.

Continental currencies to lose ground to the dollar included the German mark, down from 2.0242 to 2.0317, the Swiss franc, down from 1.8345 to 1.8395, and the French franc, down from 4.6750 to 4.6935.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 23	Market rates (close) January 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.4030-4120	$2.4065-4075	1.15-1.25c disc	2.70-2.80c disc
Montreal	$2.8610-8680	$2.8640-8650	0.85-0.95c disc	1.95-2.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.28-32fl	5.31-32fl	2⅞-1⅞c prem	6½-5½c prem
Brussels	78.10-70f	78.60-70f	26-16c prem	46-36c prem
Copenhagen	14.94-15.05k	15.03½-04½k	1¾ore prem-10ore disc	15-20⅝ore disc
Dublin	1.3050-3145p	1.3130-3140p	12p prem-par p disc	30-10p prem
Frankfurt	4.86-91m	4.89½-90½m	2⅛-1⅞pf prem	6⅞-5⅞pf prem
Lisbon	130.00-60e	130-20-40e	03-70c disc	26-215c disc
Madrid	194.60-195.05p	194.70-80p	25-85c disc	190-260c disc
Milan	2311-22lr	2321-22lr	2½-4½lr disc	17-20lr disc
Oslo	12.64-71k	12.67½-68½k	435-255ore prem	770-585ore prem
Paris	11.24-32f	11.30¼-31¼f	4¼-3¼c prem	9¼-8¼c prem
Stockholm	10.73-80k	10.77½-78½k	595-690ore disc	2015-2110ore disc
Tokyo	482-90y	487-88y	310-245y prem	720-655y prem
Vienna	34.35-65sch	34.53-58sch	15-10gro prem	37-31gro prem
Zurich	4.40-44f	4.42-43f	3¼-2¼c prem	9¼-8¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was up 0.1% to 80.4%.

Other Markets

Australia	2.0320-2.0470
Bahrein	0.9050-0.9080
Finland	9.3870-9.4270
Greece	112.85-114.85
Hongkong	12.4860-12.5260
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6515-0.6545
Malaysia	5.3410-5.3710
Mexico	55.30-56.80
New Zealand	2.4925-2.5125
Saudi Arabia	7.9985-8.0285
Singapore	4.9835-5.0135
South Africa	1.7975-1.8125

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	80.4	−23.7
US dollar	87.3	−6.8
Canadian dollar	79.8	−18.5
Schilling	145.3	+21.7
Belgian franc	110.7	+10.4
Danish kroner	100.4	−8.4
Deutsche mark	144.3	+38.7
Swiss franc	185.1	+75.4
Guilder	122.1	+16.9
French franc	95.6	−8.5
Lira	49.7	−53.0
Yen	146.3	+43.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.8380-1.8410
† Canada	1.1902-1.1905
Netherlands	2.2050-2.2080
Belgium	32.60-32.69
Denmark	6.2230-6.2280
West Germany	2.0310-2.0325
Portugal	54.05-54.20
Spain	80.90-81.00
Italy	963-25-964.25
Norway	5.2620-5.2670
France	4.6920-4.6950
Sweden	4.4720-4.4770
Japan	202.50-202.70
Austria	14.34-14.36
Switzerland	1.8385-1.8405

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8394-0.8397

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 14 Low 14
Week Fixed: 14-13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12²⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	12⅞
3 months	12²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	12⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13½-13¹³⁄₃₂	3 months	14
3 months	13⁵⁄₃₂-13¹⁄₁₆	4 months	13¾
4 months	13¹⁄₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	13⅛
6 months	12⅞-12¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¾-15½	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	15¼-15	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14-13¾	9 months	13⅞-13⅝
4 months	14¼-14	10 months	13⅞-13⅝
5 months	14⅛-13⅞	11 months	13⅞-13⅝
6 months	14-13¾	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆
3 months	14¹⁄₁₆-14	12 months	13¹⁄₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¾-14½	3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14¼
7 days	14¾-14½	6 months	13⁹⁄₁₆-13½
1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆	1 year	13⁵⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 15-14¾ Close 19

1 week	15-14¾	6 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆
1 month	14¾-14½	9 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-14⅛
3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅝-13¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14¼ 6 months 14
Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£447m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.81½	received	28%
Last week	—	received	—
Average rate	12.7541%	Last week	12.8547%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted† *	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.5499	+4.42	+0.62	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.9085	+3.94	−0.86	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.58543	+4.16	+0.36	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.97653	+2.22	−1.58	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.80933	+2.40	−1.40	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.692623	+3.66	−0.14	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1228.29	+6.09	+2.29	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 19¾-20¼; seven days, 18⅞-19⅜; one month, 20¼-20½; three months, 18¹¹⁄₁₆-18¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 17⅝-17⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $552 (an ounce); pm, $553 close, $552.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $568-570 (£235.75-236.75).
Sovereigns (new): $140-142 (£58-59).

Wall Street

New York, Jan 23.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly lower as the NYSE index eased 0.04 to 74.72 and the average price per share one cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 0.25 to 940.19, bringing its fall for the week to 33.10. Declines led advances 775 to 683 as volume fell slightly to 37,220,000 shares from 39,890,000 yesterday.

The oil group continued to report less than glowing earnings but many issues rose nonetheless. Texas International, which jumped nine points yesterday on news of a big gas find, rose another 4⅞ to 57⅞ today. Texaco, which reported lower fourth quarter net, added ⅜ to 44. Mobil rose 1⅜ to 77⅞. It will split its stock two for one.

Volume leader Gulf Oil lost ⅛ to 40½. A one million share block of Gulf moved at 40. Gulf also announced a Norwegian North Sea gas find in which Getty has a stake. Getty was unchanged at 86½. Ashland Oil fell 2⅞ to 31⅞. Its fiscal first quarter net fell sharply.

Standard Oil (Indiana) tacked on ⅛ to 72. Its fourth quarter net rose. Cities Service reported an Oklahoma gas find but lost 1⅛ to 49⅝. Mesa Petroleum, which bought a block of Cities Service shares Wednesday, rose 2⅜ to 56½.

Active General Motors lost ⅞ to 45⅛ and Ford Motor ⅛ to 19. Both reported lower mid-January car sales. Chrysler, whose sales rose, was unchanged at 5½.

	Jan 23	Jan 22
Allied Chem	49⅝	49½
Allied Stores	21⅛	20¾
Allis Chalmers	34	32½
Alcoa	62	61¾
Amax Inc	41⅛	41¾
Amerada Hess	41	40⅞
Am Airlines	9⅝	9⅝
Am Brands	77½	77¼
Am Broadcast	27⅜	27
Am Can	30⅛	30⅝
Am Cyanamid	29⅝	29½
Am Elec Power	16⅞	17
Am Home	29⅝	29¼
Am Motors	4⅛	4
Am Nat Res	46⅞	46⅝
Am Standard	32⅝	31⅞
Am Telephone	49⅞	50⅛
AMF Inc	21⅝	21½
Armco Steel	34⅝	34⅞
Asarco	38⅛	39⅜
Ashland Oil	31⅞	34⅝
Atlntic Richfield	58⅛	59⅛
Avco	27	27⅛
Avon Products	34⅛	33⅛
Bankers Tst NY	60⅞	60⅛
Bank of America	27⅞	27⅝
Bank of NY	34⅛	34⅝
Beatrice Foods	18⅛	18⅝
Bendix	54⅝	53½
Bethlehem Steel	23	23½
Boeing	40⅛	40⅞
Boise Cascade	33⅛	33⅛
Borden	25⅝	25½
Borg Warner	41⅛	41⅛
Bristol Myers	47⅞	46⅛
BP	37½	37⅝
Burlington Ind	19	19
Burlington Nthn	64⅞	64⅞
Burroughs	48⅝	48⅛
Campbell Soup	31⅛	31½
Canadian Pacific	34	34
Caterpillar	55½	55⅝
Celanese	61⅝	60⅛
Central Soya	15½	15⅝
Chase Manhat	43⅝	43⅞
Chem Bank NY	46⅛	46⅝
Chesapeake Ohio	41⅞	41⅞
Chrysler	5½	5½
Citicorp	21⅝	21⅛
Cities Service	49⅝	50⅛
Clark Equip	35½	35
Coca Cola	33⅛	33
Colgate	14½	14⅝
CBS	49⅛	49⅝
Columbia Gas	39⅞	39⅝
Combustion Eng	42⅞	41⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅛	18⅝
Conoco	60⅝	62⅛
Cons Edison	24⅛	24⅝
Cons Foods	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Power	16⅛	16⅞
Continental Grp	32⅝	32⅞
Control Data	85⅛	85
Corning Glass	60½	59⅞
CPC Intnl	60⅛	60⅝
Crane	42	42
Crocker Int	36½	36½
Crown Zeller	47⅞	47⅞
Dart & Kraft	43⅝	43⅛
Deere	42	42½
Delta Air	62½	62⅝
Detroit Edison	11⅛	11⅝
Disney	49½	49⅝
Dow Chemical	33⅝	33½
Dresser Ind	45½	45
Duke Power	17⅛	17⅞
Du Pont	41⅛	41⅛
Eastern Air	7⅛	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	69½	68⅛
Eaton Corp	27⅞	27⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	23	22⅝
Equitable Life	11⅛	11⅛
Esmark	49	48⅝
Evans P. D.	20⅛	20⅝
Exxon Corp	76⅛	76½
Fed Dept Stores	31⅛	31
Firestone	10⅛	10
Fst Chicago	15⅝	15⅞

	Jan 23	Jan 22
Fst Nat Boston	34⅝	34½
Fst Penn Corp	4½	4⅝
Ford	19	19⅛
GAF Corp	13⅞	13⅞
Gen Dynamics	35⅝	37⅛
Gen Electric	60⅝	59⅞
Gen Foods	30⅞	30⅝
Gen Mills	29⅛	29
Gen Motors	45⅛	45½
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅛	4⅝
Gen Tel Elec	26⅛	26⅝
Gen Tire	21⅛	20⅝
Genesco	5⅞	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	25⅝	26
Getty Oil	86⅝	86⅛
Gillette	27⅞	27½
Goodrich	22⅝	22⅝
Goodyear	17⅛	17⅛
Gould Inc	26½	26⅞
Grace	53½	53⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	4⅞	4⅞
Greyhound	14⅛	14
Grumman Corp	25½	26⅝
Gulf Oil	40½	41
Gulf & West	15⅛	15⅛
Heinz H. J.	47	47
Hercules	20⅛	20⅛
Honeywell	103	102½
IC Inds	30	29⅝
Ingersoll	70⅛	70⅛
Inland Steel	28½	27⅞
IBM	65	65⅛
Int Harvester	22⅝	22⅝
INCO	19⅛	19⅛
Int Paper	41⅞	42
Int Tel Tel	29⅝	29⅛
Irving Bank	47⅞	48
Jewel Co	34⅝	34⅛
Jim Walter	29⅝	29⅝
Johns-Manville	23⅝	23⅛
Johnson & John	95	93⅝
Kaiser Alumin	23⅞	23⅛
Kennecott	27⅞	29⅛
Kerr McGee	69½	69⅞
Kimberly Clark	57⅞	57
K Mart	17⅝	18
Kroger	20⅛	20½
L T V Corp	18⅞	18⅞
Litton	74⅞	77
Lockheed	31⅛	31⅛
Lucky Stores	13⅝	13⅝
Manuf Hanover	31	30⅝
Mapco	42½	42⅝
Marathon Oil	71	70⅞
Marine Midland	16⅛	16⅞
Martin Marietta	67⅛	67⅞
McDonnell	42½	42⅝
Mead	25⅛	25⅛
Merck	83	82½
Minnesota Mng	58⅝	58⅝
Mobil Oil	77⅞	76½
Monsanto	70	70
Morgan J. P.	50	50⅛
Motorola	66⅛	65
NCR Corp	62⅛	62½
NL Industries	68⅝	69⅝
Nabisco	26⅛	26⅛
Nat Distillers	27⅛	27½
Nat Steel	24⅛	24½
Norfolk West	41⅛	40⅝
NW Bancorp	29⅛	29
Norton Simon	14⅞	15
Occidental Pet	31⅛	31⅛
Ogden	33⅛	31⅞
Olin Corp	20⅛	20⅛
Owens-Illinois	24⅝	24⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅝	20½
Pan Am	4⅛	4⅛
Penney J. C.	22½	22⅝
Pennzoil	42⅞	42⅞
Pepsico	25⅝	25⅛
Pfizer	49⅛	49
Phelps Dodge	34⅛	34⅝
Philip Morris	43⅝	44
Phillips Petrol	53	52⅝
Polaroid	24⅛	24⅛
PPG Ind	42	42⅛
Proctor Gamble	68⅛	67⅞

	Jan 23	Jan 22
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅛	19
Rapid American	25	24⅝
Raytheon	98½	98⅛
RCA Corp	28⅝	28⅝
Republic Steel	22⅝	22½
Reynolds Ind	46⅝	46⅛
Reynolds Metal	35½	35⅛
Rockwell Int	37⅛	37⅝
Royal Dutch	94½	95
Safeways	29⅝	29⅝
St Regis Paper	32½	32⅝
Santa Fe Ind	94⅛	97
SCM	24⅝	24⅛
Schlumberger	110⅛	109
Scott Paper	24⅝	24½
Seagram	57⅛	56⅛
Sears Roebuck	15	15⅛
Shell Oil	50½	50½
Shell Trans	41⅝	41⅛
Signal Co	25	24⅞
Singer	12⅛	12⅛
Sony	16	16⅛
Sth Cal Edison	24⅛	24⅛
Southern Pacific	38⅛	38⅛
Southern Rly	75½	75⅛
Sperry Corp	57⅞	57⅛
Std Brands	27	26⅞
Std Oil California	95½	95⅛
Std Oil Indiana	72	71⅞
Std Oil Ohio	65⅛	65⅛
Sterling Drug	21⅞	21⅝
Stevens J. P.	14⅛	14⅝
Sunbeam Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Sun Comp	44	44⅞
Teledyne	194⅛	194⅛
Tenneco	49⅛	47⅛
Texaco	44	43½
Texas East Corp	72⅝	72⅞
Texas Inst	112	113
Texas Utilities	17½	17½
Textron	30⅛	30
TWA	20⅞	21⅝
Travelers Corp	39½	38½
TRW Inc	55⅛	55⅛
UAL Inc	19	19⅝
Union Carbide	53⅛	53½
Union Oil Calif	40	40½
Un Pacific Corp	71½	72½
Uniroyal	5⅝	5⅞
United Brands	15⅝	15⅝
US Industries	8⅛	8⅛
US Steel	24	23⅝
Utd Technol	55⅛	55⅝
Wachovia	19⅛	19⅛
Warner Lambert	22	21⅞
Wells Fargo	29⅛	29⅝
West'n Bancorp	33⅝	33⅝
Westinghse Elec	27⅛	27⅞
Weyerhauser	33⅛	33⅛
Whirlpool	19	19
White Motor	2⅛	2⅛
Woolworth	24⅝	24⅝
Xerox Corp	56½	57
Zenith	17½	17½

Canadian Prices

	Jan 23	Jan 22
Abitibi	23	23½
Alcan Alumin	38	38⅛
Algoma Steel	39½	39⅛
Bell Telephone	19⅛	19⅛
Cominco	62⅝	69⅛
Cons Bathurst	23½	23⅛
Gulf Oil	24	24½
Hawker Sid Can	23⅛	22
Hudson Bay Min	33⅛	34
Hudson Bay Oil	23½	24
Imasco	32½	30⅛
Imperial Oil	35⅛	33⅛
Int Pipe	15½	15⅛
Mass-Fergsn	5½	5½
Royal Trust	20⅛	20⅛
Seagram	68⅛	69⅛
Steel Co	36	36⅛
Thomson N 'A'	27⅝	21⅛
Walker Hiram	26⅛	25⅛
WCT	15⅛	15

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.4125 (2.4122); three months, 2.4405 (2.4397); Canadian dollar 1.1905 (1.1908).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 424.29 (430.15). The futures index was 444.16 (450.62).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 940.19 (940.44); transportation 391.61 (392.65); utilities 111.76 (113.00); 65 stocks, 365.27 (366 06).

New York Stock Exchange index, 74.72 (74.76); industrials, 87.43 (87.39); transportation, 73.29 (73.51); utilities, 37.89 (38.10); financial, 68.26 (68.33).

US commodities

SILVER futures trimmed losses to 23 cents at the close on book squaring after plummeting 40 cents to seven-month loss. The nearby March delivery settled at $14.57 an ounce. Jan, 1430.00c; Feb, 1438.50c; March, 1453.00-1460.00c; May, 1503.00c; July, 1545.00c; Sept, 1580.00c; Dec, 1648.50c; Jan, 1669.50c; March, 1711.50c; May, 1753.50c; July, 1795.50c; Sept, 1837.50c.

GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM.—Jan, $553.00 asked; March, $560.50-559.50; April, $567.60 bid; June, $583.50-582.00; July, $590.00 asked; Sept, $605.00; Oct, $612.10 asked; Dec, $626.80 asked; Jan, $634.20 asked; March, $648.90 asked. NY COMEX.—Jan, $551.60; Feb, $551.50-553.50; March, $560.50; April, $566.50-569.50; June, $583.00-583.50; Aug, $596.60; Oct, $612.00; Dec, $625.50-630.00; Feb, $643.30; April, $658.20; June, $673.30; Aug, $685.20; Oct, $703.30.

COPPER futures finished an uninspiring *trade with slight gains of* 0.35 to 0.55 cent on increased volume. Jan, 82.45c; Feb, 82.65c; March, 83.90-84.10c; May, 86.80-87.00c; July, 89.00-89.40c; Sept, 91.10c; Dec, 94.00c; Jan, 94.85c; March, 96.60c; May, 98.20c; July, 99.80c; Sept, 101.30c.

COTTON futures were: March, 88.85-88.95c; May, 90.00-90.15c; July, 90.50-90.75c; Oct, 87.20 bid, 87.30 asked; Dec, 84.50c; March, 85.30c bid, 85.50c asked; May, 86.00c; July, 86.50c bid, 89.00c asked.

SUGAR futures soared up to 2.56 cents in nearby months, and deferreds were locked limit up 1.00-cent. March, 29.60-29.80c; May, 29.75-29.90c; July, 28.62c; Sept, 27.93c bid; Oct, 28.04c bid; Jan, 26.03c bid; March, 26.28c bid; May, 26.13c bid.

COFFEE futures closed a sluggish session at or just above day's lows with losses of 3.50 cents in spot March at 123.73 cents and of 3.39 cents to 1.00 cent in other months. March, 123.60-124.00c; May, 127.00-127.50c; July, 128.60-129.00c; Sept, 130.01c; Dec, 129.83-131.00c; March, 128.00 bid-130.00c asked; May, 130.00c asked.

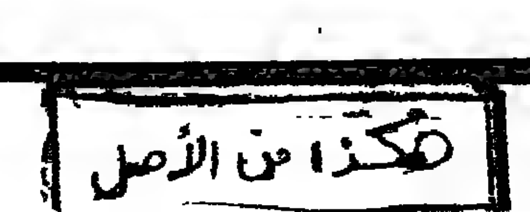
COCOA futures finished a quiet session mostly firmer with contracts settling unchanged to $4 higher. Spot March closed at $1.960, up $5, while May finished $2 higher at $3,010.

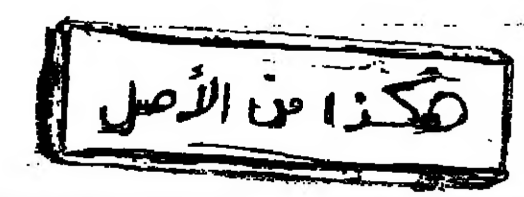
CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures closed on new day's lows, down 22 cents a bushel in old crop to 12½ cents in new crop. Oil ended 0.51c to 0.11c a lb lower. Meal settled $6.60 to $1.90 a ton lower. SOYABEANS.—March, 752-723c; May, 780-750c; July, 803-777c; Aug, 810-788c; Sept, 815-792c; Nov, 837-801c; Jan, 845½-828c; March, 861-850¼c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 23.10-23.05c; May, 23.95-23.92c; July, 24.80-24.76c; Aug, 25.15-25.20c; Sept, 25.48 bid-25.50c asked; Oct, 25.81c; Dec, 26.40c; Jan, 26.65 bid-26.67c asked; March, 26.80 bid-26.90c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $212.50-212.00; May, $220.50-220.00; July, $227.00-226.70; Aug, $229.00-229.50; Sept, $230.50-232.00; Oct, $234.00; Dec, $237.00-236.10; Jan, $238.50 bid-239.00 asked.

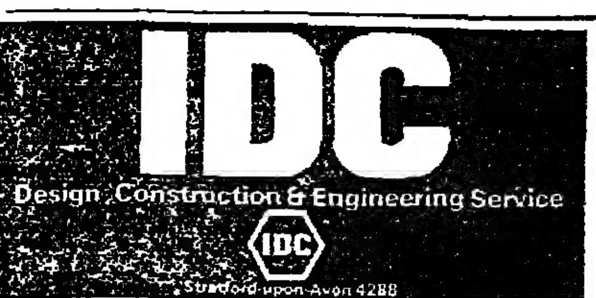
CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed at or near day's lows, down 11¼ to eight cents a bushel in mostly local trade. Corn futures ended 7¼c a bushel lower in near March to down 10c a bushel limit in deferred March. WHEAT.—March, 482½-470½c; May, 491½-480c; July, 505-469½c; Sept, 506-485c; Dec, 517-506½c. CORN.—March, 368¾-360c; May, 378-369¼c; July, 382¾-373¼c; Sept, 377¾-367¼c; Dec, 371¾-361¼c; March, 380½-371c. OATS.—March, 221-213¾c; May, 222¼-215½c; July, 220-212c; Sept, 216½-210c; Dec, 221-216c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					







Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Feb 6. § Contango Day, Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99 11/32	89	Treas	9 3/4%	1981	99 11/32	+1/32	9.814	13.488
98 1/2	91	Exch	8 1/4%	1981	98 1/8	-1/16	8.408	13.538
98 1/4	91	Exch	9 1/2%	1981	98 1/4	+1/16	9.669	13.299
94 1/8	85 1/2	Exch	3%	1981	94 1/8	+1/8	3.162	12.732
100 5/8	93 3/16	Exch	12 3/4%	1981	99 3/8	-1/16	12.768	12.863
96 1/2	83	Treas	8 1/2%	1980-82	96 1/2	..	8.809	12.449
93 3/8	81 1/8	Treas	3%	1982	93 3/8	..	3.200	9.382
102 1/2	90 1/2	Treas	14%	1982	101	..	13.861	13.032
94 13/16	85 1/4	Treas	8 1/4%	1982	94 13/16	+11/16	8.687	12.213
94 13/16	85 1/4	Exch	9 1/4%	1982	94 13/16	+11/16	9.737	12.724
93 5/16	84 1/4	Exch	9 1/4%	1983	93 5/16	+1/16	9.377	12.743
87 1/8	76 1/2	Exch	3%	1983	86 3/4	..	3.458	10.277
94 1/2	85 1/4	Treas.	12%	1983	93 13/16	+1/16	12.237	13.073
93 1/2	84 1/4	Treas	9 1/2%	1983	92	+1/16	9.946	12.649
102 1/2	94 1/4	Exch	13 1/2%	1983	101 1/4	..	13.350	12.993
93 1/2	84 1/2	Exch	10%	1983	93	+1/16	10.753	12.984
85 1/4	76 1/2	Fund	5 1/2%	1982-84	85 1/4	+1/4	6.441	11.442
97 1/16	86 1/4	Exch	11 1/4%	1984	95 11/16	+1/8	11.756	13.014
104 1/4	94 1/2	Exch	14%	1984	102 5/16	+1/8	13.651	13.014
79 1/4	68 1/4	Exch	3%	1984	78 11/16	+1/16	3.813	10.641
99 1/4	88	Treas	12%	1984	97 1/2	+1/16	12.355	12.993
107 1/4	97 1/4	Treas	15%	1985	106 11/16	+1/4	14.044	12.810
73 1/2	68 5/16	Treas	3%	1985	73 3/8	..	4.089	10.896

MEDIUMS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
102 1/4	89 1/2	Exch	12 1/4%	1985	97 5/16	+1/16	12.588	13.002
97 1/4	93 1/2	Exch	11 1/4%	1986	94 1/2	..	12.329	13.057
89 1/4	78 1/4	Treas	8 1/4%	1984-86	86 1/4	+1/4	9.901	12.128
105 1/4	90 1/4	Exch	13 1/4%	1987	100 1/4	+1/4	13.225	13.210
81 1/4	70 1/4	Fund	6 1/2%	1985-87	80	+1/4	8.284	11.411
97 1/4	81 1/4	Treas	12%	1987	96 1/4	+1/4	12.856	13.331
83	71 1/4	Treas	7 3/4%	1985-88	78 1/4	+1/4	9.891	12.482
64 1/4	54 1/4	Trans	3%	1978-88	63	+1/4	4.778	10.292
96	82 1/4	Treas	11 1/2%	1989	88	+1/4	12.949	13.859
65 1/4	57 1/4	Treas	5%	1986-89	65 1/4	+1/4	7.817	11.705

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
57 1/2	39 1/2	Cons Plant	47	..	3.5	7.4	..
198	115	Doranakande	160	..	4.3	2.7	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	675	+15	42.9	6.3	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	178	-1	11.4	6.4	..
61 1/2	45	Highlds & Low	49	..	2.1	4.4	..
740	485	Hongkong	740	..	60.0	8.1	..
545	363	Killinghall	540	..	20.0	3.7	..
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	335	+2	11.4	3.4	..
130	68	Majedie	95	..	3.2	3.4	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	198	Assam Frontier	200	..	14.3	7.1	..
495	350	Camellia Inv	420	..	5.7	1.4	..
378	279	*McLeod Russel*	290	..	21.4	7.4	..
332	263	Moran	260	..	11.4	4.1	..
158	108	Surmah Valley	108	..	3.2	3.0	..
202	132 1/4	Warren Plant	197	-2	14.3b	7.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	..	7.0	25.0	..
34 1/2	28 1/2	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£34 1/2	..	500	14.5	..
27 1/2	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	153	7.0	8.1
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	228	-2	10.1	4.4	10.8
185	*93*	*Milford Docks*	*95*		*9.8*	*10.3*	..
136	88	Nesco Inv	123	..	10.0	8.1	..
34	28 1/2	Sunderlnd Wtr	£34	..	538	15.8	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8 1/2% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£102
Bell A. 9 1/2% Conv 1990-2001	£94 1/4
Chester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£107 1/2
Damson Oil Com Stk	£81 1/2-1/2
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	420+5
East Anglian Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£107 1/2
East Worcester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£107 1/2
Essex Water 8 1/2% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£105 1/2
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (†)	£90 1/2+1/2
Exchequer 12 3/4% 'B' 1999 (†h)	£19 1/4
Independent Inv 25p Ord (107‡)	13
Ldn Merchant Secs 7 1/4% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£81 1/4-1/4
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	114+1
Phoenix Mining 25p Ord (25)	51+6
Trdy 11 1/2% 1989 'A' (†a)	£57 1/2+1/2
Treasury 11 3/4% 2003-2007 'A' (†)	£57 1/2+1/2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Johnson Matthey	Mar 13	5 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound

■ Good morning 1981—the new year starts here. In case some of you are still slavishly attached to the old Gregorian calendar, I must explain that I see no point at all in making a fresh start on January 1 when your digestion, your temper and your bank balance are all suffering from various strains occasioned by the necessity to be seen to be having a Good Time.

By now, however, you have had plenty of time to make and break your resolutions, catch a cold and throw it back and buy a sales bargain you didn't need. It is time to look ahead and be positive—so I have been shopping around for new ways of improving your prospects this year with a new face, a new figure—or at least a redistribution of the old one—a new diet and a new outlook.

The woman who epitomizes all this for me is Martha Hill, the only beauty tycoon I have ever met who looks as though she takes her own advice and benefits from it. Most of the cosmetic queens are walking advertisements for make-up rather than beauty, because the big money is not in the pot but *in the mind. They are all*, as Charles Revson put it, selling hope.

Martha Hill, on the contrary, is selling reality and she deals not in cosmetics, but in skin. More than 20 years ago when she started making her own skin care products she was way ahead of her time in choosing herbs and natural ingredients instead of chemicals as their base, and her philosophy is based on the basic truth that it is impossible to replace moisture in an ageing skin, but if you keep it clean and supple it will remain smooth a great deal longer.

"There is no such thing as a miracle cream," she says. "Once you get a face like the map of England nothing is going to iron it out, but at least if you start early enough you can stop your wrinkles turning into ruts." She should know. Next week she will be 70 and apart from the unfair advantage of being remarkably good looking, she still has a skin which radiates the sort of health and vitality that a 30-year-old would envy.

In spite of a jetset life—at one time she had a private aeroplane and two Rolls-Royces—she learned a long time ago not to subject her skin to too much sun, having seen in her early farming days what havoc the *outdoor life could wreak*, and she decided to develop a beauty routine that would be appropriate for all types of skin by counteracting the drying effects of sun, wind and weather.

I have been trying the results—four basic herbal products: a cleansing milk, a gel, a day cream and an emollient night cream, all in simple tubes and containers because Martha believes in putting the value into the creams and not the packaging. I began the routine last August and I am now a complete addict, in spite of the fact that I have never much cared for the cleansing and toning routine in place of a wash. This gel, though, is just as refreshing as a splash of cool water, but without the tightening effect of a tonic.

You are supposed to use the cleanser and gel mornings and evenings, followed by the day or night cream, both of which are light and non-greasy and make the skin feel supple and unclogged. They are as suitable for greasy skins as for dry—you just use as much or as little as your skin seems to need.

My skin, which is dry and fair, used up the four products in exactly 13 weeks which, at £8.50 for the complete pack, worked out at 65p a week—less than a packet of cigarettes, a large gin and tonic or a box of After Eight. Younger skins would cost even less to keep in good condition and it is worth remembering that the younger you start looking after your skin, the longer you will avoid looking like a dried apricot.

If you live in London you will enjoy a visit to Martha Hill's shop at 39 Marylebone High Street, W1. Lined on one side with racks of spectatcular clothes of her own design and on the other with a cupboard full of her magic potions, plus table and mirror where you can try them out, it is like a cross between a star's dressing room and a country club, where customers soon become regulars and drop in for a chat and a game of Spot the Famous among the devoted clientele.

A mail order service, brochure and price list are also available from Martha Hill Ltd, The Old Vicarage, Laxton, Nr Corby, Northants.

■ The trouble with exercise is that *it is always advocated by* energetic, naturally thin people who can't keep still and try to punish the rest of us because they are totally unable to relax. They stride about like replays of Barbara Woodhouse, cheerfully shouting "Walkies" in the sort of weather that would make any self-respecting animal curl up and hibernate. Exercise, they shriek merrily, is *fun*.

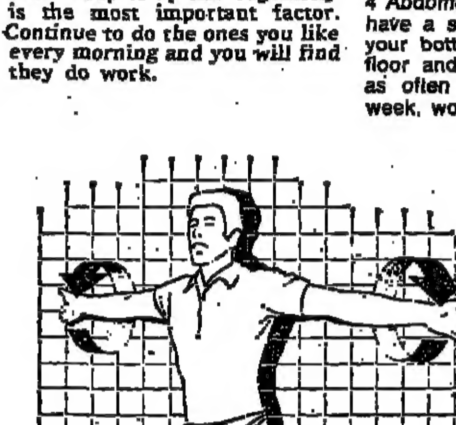
Don't believe a word of it. Exercise is a bore and a chore and the people who really need it are the least likely to stick to it. People who enjoy it have no need to be told what to do. People who don't, won't. But being among the sloths, I have discovered that a few simple exercises done regularly—and without any broom handles, chairs and other props—are worth more than an ambitious body-programme which is likely to be abandoned the first time the alarm fails to go off.

For those who are really serious about being fit and want the type of exercise that actually increases heart and lung power, the Health Education Council produce a useful booklet called *Looking After Yourself*. It rates various types of activities from badminton and housework to swimming and yoga with an S-factor score—S for stamina, suppleness and strength. It also includes advice on sensible eating. You can get a copy from The Health Education Council (Look after Yourself), PO Box 1, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6SL.

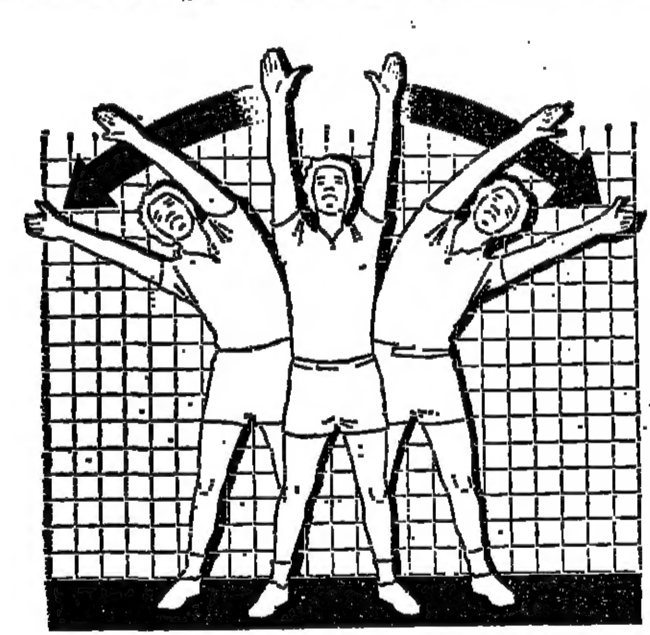
For those who prefer to limber up gently, I asked one of Martha Hill's three experts in beauty and exercise, Alexandra, to devise a simple routine for both men and women which, done regularly, will help to keep you supple and redistribute the flab. Combined with diet, it could whittle away inches, too. As so many people suffer with back pain they have been chosen specially to avoid any strain.

Remember to breathe deeply between each exercise—in through the nose and out through the mouth five times—it helps you to relax. Try these exercises for two weeks and if there is one you really hate, *drop it. If you don't like it*, you won't keep it up and regularity is the most important factor. Continue to do the ones you like every morning and you will find they do work.

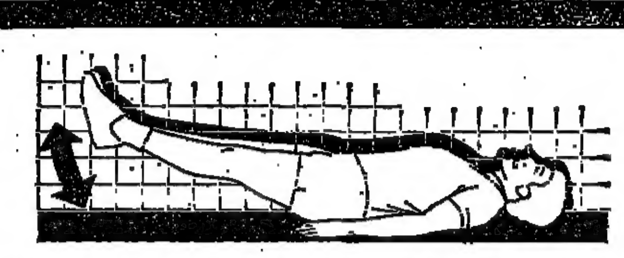
1 (above) Warming up. This is important, so don't skip it. Hands above head, feet apart. Bend and touch in front of the toes, then between them. Women repeat ten times, men 20. Don't worry if you can't reach the floor at first. Practice will make you more flexible.

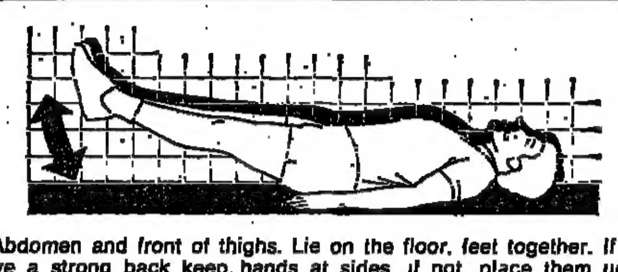


2 (right) Pectoral muscles and upper arms. Feet apart, arms outstretched. Rotate both arms backwards 10 times, forwards 10 times in small circles. Repeat in large circles, swinging from the shoulder.

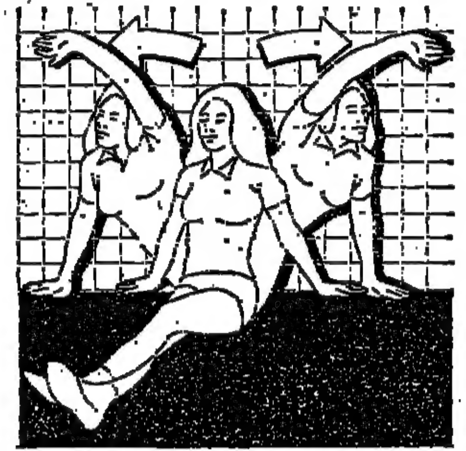


3 Waist. Feet apart, hands above head. Bend sideways to the left, keeping arms parallel. Give a little push towards the floor, feeling the waist stretch, before returning to upright position. Repeat to the right. Ten times for women, 20 for men.





4 Abdomen and front of thighs. Lie on the floor, feet together. If you have a strong back keep hands at sides, if not, place them under your bottom. Keeping knees straight, raise feet three inches from floor and hold this position to a count of six (men ten). Repeat as often as you can without feeling strain. Increase count each week, working up to ten times to a count of 12 (men 20).





5 (a) Women only—bottom and hips. Sit on floor, ankles crossed. Lifting right arm above head, bend to the left keeping knees straight and rolling over until upper knee touches floor. Repeat to right. Ten times each way. Cross ankles other way and repeat.

5 (b) Men only (not illustrated). Ten press ups, *working up gradually each week to do as many as you can without feeling puffed.*

Illustrations by Duncan Mil

■ It is, of course, impossible these days to talk about giving your bodywork a respray and your system an oil change without mentioning diet. I don't propose to mention weight loss—for that watch this space for a report on a new food substitute I have been trying — but I do think the amount of talk about health foods and vitamin pills is unnecessarily confusing.

Diet recommendations fluctuate with fashion. At the moment nutritionists, who 20 years ago were warning us off bread and potatoes, are now giving the impression that if we don't have a daily wheatgerm butty with a kelp salad we will at least be under par, if not actually expiring.

"Nonsense," says Derek Miller of Queen Elizabeth College, London (the actual word he used doesn't look good in print). "The truth is that very few people in this country have any nutritional deficiencies — anaemia in some women is one of the few examples. Our main problems are heart disease, hypertension, dental caries and obesity — all caused by excesses, not shortages."

So why doesn't someone produce a nice, simple eating plan that will provide all the vitamins, minerals and protein we need? It's not good enough to say "eat a balanced diet" — too vague — and the only alternative is a whole series of complicated charts. Don't tell me that I need 30g of vitamin C a day — just tell me that a glass of orange juice or a grapefruit will give me all I need.

And so on, and so on—how much wheatgerm bread is enough, how much roast beef is too much? Apparently the Health Education Council is just beginning to realize the necessity for such a plan and has formed a subcommittee to devise one, but it is going to take a year to produce. Why? Have the computers got indigestion?

In the meantime, though, you may care to take note of the advice given in one of the most useful and understandable introductions to healthy eating, a booklet written by Jenny Salmon for Sainsburys called *Balancing Your Diet*. In it she includes the following recommendations, from which you can work out your own menus:

One portion per day of lean meat, fish or poultry, plus up to seven eggs a week. This supplies protein, fats, B vitamins and iron.

Two portions a day of skimmed milk, cottage cheese or low fat yogurt. This gives calcium, protein, vitamins A and D.

Three portions a day of fruit and vegetables provides starch and vitamin C.

Three portions a day of wholemeal cereal, bread, pasta and rice. These provide starch, protein, B vitamins, iron and calcium.

Keep butter to ½ oz to 1 oz a day and use as little oil, lard, cream and sugar as possible. White sugar contains no vitamins, minerals, protein or dietary fibre—just calories.

The booklet is available at 30p from branches of Sainsbury, and you can also get it, for an extra 14p p and p, from The Press Office, Sainsbury Ltd, Stamford House, Stamford Street, London SE1.

■ If your self-improvement plan for 1981 includes a new outlook, you can have one, literally, by acquiring a pair of coloured contact lenses. And before you dismiss the idea as a frivolous and vain extravagance—although one indulged in by many men as well as women, for cosmetic as well as sport and safety reasons—you may care to consider the recent sudden growth in the number of companies in this country now able to tint and print soft contact lenses. Five months ago there were two. Today there are at least six.

Much of their work has a medical purpose. Dr Jonathan Kersley, who runs the contact lens clinic at Westminster Hospital and also works with the Croydon Eye Unit, has specialized in the subject and finds the recent rapid developments tremendously exciting. He has used tinted lenses to hide the scars in eyes damaged in road accidents, painted ones to block out light from oversensitive eyes or to blot out the vision of one eye in cases of double vision, for which there is no cure. In other cases where the diseased pupil has become white a normal appearance has been achieved with a clear lens painted with a black centre.

The cost of such lenses, if not prescribed on the National Health, is high. The most expensive, at around £200 each, including fitting, are used on badly scarred eyes and consist of two layers of soft lens material with a coloured layer between, specially handpainted to reproduce the eye as it was.

A similar method, in which the colour is applied in a series of dots like a photographic print, is used to intensify or completely alter the eye colour, dark or light. This type of lens, often used in films and television for special effects, costs around £300 a pair.

From a cosmetic point of view, the most effective transparent tints are those which have a ring washer effect—a clear periphery, a band of colour covering the iris and a clear area over the cornea and pupil. These are available in light, medium and dark shades of grey, green, blue and brown and, the latest development, a new range of "muddy" shades which ophthalmologists prefer for camouflage because they look more natural.

Both hard and soft lenses can be tinted and in the least expensive versions the whole *cornea/pupil area is dyed* and will produce a more vivid version of the wearer's normal eye colour. These are usually only suitable for pale eyes as they will not make dark eyes lighter, although some shades of red and orange, instead of producing a vampire effect, as you might expect, can have a lightening effect on dark brown.

The extra cost of colour is not unduly high, adding about £15 per lens to the fee, which varies from practitioner to practitioner and largely depends on the amount of time spent in fitting, which is about half the total cost. Clear soft lenses range from £75 to about £180 a pair including fitting, hard ones from £65 to £120. Be wary of cutprice offers. The quality of the lenses will be the same, but the amount of time and care spent on fitting and instruction on use and care may not.

The shade you choose depends largely on the effect you hope for, and I suggest you opt first for lighter shades—they can usually be made darker later, if you prefer. You can have a slightly darker version of your own colouring, a shade which will blend with your own to produce a completely individual colour, or you can choose something dramatically different and surprise all your friends.

You may surprise yourself, too, at your friends' lack of observation. The first day I was fitted with my new lenses I felt sure I was as obvious as the green eyed yellow idol to the north of you know where, yet only one colleague in the office noticed the difference, and a day or so later an actor friend busy explaining that "it's all in the eyes", nevertheless gazed unseeingly into my emerald orbs and went back to contemplating the more moving colour of his Guinness.

Maybe the rather strong green reminded him of stagnant rather than limpid pools as it was only some weeks later, when the lenses had been made two or three shades lighter, that he gave me the full camera one close-up treatment, pronounced my eyes "magic"—and asked if I was trying out a new mascara. Alas, when Eros takes off his blindfold and has to put on bifocals the age of romance is definitely dead.

Still, if you are one of the 25 million people in this country who need some vision correction and are considering joining the one million who wear contact lenses, a slight colour change could be worth considering. Anything more than that, from my experience, tends to be a barrier—you look at the surface colour of the eyes, rather than into the person behind them.

At least there are few conditions now which cannot be helped by contact lenses. Hard ones, if you can tolerate them, will be suitable for most prescriptions and, even with the cost of insurance, which is worth while as they are fairly easy to lose, they cost no more than an expensive spectacle frame and last as long.

For those whose eyes water at the very thought of poking what seems like a window pane into them, soft lenses feel much less like foreign bodies. I have found the greater comfort well worth the increased cost, even though they are likely to last only about three years, with care. They are not suitable for astigmatic patients, but the alternative to hard lenses for them are the newer oxygen permeable one, a sort of cross between the two.

The extended wear lens, which is kept in the eye all the time and is removed only occasionally for cleaning, is at the moment best kept for medical use, largely for post-cataract patients, but also for babies and old people who are for one reason or another unable to handle lenses. Dr Kersley is dismissive of their use cosmetically. "I see absolutely no reason for them, except laziness", he says. "The most important aspect of contact lenses is keeping them clean. If people are slovenly about something they put in their eyes, they can expect problems. If they take care, there should be none."

To those of us who are myopic and for whom the day dawns out of focus a lens which is permanently in place does have a certain appeal—at least it did for me until I read what a professor in America had done. He fitted turkeys with rose-coloured contact lenses and found the birds became less energetic, more productive and fatter. I can't think of a fate I should like less.

■ Our SwopShop competition (December 20) made one thing quite clear—even though we are all aware that prices have soared in recent years, few of us realize the real extent of the increases. Hundreds of you tried your hand—thank you for joining in the fun—but most of you wildly underestimated the cost of our shopping lists.

I didn't expect anyone to be absolutely accurate, so I gave you all a 10 per cent leeway either side and the best entry—nine correct answers—came from Mrs J. H. Leigh of Tixall, Staffordshire. Congratulations.

Runners-up were Mrs Winchcombe, Andover, Hampshire; Mrs J. C. Bell, West Dulwich; Mr J. R. Edwards, Crowthorne, Berkshire; Mrs G. Bennett, Blackheath, and Mr Patrick Flynn, Knebworth, Hertfordshire. I hope you all enjoyed your champagne prizes.



Photograph by Peter Akehurst

After winter's dark colours cream is the colour of hope, of extravagance, of luxury—it instantly spells Spring. The permanently pleated pure wool skirt is fully lined and comes in caramel, too, if you want to be more practical, £57. The striped cotton shirt, £42, and mohair and acrylic cardigan, £55 are also in cream with caramel. All in sizes 10 to 16, by Escada at Simpson, Piccadilly.

■ *Having once spent a fortnight at a health farm and* been reduced to tears by the middle of the first week by the unending boredom of the concentration on the body beautiful and the inability of any of my co-slimmers to talk of anything but food, I am not about to recommend such agony to anyone else. But a mini-health farm all rolled into one day—*that's something else.*

You can find it in the centre of London at The Sanctuary, tucked away at the back of *Covent Garden* at 11-12 Floral Street, WC2. One of the attractions is that you can call in *any time you happen to feel* like it—no planning ahead or making and breaking appointments. They are open from 9 am to 10 pm and you can spend as much or as little time there as you need to feel pampered.

The cost of your day will be a minimum of £10. For this you *can use the jacuzzi (water jets* to break *down* cellulite), the solarium, the sauna and the swimming pool. Towels and lockers with keys are provided and there are facilities to wash and dry your hair. Drinks and snacks at the health bar, from 65p each, will make sure you don't undo the good work at one sitting. There is also a range of facial and body beauty treatments from £5.50.

You could cross paths with Lesley-Ann Down or Felicity Kendall or one of the many other showbiz personalities who use the *Dance Centre next door*. Dustin Hoffman called in once, but found himself trapped in *the sauna by a crowd of* admirers and had to be wrapped up and sent home before anyone else could get through the doors. Since then The Sanctuary has become strictly sexist—no men, and no such unseemly undergraduate behaviour ever again.

■ Whatever effort you put in on your looks will be wasted if your mind is flabby, so why not consider a residential short course this year? There are residential centres in colleges, universities and converted country houses, offering courses lasting from two days to six weeks and beginning in April. Most are for adults, some offer facilities for disabled students and some are open to families with children. Fees start at £18 per weekend inclusive.

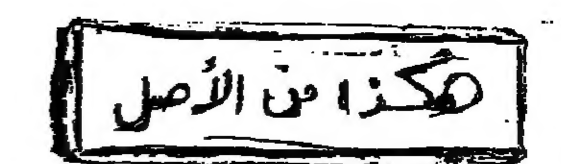
Part of the problem of adult evening classes is the drop-out level once the novelty wears off and the colder January term makes you feel you are closer to self-expression by your own fireside with a glass in your hand than in a kindergarten classroom wielding paintbrush or spanner.

But how could you fail to sustain enthusiasm when the location for your study of *The Dream of Gerontius* is Snowdonia, or when you can spend two days learning about the badger in Shrewsbury, calligraphy in Somerset, paranormal phenomena at Missenden Abbey?

The brochure alone is a delight. It is available from the National Institute of Adult Education, 19b De Montfort Street, Leicester LE1 7GE, costs 75p including postage and is worth every penny. The idea of Chinese brush painting in Stroud has an interesting improbability factor and Spoken Russian in Wellingborough smacks distinctly of vodka from Warrington.

Some colleges run several courses at once—imagine the interesting cross fertilization of ideas that might come about from the casual encounter of students of The Art of Henry James and those of The Nasty Nineties who will both find themselves at Theydon Bois in Essex one weekend in May. Consider the delights of a fortnight's study of the Flowers of Andalucia, which very properly takes place right there in Spain—but Le Weekend Francais in Abergavenny? L'esprit boggles.

Altogether a most stimulating booklet. You might even be inspired, as I was, to start a course of your own. Having just had an estimate for painting the outside of my house—a sum which, only 20 years ago, would have bought a roomy semi—I am particularly attracted by the idea of a course called a "Help Yourself" Painting Week at Barford in May. Anyone who can't get into that is welcome to join the course I plan to run in nearby Stratford-upon-Avon. Brushes and tea provided. List of optional extras available. Bring your own paint.



PARLIAMENT, January 23, 1981

Decision to refer 'Times' sale to Monopolies Commission one for minister not Parliament

House of Commons

When the Department of Trade received a formal application for consent to the transfer of ownership of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* it would be considered by the Secretary of State for Trade who would decide whether the transfer should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said.

Mrs Oppenheim (Gloucester, C) was answering a private notice question by Mr John Smith, Opposition spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab), who asked if the Secretary of State for Trade, Mr John Biffen, would make a statement on whether he intended to refer to the commission the proposed purchase of the two newspapers by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

All the facts, he said, were speedily becoming known in this case and the Opposition had repeatedly urged in recent days the reference of the proposed purchase which would in the first place create one of the greatest concentrations of newspaper power in the history of journalism in the United Kingdom.

In these circumstances it was unthinkable that the Secretary of State could conceive it to be his duty not to refer the matter for public scrutiny by the Monopolies Commission.

We believe (he continued) that could be done within a reasonable period of time. It does not need to take months if the Secretary of State makes a request to the panel to deal with it with reasonable speed.

All the assurances in the world (he went on) given by Mr Murdoch to the present owners of the newspapers are no substitute for mature and public consideration given by the Monopolies Commission and undertakings given to them in the public interest for which Mr Murdoch or anyone else would be held responsible to the public.

Mrs Oppenheim: Naturally the Secretary of State will consider the matter carefully and naturally he will consider all aspects of the matter. He will have noted what will have been said in the House.

At the end of the day the decision is not for Parliament but for the Secretary of State, having considered all these matters, but under certain circumstances, under Section 58(3) of the Fair Trading Act he may or may not have discretion, depending on the circumstances, whether to refer to the Monopolies Commission or not.

There are certain exceptions to his absolute duty to refer, such as if the newspaper is not economic as a going concern or he believes within his discretion there is a question of urgency. This is the situation which arises where his discretion is available for use. He has no discretion if that is not the case.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet, East, C): We all accept that she has given the only possible answer she could give today, but at the same time when the application is received any refusal by the Government to refer it to the Monopolies Commission would be a shattering disappointment to all those who believe that the Government has a duty to safeguard the public interest in matters of the concentration of newspaper power in any one hand. (Labour cheers).

Any evasion in this direction would be totally contrary to the spirit, if not the fine print, of the Fair Trading Act.

Mrs Oppenheim: The Secretary of State will have noted carefully what he has said. This is all at this stage theoretical. The facts of the case are not known to the Secretary of State and will not be until a formal application has been made.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab): Since *The Sunday Times* is an economic newspaper, there is no question of doubt in interpretation of the 1973 Act that it simply must be referred to the commission.

Although it is not possible for Mrs Oppenheim to state a view on a specific case, can she reassure us that my interpretation of the Act is correct and the Government will follow its legal obligations?

Mrs Oppenheim: I can reassure him that Mr Biffen will reach a decision on the basis of the law as it stands and on the basis of such information as is supplied when the application is made.

Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C): While everybody wants to try to ensure that the aspects of concentration of power are looked at and examined closely, problems do arise of delay particularly in carrying through take-over bids or amalgamations and where, when references have been made, the person concerned has withdrawn.

Perhaps she could comment on cases where there has been such trouble in being able to put together a bidder for the organization and particularly where a section of the unions appear to be in favour.

Mrs Oppenheim: Among the important factors that Mr Biffen will have to consider is the possible consequences of delay caused by a reference to the commission, but it is only one among a number of other important factors. We have no powers to compel the commission to consider a case of this nature under the statutory period required.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): The sale of *The Times* newspaper to Mr Murdoch has caused the maximum amount of concern to all those concerned for the future of *The Times* papers. A reference to the commission is essential so all aspects of the matter and agreements reached can be thoroughly investigated.

It is a matter of some concern that Mr Murdoch is already the head of a vast international press empire. His newspapers here, in Australia and in the United States, have a sorry reputation for slanted news coverage of very controversial political matters.

Mrs Oppenheim: I cannot comment on any aspect of a proposed transfer until a formal application has been received.

Sir Ronald Bell (Beaconsfield, C): Mr Biffen's duty is to consider the relevant factors which are set out in the Act. He has no legal duty to refer it to the commission, but merely to exercise his discretion.

It is of prime importance that *The Times* should continue and it is most unlikely it will unless it is purchased by somebody with an established position in the newspaper industry.

Mrs Oppenheim: I am afraid that is not quite correct. The Secretary of State, under certain circumstances, has no discretion but to make a reference to the commission. It is only where the exceptions of this situation that I have already described arise that his discretion is involved.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson (Coventry North-West, Lab): Will she confirm that Mr Biffen has to refer the case of *The Sunday Times*? Further to that, under sections 57 to 62, there are ample grounds if the Government want, to refer the whole of this sordid business. It is not just *The Sunday Times*, it is also *The Times* at stake.

Mrs Oppenheim: I do not think there is any question of a wider monopolies reference at this time. If and when an application is made, it is solely section 58(3) which is invoked.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C): Phrases such as "sordid business" from the Opposition do nothing to help a situation where a genuine offer has been made by a group prepared to undertake normal risks in the commercial sense.

Nonetheless, it would be inconceivable for referral to the commission not to take place in this case, bearing in mind that *The Times*, despite its economic problems, is the leading newspaper in the country.

It needs to be looked at in the public interest to see whether concentration of power is a valid argument or impediment to a deal going ahead immediately.

Mrs Oppenheim: I cannot say what is conceivable or inconceivable in present circumstances. I uphold what he said as I think references to "sordid business" are insensitive at a time when jobs are involved.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): Her statement and the manner in which she made it will cause considerable disquiet because while the law is apparently neutral, it imposes certain obligations on her to be more active than she appears to be with the present case.

The press indicates today that her department is being informed. We are entitled to know much more than Mrs Oppenheim has given about the state of mind of the department in relation to these negotiations, and how far she is willing to be active in terms of the law.

Mrs Oppenheim: The Secretary of State will uphold the law as it stands. I have made that clear and that no formal application has yet been received. Therefore, I cannot be expected to go any further than I have done in all courtesy to the House.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C): The trade unions themselves have agreed this could be a satisfactory deal.

Mr Joe Wade, leader of one of the largest trade unions, said in *The Times* he is delighted Mr Murdoch has come forward as the purchaser. Mr William Keys has also said his thousand members are delighted that the merger is going to take place.

If the matter is referred to the commission, there is no way that its decision can be made within three weeks which is the period within which Mr Murdoch hopes to complete a deal with *The Times*.

In view of the fact we are continually hearing from the Opposition about unemployment, it is a farce for them to come here and suggest the 4,000 jobs that are going to be saved by the purchase of *The Times* are going to be put at risk if this is put to the commission.

Mrs Oppenheim: The expression of delight of the trade unions has been noted and will be among the factors Mr Biffen will consider.

Pension fund trustees now more powerful than Chancellor

Much of the criticism of the clearing banks came from the one in three people in Britain who had never been inside a bank and did not have a bank account, Mr John Browne (Winchester, C) said when opening a debate on the reports of the committee to review the functioning of financial institutions, chaired by Sir Harold Wilson.

Mr Browne said the first criticism of banks was their size but he believed it was possible to be large and efficient. Size offered security. British banks were no bigger in relation to the economy than major banks in other countries like Japan, Germany and France.

The second charge was that they failed to sell their services. There were still 36 per cent of the population who *did* not have an account at a clearing bank and 17 per cent of the population did not have an account in any type of bank. Much of this was because of a deep-rooted conservatism, the wish to be paid in cash so that the wife did not know the exact earnings, and so on. But they were changing and the point of sale terminals would be of great advantage.

Another charge was that banks invested a lot abroad. There was no evidence to show that this overseas investment was detrimental to United Kingdom banking; the aim was to gain overseas earnings and exports.

Another was that the banks made excess profits. He agreed in 1973 and 1980 there were high earnings, largely related to local interest rate levels; but when one looked at the return on capital it was about 8 per cent and the average return on capital was about 4 to 5 per cent, which would not be outrageous for an efficient company.

Earlier Mr Browne said financial institutions tended to shroud themselves in mystery and assume a degree of self-importance, but this mystique served to conceal and confuse some of the valuable services they offered. By lifting the veil of mystery from this specialized and largely undocumented industry the report had improved public awareness of the institutions and the services they provided.

It had served to challenge any tendency to smugness. It was the most authoritative and clear account of the financing of a modern financial system. It was a rare textbook which would serve as a model even outside this country. The report exploded many myths, the most important of which was that there had been a strike of capital.

He was glad the report did not recommend a British version of the American Stock Exchange Commission. The Committee on the Securities Industry should act as a general strategic coordinator and appeals body and not be involved in the day-to-day tactics of running complex financial institutions.

Sir Harold Wilson (Huyton, Lab), chairman of the committee to review the functioning of financial institutions, said pension funds dominated the economy.

Pension fund trustees had become the most powerful sector of the financial community—more powerful and arbitrary than any Chancellor of the Exchequer of any party. There were exceptions, but they were unaccountable in any real sense.

At the end of 1978, 53 per cent of their assets were in company securities and they already owned more than 60 per cent of the equity in the principal 200 or more public companies.

The pension fund revolution had been occurring with no formal notice and no debate or decision by the House. There had been arguments for over a century about nationalization and community ownership of industry, but with hardly a debate there had been a massive community takeover.

The report laid emphasis on the fact that this ownership revolution strengthened the case for independent, non-executive directors. Once they had been appointed, their duty was not just to look after the interests of the pension funds but to the whole body of shareholders.

The committee's recommendations on building societies were being criticized, certainly by the building societies. Between the end of 1957 and the end of 1978 building society assets rose 16 fold from £2,500m to £40,000m and for individuals they had become the major sources of borrowing and of saving at the expense of national savings certificates, bonds and savings banks.

The committee had suggested a different form of accountability for building societies. He did not doubt that the merger movement which had been building up speed in recent years would continue.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) said when one examined all the advantages building societies had one wondered why they had not completely dominated the financial scene. One reason was that they had no accountability; they did not have to justify their expenses to anyone.

It was worrying that in the 10 years from 1968 to 1978 expenses per £100 of assets managed by building societies rose in real terms by 50 per cent.

The composite rate concession must be withdrawn. They should seriously consider repealing the provisions of the 1962 Building Societies Act and putting building societies and other financial institutions on a comparable legal and financial basis.

He would like to see more opportunities for building societies to compete for business traditionally associated with clearing banks and for the banks to compete for business traditionally associated with building societies.

Mr John Loveridge (Havering, Upminster, C) said if Britain was to create full employment again before the ravages of cyclical unemployment became worse, the Government must activate the small business sector now. There was no time for this to be done on an experimental basis. Money for investment was needed today.

Mr Jack Straw, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Blackburn, Lab), said that it would be a mistake to assume that the mystery and suspicion of the City of London arose from an incomplete understanding of the technical workings of the City.

It arose from a deep sense that the institutions of the City had neither served British industry well nor had been politically neutral.

While the Government must bear primary responsibility for the policies which had placed such a pall over the nation, the intellectual godfathers of this impoverishing monetarism lay deep in the heart of the City. They were not so much the bankers but the backdoor boys of the City stockbrokers.

The suspicions of the political role of the City were well-founded. It was that suspicion which led in part of the establishment of Sir Harold Wilson's committee.

The building societies had been criticized and there had been some justice in that criticism, but the baby should not be thrown out with the bath water. The societies had been relatively successful in meeting the objectives set for them by the House and nation.

Their experience showed that it was possible for the country and the House to agree upon wider social objectives and for those to be translated through institutional and fiscal measures into reality. The experience of the building societies should be drawn upon in seeking new institutional and fiscal arrangements for channelling investment into industry.

Payment of home loan tax relief to be studied

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, (Blaby, C), said he wanted to make an announcement about administrative arrangements for giving effect to mortgage interest relief.

The present arrangements for dealing with tax relief for mortgage interest went back more than 50 years when interest rates were more stable and there were fewer taxpayers and house buyers. That worked well, but in recent years they had become increasingly costly to administer when interest rates changed. Paye taxpayers could frequently over-pay or under-pay tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was therefore asking the Inland Revenue to study together with the major lending bodies how arrangements for giving tax relief might be altered so as to make them more efficient.

A deduction tax arrangement was considered in 1973 as part of the Tax Credit Scheme, but there were difficulties at the time with this proposal. However, much had happened since 1973 and after eight years it was sensible to go over the ground again.

The Government had been encouraged by the success of the scheme for giving life insurance relief at source by deduction from the premiums and had a broadly similar mechanism in mind for mortgage interest. It would be for the joint study to work out the details of any new arrangments.

The purpose of the study was to explore the possibilities and no decision would be reached until it had been completed. The study would be concerned only with the mechanism for giving tax relief and it was not the Government's intention to restrict the amount of relief to which taxpayers were entitled.

Clearly any new arrangements could only give basic rate relief at source. Relief for higher rate tax would be given separately.

The study would need to take account of the option mortgage scheme, but the Government did not have in mind an extension of this scheme.

In the third quarter of 1980 alone the outflow of portfolio capital came to almost £1,000m which nearly equalled the totals for the whole year in both 1978 and 1979. There were great benefits to the United Kingdom from the abolition of exchange control which they had seen since that action was taken.

The debate was concluded.
House adjourned, 3 pm.

Yard team of 45 in party fire inquiry

Commander Graham Stockwell, of Scotland Yard, who is leading the police inquiry into the deaths of 10 young people at a party fire in Deptford, said at a Southwark inquest yesterday, that 45 officers were working on the case.

He added: "We are treating this as a very major operation. We have numerous avenues of inquiry to pursue." The inquest was adjourned until April 24.

The victims died when a fire swept through a terrace house in New Cross Road last Sunday as an all-night birthday party was coming to a close. Professor James Cameron, who carried out the post-mortem examination, said the cause of death in eight cases was carbon monoxide poisoning due to inhaling of fumes.

Oil slick sighted

An oil slick four miles long, sighte dyesterday by the crew of a fishing boat five miles off Selsey Bill, West Sussex, is expected to disperse naturally.

Man was killed after being caught raping girl of 18

Two people who killed a man after he had been caught raping a girl aged 18 were freed at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Tudor Evans told them: "I have no hesitation in saying that it would be difficult to imagine circumstances of greater provocation that have been shown in this case".

Mrs Neseem Akhtar, aged 33, and Mohammed Hamid Raza, aged 27, both of Folly Lane, Leeds, denied murdering Ilam Din, aged 50, Mrs Akhtar's husband, at their home last July. Their pleas of guilty to manslaughter were accepted by the prosecution.

Mr Robin Steward, QC, for the prosecution, said. Mr Ilam had raped the girl. Mr Hamid had kept watch through a hole in the ceiling and had caught Mr Ilam. Mrs Akhtar was told and she struck her husband with an axe, while Mr Hamid stabbed him to death with a knife.

The Crown accepted that the rape was the grossest provocation.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for Mrs Akhtar, described her as a timid and sensitive woman for 14 years of her marriage to Mr Ilam. She had been a devoted wife and mother to their five children.

Peter Sutcliffe is remanded again

Peter Sutcliffe, aged 35 a lorry driver, was remanded in custody for a further week yesterday at Dewsbury Magistrates' Court accused of murdering Miss Jacqueline Hill, aged 20, a Leeds University student

Mr Sutcliffe, of Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, is also accused of stealing two car registration plates valued at 50p. He did not appear at the hearing.

'Barbarous' traps used to take wild birds

A raid by the police and an RSPCA inspector led to fines totalling more than £1,000 yesterday for two men who trapped dozens of wild birds. Goldfinches, greenfinches and bullfinches were caught on allotments near Cardiff City football ground and kept in cramped cages and in an aviary, it was stated.

Sir Lincoln Hallinan, the Cardiff stipendiary magistrate, said utterly barbarous spring traps were used, and he ordered cages, nets, traps and other equipment to be confiscated.

Anthony Farrugia, aged 52, unemployed, of Tudor Road, Cardiff, received a three-week suspended jail sentence for using a spring trap and was fined £500 for taking birds and keeping 20 of them in small cages.

Samuel Saltana, aged 50, a machinist, of Lindhurst Road, Cardiff, was fined £550 for similar offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1954.

"... ONLY let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ: that ... I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel."—Philippians 1: 27.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—On January 22, 1981, to Jill (nee Haslam) and Michael, a daughter Rosalind Jane at Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.

ARNOLD.—On January 20, in Peterborough, to Patricia (nee Maunder) and Jacques of Oundle, a daughter (Philippa Rachel), a sister for Hazel.

BOLSOVER.—On January 22, 1981 to Sue and John at the Matilda Hospital, Hong Kong—a son, Dudley, a brother for Jacquie, Michael and Lincoln.

BOYCE.—On January 22, 1981, at University College Hospital, to Susan (nee Heath) and Jonathan a daughter—Harriet.

COLES.—On January 9, 1981, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Sylvia and Steve—a son, a baby brother for Heath and Holly. Many thanks to hospital staff.

COX.—On January 22, to Jennifer (nee Le Bas) and Michael—a daughter (Gemma Rose).

DE RENZY-MARTIN.—On January 23 in Vina del Mar, Chile, to Melanie (nee Dow) and Philippe a daughter Natalie Anne.

LEDWARD.—On January 17 in Versailles to Cheria (Anne) and Simon—a daughter (Alexandra Hélène) a sister for Jocelyn and Natasha.

LE NEVE FOSTER.—On January 16, 1981, to Margaret (nee Shipley) and Nigel—a son (Christopher), a brother for Julia.

LLOYD-RICHARDS.—On Thursday, January 22, 1981, to Christine (nee Davies) and Robert—a son, John. A brother for Veronica Mary. The Vicarage, Pontlottyn, Mid-Glamorgan.

LOFTUS.—On January 4 at the Royal Commission Al-Huwaylat Hospital, Jubail, Saudi Arabia. To Billy and Irene a georgeous daughter (Emma Marie). A sister for Deborah, Dominic and Nathan.

MOTT.—On January 16, 1981, to ...

[illegible]

BIRTHDAYS

[illegible]

DEATHS

SHONFIELD.—On January 23rd, Andrew Akiba Shonfield, beloved husband of Zuzanna and much loved father of David and Katharine. Funeral arrangements to be announced.

TOPLEY.—On 13th January, 1981, at her home 4, Ripon Court, Pevensey Gardens, Worthing, Daisy Elizabeth Topley, aged 91 years, mother of Kenneth and William, Celia, grandmother of Vicki and Julian. Funeral took place on Friday, 23rd January, at Worthing Crematorium.

VAUGHAN.—On 22nd Jan., 1981, peacefully in her sleep, Dulcie Kathleen (nee Griffiths), beloved wife of the late Col. J. H. V. Vaughan. She will be greatly missed by William David and her family. Funeral, Tuesday: 11 a.m., 27th Jan., St. Martins Church. Private cremation afterwards. No flowers or letters please. Any donations to be sent to Stroke Scheme, King Edward VIIth Hospital, Guernsey. Cheques payable to States of Guernsey.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GOTELEE.—A memorial service for the late Allan Arthur Gotelee will take place at St Mary-le-Tower Church, Ipswich, on Wednesday, February 11, at 12 noon.

THOMAS.—A memorial service for Dr Alun Thomas will be held on Tuesday, February 3, at St Mary's Parish Church, Bryanston Square, W1, at 12 noon. Donations to the British Heart Foundation.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDERSON.—In cherished and loving memory of Winifred Ethel Dunbar who passed away January 23, 1960.

JOHNSTON.—PATRICK JAMES, on January 23, 1980. Remembering our warm friend and colleagues Paddy's XI.

SAMUEL.—DR HENRY STUART of Theale, Berkshire. Remembering my dear husband on this the 7th anniversary of his death. January 23. Loo.

[illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

CANCER RESEARCH

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

[illegible]

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,432

ACROSS

1 Where bats let bowler create havoc (4-5).
6 One in 21 perhaps gets a seat (5).
9 Indian or possibly Belgian . . . (7).
10 . . . I left with a fierce female of the species (7).
11 Sign of the pound going sky-high (5).
12 Wordsworth's Away-Day (9).
14 A bow-maker, you say ? (3).
15 Sitting bird as decoy ? (5-6).
17 Knocks one forward ? Call in the bad lad (11).
19 A knotty problem for the 4 worker ? (3).
20 "He that filches from me my good name" (9).
22 Where stocktaking is bad for business (5).
24 In short it is a European drink (7).
26 City splendour, one that is recalled by Bulwer-Lytton (7).
27 Girl in the pool (5).
28 Scott's thirsty old antiquarian ? (9).

DOWN

1 Scene of utter confusion (5).
2 Drawing which Hood exaggerated (7).
3 Marine class hit a snag (9).
4 This office worker gets it in the neck (5-6).
5 Hill put up with this nonsense (3).
6 After toast this can be a mouthful (5).
7 Mrs Fish—husband always in the pub ? (7).
8 Sound mixer on a screen (9).
13 Fine penmanship shows up bad curve in Coral Island (11).
14 Measure of CID's credit (9).
16 Blissful type, Gray ? (9).
18 Hamlet thought himself such a slave (7).
19 1,000kg gold car part (7).
21 Domestic help gets us the paper (5).
23 Robbery is the problem (5).
25 Land of yes-men ? (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,431

ANNOUNCEMENTS

YOUR LUCKY DAY !

[illegible]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ALSO ON PAGE 23

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(continued on page 23)

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